"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New-York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair and colder, northwesterly winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—United States Minister Woodford has submitted a reply to the recent note of the Spanish Government, which has provoked bitter and warlike comments in the Madrid press. The tone of Gen. Woodford's note is extremely friendly, but the Spanish papers resent the idea of American interference in the Spanish West Indies.—Page 7.

Page 1.

It is said that the promoters of the new wire trust are endeavoring to secure an alliance with the steel billet mills.

The buildings of the abandoned quarantine station at Sandy Hook, known as Camp Low, were destroyed by fire yesterday.

The British steamer Lambert's Point put into St. John's, N. F., yesterday with her cargo on fire; it had been burning two days. All the cargo is damaged.

An unusual surgical operation was performed at the Post-Graduate Hospital recently, when trephining was resorted to in a case of apoplexy. The patient is doing well.

George S. Boulard, the civil engineer of the New York Central Railroad, who had been missing since Dec. 17, walked into his home last evening in a dazed condition and unable to explain his absence.

Edward McMichael was drowned near Kingston, N. Y., while trying to save the life of Miss Mary Van Barber, who had broken through the ice while skating. Miss Van Barber was rescued by other skaters, but died shortly afterward.

John Lindsay, returning from the Klondike to Skaguay, reported Dec. 17, that there was certain to be starvation at Dawson City this Winter. The people there doubted that there were sufficient supplies for them at Fort Yukon, and many of them had declined free transportation thither. Some mining was being carried on, and candles for lighting the men at their work were quoted at $150 a hundred.

It is reported that seventeen British warships have arrived off Chemulpo, Corea, to support an ultimatum against Russian domination of the Government, which is alleged to have been shown by the dismissal of a British customs officer in favor of the Russian nominee. Japan is said to be supporting England's action. The Japanese Diet has been dissolved, and the Premier, Count Matsoukata, has resigned. China has offered important commercial concessions to Russia in exchange for a loan, the effect of which would be disastrous to British trade.

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Henry A. Goulden has appointed a committee of twenty to formulate a plan for organizing the Henry George Democracy.

The tug C. B. Sandford lost the barge Canisteo with a crew of four men off Cape Cod Saturday night, and so far has not been able to find the missing vessel.

Justices Duffy and Ingram of Long Island City wanted five months' unpaid salary, so each appeared before the other recently and got judgment for the amount due.

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The annual report of Adjutant-General Tillinghast to Gov. Black shows an increase in the strength of the National Guard and many improvements in equipment.

John Roslitz, who, though suffering from a depressed fracture of the skull, walked away from Roosevelt Hospital on Saturday, yesterday appeared in the West Side Court against Thomas Welsh, his alleged assailant.

State Engineer and Surveyor Adams in a report on the improvement of the State canals says the work cannot be done for $9,000,000, and that $7,000,000 will be required to carry out the plans contemplated when the improvement act was passed.

After Daniel McCarty, a prisoner in Centre Street Court yesterday, had been vainly questioned in four languages the policeman who arrested him suddenly remembered that the man was deaf and dumb, but the interpreter was equal to the occasion.

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Incoming vessels report severe gales on the Atlantic. The steamer Pontiac lost her boatswain, who was swept overboard on Dec. 16.

One and three-tenths inches of snow fell in the city yesterday, making sleighing possible. Twelve hundred men were hired to clear the streets.

In the fire which destroyed the house of Mrs. Adelaide A. Sherlock, at Uniondale, L. I., Christmas Eve, Meadow Brook huntsmen saved many valuable paintings. Property valued at $20,000 was destroyed.

It is believed in Chicago that Joseph Leiter has stolen a march on the oats shorts and a "squeeze" in that grain is expected. L. Z. Leiter says that the farmers are indebted to his son for having put up the actual market price of wheat.

Mgr. Paul Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, arrived here on the French Line steamer La Champagne yesterday. He spoke of two audiences with the Pope, and declared that the fight with the Dominion Government over the Manitoba school question would be continued, and no compromise accepted that provides for neutral schools.

Page 5.

Judith Moore, a colored woman and a protégée of Henry Ward Beecher, died at the age of seventy-four. Plymouth Church has looked out for her since his death.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn answered his critics on his statement that an agnostic might enter heaven, giving his opinions on faith and salvation.

Henry Hersey, a promoter seventy-four years old, fell from his chair in a Third Avenue restaurant last night in an unconscious condition. He died soon after he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Terrence Brady and Michael Brady, (alias McDermott,) brothers, who had been inseparable since childhood, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. They gave a remarkable demonstration of their affection for each other during their last hours.

J. Havelock Wilson, the British Member of Parliament and labor leader, yesterday visited the Central Labor Union and talked of his mission for the organization of the marine trades with a view to an international union of sailors, firemen, and dock workers.

Page 7.

John Cosgrave, the well-known athlete, died in Albany yesterday from the effects of an operation for appendicitis.

Miss Maude Gonne, the young Irish patriot, addressed a large number of her countrymen in Brooklyn in the cause of Ireland's freedom.

Isaac Rothschild, an ex-leather merchant and a familiar figure on the east side, was found dead in his room, having been suffocated by gas.

A Brooklyn taxpayer is about to bring suit against President Simis of the Brooklyn Charities Department for the return of a year's salary, on the ground that he has neglected his duties.

A story published yesterday about the failure of George Vanderbilt's Biltmore Palace and estate in North Carolina, which, it was said, led to his decision to make a tour of the world, is denied by a relative.

The tenth annual entertainment and distribution of Christmas gifts for the children of the stage was conducted last night in Tony Pastor's Theatre and Tammany Hall. Hundreds of people connected with the stage were present and enjoyed the evening.

City Judge Schatz of Mount Vernon refuses to move to new quarters because a saloon is in the building. A prisoner, whom he had sentenced yesterday, inadvertently revealed a plot of the Mayor and Aldermen to move him against his will. The Judge suspended sentence.

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The organization of a Junior Auxiliary of the Daughters of the Revolution has been started.

The First Reformed Church, in West Twelfth Street, is celebrating the 100th anniversary of Reformed Presbyterianism in America.

The Druggists' League has gathered data on which it will make an effort to have the hours of work of druggists and their clerks shortened.

The committee in charge of the Henry George Memorial Fund reported yesterday that $13,000 had been received, and appealed for further contributions.

Two men who carried burglars' tools and were caught by Capt. Price and Policeman Savage, after a hot chase, on Friday were held for trial yesterday.

Two church charity workers recount a pathetic incident in a west side tenement, where, in sight of a dying and destitute girl, a neighbor, a poor old man, had placed a barren Christmas tree.

The Rev. S. M. Haskins, pastor and founder of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Williamsburg, preached his last Christmas sermon in the church, which is about to be pulled down to make way for the new East River Bridge.

Father Malone of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul in Brooklyn spoke on the "Greater New York," and expressed the hope that the actions of Tammany officials would not reflect upon the Catholic Church.

Dr. Wilson, bacteriologist of the Brooklyn Health Board, held a post-mortem on the body of W. H. Cochran, purser of the Clyde Line steamer New York, and reported that the immediate cause of death was heart failure and pneumonia, and not yellow fever, as reported.

The Rev. Dr. Eaton lectured last evening on the novel "The Angel of the Tenement," and pointed to the examples of practical philanthropy toward the inhabitants of the slums furnished by European cities. He commended the principle of Peabody, "Philanthropy and 5 Per Cent."

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman yesterday, in the Temple Emanu-El, made the query, "Who Is Our Savior?" the text of a sermon in which he corrected the popular error that a personal Messiah is one of the essential articles of the Jewish creed. He asserted that salvation cannot be attained by faith, and declared that every man must be his own savior.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
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GAVE HIS LIFE FOR ANOTHER.

Edward McMichael Drowned While Trying to Save a Young Woman Skater—She Dies After Rescue.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Edward McMichael, twenty years of age, and Miss Mary C. Van Barber, twenty-two years of age, both of Rifton, lost their lives while skating on Christmas Day. McMichael might have escaped if he had not attempted to rescue his companion, who had broken through the ice.

Miss Van Barber was the daughter of Henry Van Barber, the village tavern keeper. She went skating with McMichael on Wallkill Creek on Christmas afternoon.

The ice, for the most part, was smooth and firm. There were many skaters abroad and after a time they began to indulge in games of tag. Miss Van Barber was a swift skater and easily distanced her pursuers. She then glided down the creek alone to Dashville Falls. At this point the ice was thin. She kept on her way until an ominous crackling warned her of the weakness of the ice. Before she could turn, it gave way, and she was precipitated into the icy stream. She screamed for help.

Far behind her, Edward McMichael, her companion, heard the cry and hastened forward to aid her. Lying down on the ice, he tried to seize her, but, losing his balance, and the ice on which he lay breaking beneath him, he too fell into the water. He was quickly whirled over the falls by the swift current and drowned. The girl was rescued by other skaters, but died shortly afterward. The bruised body of McMichael was recovered some hours later.

DOG PUT UNDER ARREST.

Kept a Lot of Tenants Indoors for Hours, Until a Policeman Led Him Away to a Cell.

Tenants in the big apartment house at 1,035 First Avenue were in a sad state for several hours yesterday afternoon, when a big black dog wandered over the house, snapping at any one who appeared. The tenants were firmly convinced that the animal was mad and took no chances of being bitten. They locked themselves in their rooms and called down the dumb-waiter shaft for the janitor to go out and kill the brute.

The janitor, however, was not taking chances any more than the tenants, and he sat in his rooms and remarked that he was not hired for a dog catcher. Toward night he climbed over a rear fence and found Patrolman Lyons and told him all about it.

The policeman walked into the hall of the house with his revolver in his hand. Many persons listened for the shots, but none were fired. Lyons said, "Doggie, good dog," and the supposed mad brute trotted up to him, wagging his tail.

The policeman got a rope and took the animal to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station. There the Sergeant asked him why he brought the dog there. "'Cause he's a prisoner; he's valuable," said Lyons. Doorman Schermond was called, and directed to lock the prisoner up, but he no sooner approached the animal than it made a leap for him. So Lyons locked the dog up, while the doorman remarked: "He's got 'im under a spell." The Sergeant sent out an alarm for an owner for his prisoner.

CHICAGO'S BIG MARCHING CLUB.

A Republican Organization that Is Growing Very Fast.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—"Chicago is to have the largest political marching club in the world, and it will be a Republican club," said Sheriff Pease to-day. Congressman Lorimer joined in the asurance. During the past month 397 new members have been added to the rolls of the Cook County Republican Marching Club. Another batch of 150 applications is about ready. It is predicted that before May 1 fully 1,500 men will be enlisted for future campaign service in Capt. Knoch's high-hatted battalion."

A HERO DIES IN A SHANTY.

Downfall of the Hay Brothers, Once Wealthy and Prominent.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26.—Capt. George B. Hay, once the possessor of $750,000, and a hero of the civil war, died in abject squalor in a barn at Osborne, Penn., half a mile from his shanty, this morning. Capt. Charles S. Hay, his brother, who lived with him in the shanty, took charge of his body to-day.

Their father founded Haysville, Penn. The brothers ran the steamer Minnesota before the war and had their boat burned because they hoisted the Stars and Stripes near New Orleans, after the crew had hoisted the "Pelican" flag. They enlisted as privates in the Union Army and were commissioned Captains. George B. Hay's wife secured a divorce and her two sons went with her to St. Louis, where they are prominent in business.

WIRE TRUST BROADENING.

Efforts to Secure an Alliance with the Steel Billet Mills.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—There is talk among steel men of a further extension of the scope of the new wire trust. It is now said that efforts will be made to induce all the steel billet mills in the country to ally themselves with the trust, not as members, but as contributors. The trust will seek to induce the manufacturers of billets to promise not to sell to wire manufacturers that may possibly start outside of the trust, and in return the trust will promise to take billets from all these manufacturers as it may need them. The object of this is to keep the billet makers in good humor, and prevent their going into the wire business themselves.

Those who are closest to the sources of information express the utmost confidence in the carrying through of the plans for the formation of the trust, and it is said that all the negotiations are progressing favorably.

FAMINE AND FEARFUL COLD

Another Alarming Story from the Klondike Brought by a Returning Miner.

SUPPLIES AT YUKON IN DOUBT

Many Dawson Men Refused Free Transportation to the Fort—Police Forbade Communistic Seizure and Division.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, Dec. 17.—John Lindsay of Olympia, Wash., who has just arrived from Dawson City, says there will surely be starvation there this Winter. He examined into the food situation thoroughly, he says, and after satisfying himself that there would be famine, he sold his outfit, and in company with Frank Ballaine of Olympia, Wash., Tom Storey of Victoria, B. C., and Bob Glynn of Seattle, started out on foot, each man drawing a sled, carrying about 140 pounds of provisions.

Lindsay says the Dawson people believe that there is no great amount of food at Fort Yukon, as has been alleged. The river rose sufficiently and remained open long enough for a food supply to have been brought from Fort Yukon had there been any there.

Many of the people of Dawson, believing that the food supplies at Fort Yukon were not ample, refused to go there, preferring to remain in Dawson. Not more than 300 or 400 people took advantage of the transportation company's offer to take them to Fort Yukon without charge.

Attempt to Appropriate Food.

When the miners at Dawson found that no more provisions would reach the town by the river route they announced that a meeting would be held to take steps for apportioning the provisions there. Those who had plenty, they said, must share with those who had none. Capt. Constantine of the Northwest Mounted Police interfered, and told the miners that no such thing would be permitted. The meeting was not held.

Lindsay says the output of the mines will be greatly curtailed this Winter because of the scarcity of food and light. Coal oil sold for $45 a gallon and candles are as high as $150 a box of 100. Even if men were able to work their claims they cannot get light to do so.

These statements are borne out by all the returning Klondikers, a number of whom have reached here in the past week. Few of them, however, take so gloomy a view of the situation as does Mr. Lindsay.

Dr. B. L. Bradley of Roseburg, Ore., says that food is scarce, but he does not think there will be actual starvation. Neither do W. B. King of Merced, Cal., P. J. Holland of Butte, Thomas Storey of Victoria, and Robert Glynn of Seattle, all of whom arrived here this week from Dawson, the most of them having left there on Nov. 2. As an instance of the scarcity of food in Dawson, Lindsay relates the case of Dr. Vanzandts, formerly of Spokane, Washington. Vanzandts is an elderly man, and, being out of provisions or money, he offered a gold watch for a sack of flour. He could not get it, and remarked to Lindsay: "God only knows how I am to keep body and soul together."

Miners at Work in Fearful Cold.

Lindsay says two hundred or more miners are prospecting at the mouth of Stewart River, but nothing is known as to what they may have accomplished.

On Henderson Creek, five miles below Stewart River and forty miles from Dawson, is a promising seam, and it is being developed this Winter. The weather about the Stewart and Big Salmon Rivers has been bitterly cold, 70 degrees below zero being recorded at Major Walsh's camp, twelve miles below the Big Salmon, on Nov. 30.

The Yukon River between Dawson and Fort Pelly froze completely on Nov. 18. The river is piled full of ice in great ridges as high as an ordinary house, and a roadway will have to be cut through it before dog or horse teams can operate upon it. The outlook, therefore, for taking supplies down to Dawson in the immediate future is not good.

Inspector of Mines McGregor left here a week ago with a number of dog teams and horses to make the attempt to reach Dawson with twenty tons of provisions, but nothing has since been heard of him.

SUPPLIES FOR DAWSON CITY.

Many Tons Said to be Likely to Arrive Before the United States Expedition Gets There.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 26.—News from the north indicates that the Government relief expedition will not arrive at Dawson until many tons of food, now en route, have been landed there. Men who have just returned met parties having large food supplies in charge scattered along from Fort Silkirk to aLke Linderman.

All of them are gradually moving forward. In February they will commence arriving at Dawson. The Canadian mounted police have, besides, 100 tons of food across passes, mostly at Lake Bennett and Lake Tagish, with 200 dogs at their command and more dogs to be sent in. It is considered certain that this food will reach Dawson before the American relief expedition does. Canadians are preparing to send another hundred tons over the passes.

Yukoners say that the United States Government has started its party too late, particularly if reindeer are to be depended upon. The only route now open is that down the lakes and rivers. The ice furnished no subsistence, and eventually the reindeer will have to be supplanted by horses. This is the opinion of Jack Dalton and others, who recommend starting with horses in the first place.

Cameron's party, which started in October with 300 horses, is snow blockaded 110 miles inland on the Dalton trail.

The Kersey Gold Concession.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Concerning the gold concession in Northwest Territory, in which H. Maitland Kersey, Ogden Mills, John W. Mackay, and L. Z. Leiter are interested, Mr. Leiter says:

"I do not know the amount of money it is proposed to invest, nor do I know how much I will be called upon to put in. Kersey, who secured the concession, has looked the ground over, and is sanguine of large results, and I have confidence in the estimates he has made.

"The enterprise will be mining solely, although we may find it profitable in the future to extend the scope of the operations."

Canadians to Advise with Alger.

OTTAWA, Dec. 26.—Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, and J. A. McKenna of the Interior Department, left this morning for Washington. Mr. Sifton goes on the invitation of Secretary of War Alger, to discuss the best means of sending relief to miners in the Yukon district.

GRAVESEND MAN MISSING.

The disappearance of Daniel Hussey and a rowboat from River View Pier, Gravesend Beach, seems to have considerable mystery about it. All yesterday watchers were searching the bay for the missing man, but up to dark last night no tidings could be obtained as to his whereabouts. Hussey is thirty-five years old, and is well known at Gravesend Beach. At 2 o'clock on Christmas Day he hired a rowboat from Robert Dillon, with the intention of going codfishing. The water was rough and choppy, and the strong wind which was blowing tended much to imperil his journey.

Hussey was last seen at anchor off the bell buoy, a mile below Swinburne Island, in the ship channel, by William Martin of the sloop Beach Plum. Martin says he seemed to be fishing, though the waves were running high and wind strong at the time.

TREPHINING FOR APOPLEXY

Henri Chevalier on the Road to Recovery After an Operation at Post-Graduate Hospital.

METHOD A REMARKABLE ONE

The Surgeon Who Performed the Operation Says He Is Unable to Find an Exact Precedent for It in Medical Literature.

One of the most notable surgical operations performed recently, and one which may furnish a precedent for the treatment of apoplectic cases in which the pressure of a clot of blood formed on the brain can be localized, took place at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, Twentieth Street and Second Avenue, eleven days ago.

The operation was that of trephining, the cutting of a hole in the skull of the patient through which the effused blood resulting from a stroke of apoplexy was allowed to escape, and it was performed by one of the visiting staff of surgeons, a local physician, who lectures and operates at the Post-Graduate and other hospitals, before a body of clinical students, doctors from all parts of the country, who were in New York with a view to "brushing up" on the latest developments of work in their profession.

The patient was Henri Chevalier, a French dressmaker, fifty-eight years old, who lives with his wife at 65 West Thirty-sixth Street. M. Chevalier is a man of good physique, not unusually plethoric, and at the time of his apoplectic stroke, which occurred at 1:15 P. M. on Thursday, Dec. 16, was apparently in good general health. Mme. Chevalier said last night that her husband had been a well man most of his life, and had never had an attack of apoplexy before, and that this one seemed quite unaccountable.

When M. Chevalier was seized, and his family physician, a near neighbor, had been summoned, it was seen that he was in a condition of imminent danger. The surgeon referred to beforehand, an acquaintance of the physician, was called in about an hour after the attack, and discovered that the patient was fast dying.

It was decided to perform an operation as quickly as possible, as that was the only way to save the patient's life, and to that end he was removed to the amphitheatre of the Post-Graduate Hospital. That institution treats most of its patients without charge, but has eleven rooms for private cases. The operation was performed about 4:30 P. M., as a part of the usual clinic, witnessed by the physicians attending the Post-Graduate School in the hospital. The operating surgeon had sent for a neurologist, of whose services as a consultant he wanted to make use, but the latter physician was late in arriving, and so the surgeon went ahead with his work, feeling that he could not afford delay.

Success of the Operation.

As the apoplectic attack had rendered M. Chevalier almost totally unconscious by paralyzing the nerve centres, the effused blood having penetrated to all parts of the brain, very little ether had to be used. The skull was trephined, and the clot of blood formed by the bursting of some of the smaller arteries on the left side of the head was allowed to escape.

Some thirty seconds after the brain pressure which was killing the patient had been removed, his pulse and respiration, which had almost stopped, began to approach their normal action. From that time he has steadily improved. Not the slightest setback has occurred to reflect discredit on the judgment used in performing the operation, and the surgeon who carried it through looks for the patient's recovery. Just what his state of mind and body for the rest of his life will be is a matter of future development.

The operation seems to have been thoroughly successful, as it was practically certain when it was decided on that without it the patient would have died in a few hours. The prospects are now good that he will regain his health. Death often results in a few minutes after an apoplectic stroke, though sometimes the patient may survive for a number of days, or, in fact, may recover.

The method of treatment heretofore used, according to the statement of a physician seen at the hospital last night, has been of a very conservative character. The principal thing done was too keep the patient quiet, and to provide as far as possible for his comfort. The idea of trephining his skull to take out the clot of blood formed at the bursting of the artery, was not conceived in this case by the operating surgeon on the spur of the moment. He gave out an explanation of the case last night, although he was unwilling to give his name for publication.

Had Been Looking for Such a Case.

"I had been thinking," said he, "for some time of using this means to cure a case of apoplexy when I should get one in which I could localize the brain pressure. In this case there was complete paralysis of the left arm, which led me to locate the formation of a clot at a centre on the left side of the brain.

The skull was trephined just at the point where the brain pressure was the greatest, and, in this way, the clot of blood was easily allowed to escape. In ordinary treatment of apoplexy this clot is disposed of in two ways. A portion is reabsorbed in the blood and another portion goes to perform new brain tissue.

"Even if any untoward symptoms should develop, the operation will still not have been in vain. We have proved that it is possible to cure apoplexy by trephining, as the patient would have died in a short time if the step had not been taken. As it is, this matter will be drawn to the attention of surgical men all over the world.

"It will be reported in due time to the Academy of Medicine, or some other medical association, as steps are always taken to allow the medical profession to get the advantage of progress on the part of any of its members.

"As far as I can find out, trephining for cases of ordinary apoplexy has heretofore been unknown. Only when the skull has been injured has the operation heretofore been performed, as far as I can learn from all the medical literature on the subject at my command. There was a large number of interesting points developed in this operation, but they were mostly of a technical nature and not of general interest."

Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, President of the hospital, declined to make any statement for publication in regard to the operation last night, as he said he did not want to discuss the cases of the hospital. He admitted, however, that he thought it was remarkable.

A prominent New York physician, who did not want his name used, said that trephining had been employed before for cases of apoplexy in this and other countries. "Six or seven years ago," said he, "a Dr. Jenkins of this city reported to the State Society at Albany the case of a new-born babe on whom he had successfully performed that operation for an attack of apoplexy. The speaker did not specify, however, as to whether these were or were not cases in which the skull had been injured.

FOUND STEEL IN HIS STOMACH.

Result of an Operation Performed on a Man in Wisconsin.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 26.—Patrick McCann, formerly a well-known contractor of this city, underwent an operation at St. Mary's Hospital to-day which brought to light a peculiar state of affairs.

He had been complaining for several days of pains in his stomach. Within a day or two his case became so alarming that Dr. Connor, who was attending him, decided that an operation only could save his life. This was performed to-day, and disclosed within the patient's stomach a piece of flexible steel six inches long and ¾ of an inch wide, much resembling the steel pieces used in the shanks of shoes for stiffening purposes.

McCann was confined in the insane asylum at Oshkosh two years ago, and it is probable he swallowed the steel at that time. He has been around the country a great deal since, and also in Europe. The foreign substance never troubled him until a few days ago.

ENGLAND MENACES KOREA

Seventeen British Warships Back an Ultimatum Against Russian Domination.

JAPAN SUPPORTS THE ACTION

Her Fleet of Thirty Vessels Awaiting the Result of the Protest Against the Dismissal of an English Customs Officer.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A special despatch from Shanghai says:

"It is reported that seventeen British warships are off Chemulpo, Korea, southwest of Seoul, supporting the British Consul's protest, really amounting to an ultimatum, against the King's practically yielding the Government of Korea into the hands of the Russian Minister.

"The protest is specially directed against the dismissal of McLeavy Brown, British Adviser to the Korean Customs, in favor of the Russian nominee. The news has produced consternation at Seoul, which is heightened by the knowledge that Japan has a fleet of thirty warships awaiting the result of the British representation, which Japan fully supports. Japan is irritated by the arrival of Russian troops in Korea, and it is believed that she will oppose them.

"According to advices from Tokio, Japan has offered to assist the officers at Pekin in drilling the Chinese Army, and to consent to a postponement of the payment of the war indemnity. Many of the Viceroys and Pekin officials favor the proposal."

According to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Shanghai, it is reported there, from reliable sources, that a British force landed at Chemulpo on Saturday, and caused the reinstatement of McLeavy Brown. The same dispatch refers to "a native rumor that the Union Jack has been hoisted on an island in the mouth of the River Yang-tse-Kiang."

BRITISH TRADE THREATENED.

China Offers Important Commercial Concessions to Russia in Exchange for a Loan.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"The Government refuses to place the likin under foreign control as security for the loan proposed by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, and asserts that unless the loan is procurable without this condition arrangements will forthwith be made for a Russian guaranteed 4 per cent. loan of 100,000,000 taels, to be issued at 93 net.

"The security would be the land tax, which would remain under Chinese administration. China, in return, would give Russia a monopoly of the railways and mines north of the Great Wall, open a port as a terminus of the railway. (Trans-Siberian,) and would agree that a Russian should succeed Sir Robert Hart as Director of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. If these conditions should be permitted, British trade interests would suffer severely."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"The sloop Phoenix sailed to-day (Sunday) under orders to join the British squadron. The utmost secrecy is preserved with regard to the latter's movements, but gossip here suggests that its destination is Talien-Wan."

JAPANESE DIET DISSOLVED.

Marquis Ito to Succeed Count Matsoukata as Premier.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 26.—The Imperial Diet has been dissolved before the House of Representatives had started a discussion of the motion of no confidence in the Cabinet. It is expected that there will be several Ministerial changes.

Count Matsoukata, the Premier, and Admiral the Marquis Saigo Tsugumichi, Minister of Marine, have resigned. It is probable that Marquis Ito will be the new Premier.

Russian Railway to Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—It is asserted that the newly formed Russo-Korean Bank will organize a company to extend a railway to Port Arthur. The Russian Vice President of the Eastern Chinese Railway will start for Manchuria in February to inspect proposed variations of the route and to make a final decision as to other matters.

Germany to Have Kiao-Chau.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—An inspired Chinese organ published here says the Chinese Emperor, in order to avoid the reproach of having lost territory, will lease Kiao-Chau to Germany in perpetuity at a low rate, with all the rights of sovereignty that England exercises at Hongkong.

Australian Meat for Russia.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 26.—The Government of New South Wales is arranging to supply frozen meat to the Russian authorities at Vladivostock.

STEAMER'S RACE WITH FIRE.

The Lambert's Point Puts into St. John's with Her Cargo Ablaze—Had Been Burning Two Days.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 26.—The British steamer Lambert's Point, Capt. Humphreys, seven days from Norfolk, Va., and bound for Liverpool with cattle, cotton, grain, and a general cargo, has arrived here with her cotton on fire and the ship in a bad state.

Friday afternoon the fire was discovered in the compartment amidships. It gained headway rapidly. Holes were cut in the cabin flooring, pipes inserted, and the compartment was flooded with steam and water. The Captain headed the vessel for this port, and for forty hours nobody rested, all hands battling the fire, which, steadily gaining, spread to the fore compartment. It became necessary to flood the fore compartment, which gave the ship a list of 17 degrees to the starboard.

She met terrible weather in trying to reach here. Her sides and deck were almost unbearable with heat; and the provisions were all spoiled by steam and smoke. The paint is now peeling off her sides, while gangs of men are landing the cattle, almost maddened with heat.

Capt. Humphreys says he could not have controlled the fire twenty-four hours longer. Holes are being cut in the steamship's sides to admit more steam pipes in the hope of having the fire subdued by Tuesday, when the cotton will be discharged, until the seat of the fire is reached. Nearly the entire cargo is damaged.

BOY ROBBERS IN CHICAGO.

Youngsters in Knickerbockers Waylay a Man and Get Booty.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Two boys in knickerbockers halted Max Towers at Thirty-fourth and Halstead Streets at an early hour this morning and robbed him of $2 and his overcoat.

After relieving him of his coat and money the youngsters gave their victim a disagreeable walk of four blocks to Waller Street before they parted company with him. At the points of revolvers they compelled Towers to walk ahead of them into a vacant lot and then they departed.

Towers hurried back to Halstead Street and reported his mishap at the police station. He was unable to furnish the police a good description of his assailants.

TRAGEDY IN WASHINGTON.

Miss Annie Virginia Wells, Affected by Miss Herbert's Death, Commits Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The recent tragic death of Miss Leila Herbert, the daughter of the ex-Secretary of the Navy, is given as the reason for the suicide which occurred to-day of Miss Annie Virginia Wells, an accomplished young society woman and the daughter of Lewis S. Wells, a well-known attorney. The young woman shot herself through the heart with her brother's revolver at the residence of her father, 1,311 N. Street, N. W.

Miss Wells had met Miss Herbert a number of times, and was very much attached to her. She herself had been confined to the house four months by illness, and this combined with the shock caused by the death of her friend, brought on melancholia which resulted in suicide. The deed was apparently entirely unpremeditated, and, coming immediately after Christmas festivities in the house, completely prostrated her aged mother.

Miss Wells was thirty-three years of age and very beautiful.

GEORGE S. BOULARD RETURNS.

Missing Man Walks into His Home in a Dazed Condition and Cannot Explain His Absence.

George S. Boulard, the civil engineer of the New Central Railroad, who disappeared from his home at 521 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, on Dec. 17, returned last evening.

He walked into his house just after 8 o'clock and appeared to be in a dazed condition. His nervous system was apparently wrecked. Without questioning him at all his wife had him put to bed and summoned the family physician. As yet there is not the slightest clue as to where the man has been during his absence.

Mrs. Boulard believes he is simply suffering from a nervous strain, because of the amount of work he has done during the past two years. She believes that with careful nursing and a long rest he can be brought back to health.

DUEL OVER A WOMAN.

She Was Sold for $10, but Finally Cost Two Lives.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 26.—Mack Clayton and Jefferson Parks, both of Upper Alton, fought a duel to the death at the latter's home last evening over a woman. Clayton used a pistol and Parks a knife. Both will die.

Two years ago Parks ran away with Clayton's wife. The men quarreled about this for a year, and Parks finally compromised the difference by paying Clayton $10. A quarrel over the sale of Clayton's wife caused the duel.

WM. BLACK'S CHRISTMAS PLUM.

An Indiana Court Awards Him His Father's Estate After a Contest.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Dec. 26.—William Black, a young bricklayer of this city, has come into possession of a brick business block and twenty-three building lots at Alexandria and $1,500 in cash, through the decision of the Madison County Circuit Court.

Black's father died in an insane asylum at Indianapolis last Summer. His brothers and sisters laid claim to the estate and tried to prove that young Black was not Black's son. He established his title, and his victory came opportunely at Christmas time, as the biggest of Santa Claus's favors.

CAMP LOW DESTROYED.

Buildings of the Old Sandy Hook Quarantine Station Burned.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 26.—The office, storehouse, stable, and one of the lodging houses at Camp Low, all of which were old wooden buildings, were consumed by fire early this morning. Camp Low was established at the former landing of the Sandy Hook boats. During the cholera scare a few years ago the wharf and platform were inclosed and roofed over and several hundred passengers were kept in quarantine there.

The Marine Hospital Service abandoned the station last year and the buildings were purchased by a contractor, who used them as a large boarding camp for the men employed building garrison quarters at Fort Hancock. An overheated stove is supposed to have caused the fire. The loss is small.

TRIED TO CHOP A HOUSE DOWN.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Michael Teetsell, a well-known resident of this city, became violently insane to-day, and seizing an axe, proceeded to smash and demolish the front veranda of his residence on Newkirk Avenue. The veranda in ruins, the lunatic endeavored to batter down the house itself. He finally was disarmed and arrested by a policeman.

For some time Teetsell's mind has been deranged, and since his residence was sold to George Hutton, under foreclosure proceedings, he has grown worse. His hallucination is that the Government has a grudge against him, and that Government officials placed so high a valuation on his property that he became impoverished by reason of the heavy taxes he was obliged to pay for years.

Two Girls Fatally Burned.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Dec. 26.—Grace and Annie Nelson, whose parents live near here, were left alone in their home last evening. The former fell into the grate fire, and her clothing was ignited. She was burned to death. In trying to save the life of her sister, Annie also was badly burned, and it is believed she cannot recover.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm in Northern Florida has moved to the Massachusetts coast. The pressure continues high in the middle plateau region. Rain or snow has fallen in the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature has fallen in the lake region and in Florida, has risen in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and has remained stationary elsewhere. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts, preceded by light snow in Maine.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is, as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	19	27	31
6 A. M.	19	28	31
9 A. M.	21	28	32
12 M.	29	26	33
4 P. M.	30	32	36
6 P. M.	30	33	34
9 P. M.	31	31	33
12 P. M.	29	31	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	.32¾
Weather Bureau	.30
Corresponding date 1896	.25
Corresponding date for last twenty years	.32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 34 degrees, at 5 P. M.; the minimum was 26 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 72, and at 8 P. M. 94.

LIST OF MEDALS OF HONOR

New Publication Soon to be Issued from the War Department.

QUARTO CONTAINING 133 PAGES

Shows Who Have Medals and for What Causes They Were Granted—Some Apparently Undeserved Honors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—An attractive and useful work will be distributed soon from the War Department. It is a quarto of 133 pages, entitled "Medals of Honor Issued by the War Department Up To and Including Oct. 31, 1897, with the Laws, Orders, and Regulations Relative to the Medal, the Ribbon to be Worn with the Medal, and the Knot to be Worn in Lieu of the Medal."

It was high time that such a book was issued, for the last printed record was issued in 1886 by Adjt. Gen. Drum, which consisted of only thirty-two pages and described the list within it erroneously as one of medals awarded "for distinguished service." At the time the last print was provided the law was regarded more scrupulously than it was when the medal was new, back at the close of the war. Up to 1886 medals for all sorts of service had been awarded to about 1,200 persons. The number of medals now out is 2,388.

In 1862 the Congress, by joint resolution, authorized the preparation of 2,000 medals of honor for such non-commissioned officers and privates "as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other soldier-like qualities during the present insurrection."

In March, 1863, Congress appropriated $20,000 for additional medals to be given to such officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates "as have most distinguished or who may hereafter most distinguish themselves in action." These are the laws providing for the much-sought-for bronze medal of honor—a thing of little intrinsic value, but a treasure in the estimation of every soldier who has become fairly entitled to wear it.

The Badge Misapplied.

This badge of bravery was misapplied at the very beginning. Nearly a thousand of them were bestowed upon members of the Twenty-seventh Maine Infantry in a lump, not for distinction in action, but for remaining in camp at Washington two days beyond the term for which they had enlisted, and while the battle of Gettysburg was being fought miles away. Opposite each of the names in the old book was an entry to show that the holder of the medal received it "for volunteering to remain in service and participate in the battle, his term of service having expired."

A note in the new book answers for all the entries of names for the Twenty-seventh Maine Infantry. It tells a plain story, that may bring the blush of shame to the surviving remnant of the body of 560 officers and men referred to:

"The term of service of the Twenty-seventh Maine Infantry being about to expire, the regiment was ordered to Arlington Heights, Virginia, where it arrived June 25, 1863, preparatory to being sent home for muster out. While the regiment was at that place the President requested it to remain in service a short time longer, on account of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. About three hundred officers and enlisted men volunteered to remain, and did remain, at Arlington Heights, Virginia, in the defenses south of the Potomac, until the result of the battle of Gettysburg was known. They were sent home on July 4. The remainder of the regiment, consisting of about 560 officers and enlisted men, was sent home on July 1. The entire regiment was mustered out of service at Portland, Me., on July 17, 1863. On Jan. 24, 1865, medals of honor, 864 in number, were issued to all members of the regiment who were mustered out with it. The official records show that it was intended to issue the medal to those who volunteered to remain in service beyond the expiration of their term; but, evidently through inadvertence, the medal was also issued to about 560 members of the regiment who did not volunteer to remain in service. The records do not show either the names of those who volunteered to remain or of those who did not so volunteer."

Almost as mistaken was the judgment that awarded medals to the soldiers who acted as escorts to the body of President Lincoln. The medal was conferred upon each one of those veterans. In the book just issued, which gives a brief history of the act which won the medal, each medalist who participated in Lincoln's funeral is thus described: "In testimony of his faithful and exemplary conduct as one of the escort to the remains of President Lincoln to Springfield, Ill."

The plan of the medal book is simple, and its histories are ample but brief, in respect of the heroism of the medalists. There are five columns to a page. The names are carried in alphabetical order in the first column; below are given the rank, company, and regiment; in the second column is the date of issue of the medal; in the third the place in which the soldier distinguished himself; in another column the date of the action, and in the fifth column a history, brief but complete, of the service which procured the award of the medal of honor.

A glance at the following table will show the reader that many of the medals have strayed into the possession of men who should not have had them. It may be regarded as safe to assume that all the medals included in the last four entries in the table were misapplied:

Services for which medals have been awarded:

Service.	Rebellion.	Indian Campaigns.	Total.
Capture of flags	325	..	325
Saving the colors	33	..	33
Bearing the colors when color bearer was killed or wounded	32	..	32
Rescue of comrades from death or capture	64	17	81
Bringing water to wounded under fire	..	17	17
Participating in action although wounded or disabled	36	6	42
Voluntarily assuming command in action	27	3	30
Procuring ammunition under fire	8	3	11
Escort to remains of President Lincoln to Springfield, Ill.	29	..	29
Member of volunteer storming party	86	..	86
Capture of railroad train and destruction of track and bridges in Georgia	19	..	19
Defense of wagon trains	12	1	13
Member of boat crew that rescued Union soldiers from stranded steamer	5	..	5
Volunteering to remain in service after expiration of term of service	873	..	873
Capture of prisoners	54	1	55
Unclassified	361	366	727
Total	1,964	414	2,378

Distribution of the Medals.

Officers and men of the regular army have secured a large number of the medals issued, not, perhaps, because the regular army was necessarily braver, but because it looked after its privileges a little sharper than the volunteers. In the table following, showing how the medals were distributed by States and organizations, the three classes mentioned last are considered to be absolutely illegal and not entitled to receive the medal. The "contract surgeon" to whom one was given is Dr. Mary E. Walker, who obtained her medal Jan. 24, 1866, "for services rendered during the war."

Medals issued to regular army, State, and independent organizations:

	No.		No.
Regular army	444	New Jersey vols.	27
General and staff officers, volunteers	25	New York vols.	21
Connecticut vols.	20	Ohio vols.	12
Delaware vols.	7	Pennsylvania vols.	13
Illinois vols.	78	Rhode Island vols.	1
Indiana vols.	42	Tennessee vols.	
Iowa vols.	24	Vermont vols.	4
Kentucky vols.	3	Virginia vols.	
Louisiana vols.	4	West Virginia vols.	2
Maine vols.	882	Wisconsin vols.	1
Maryland vols.	13	U. S. colored troops	2
Massachusetts vols.	56	U. S. sharpshooters	
Michigan vols.	45	Vet. Reserve Corps	3
Minnesota vols.	18	Scouts and guides	*1
Missouri vols.	28	Contract surgeon	*1
Nebraska vols.	1	Quartermaster employes	*1
N. Hampshire vols.	19		
Total			2,378

*Civilians.

An interesting table is procured by classigiving the holders of medals by rank. Non-commissioned officers and privates have received [illegible] of the 2,378 medals, or about five-sevenths of all awarded.

MEDALS ISSUED BY RANK.

Rank.	No.	Rank.	No.
Major Generals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brigadier Generals	9	Bandsmen	[illegible]
Colonels	35	Buglers	[illegible]
Lieutenant Colonels	18	Farriers	[illegible]
Majors	26	Saddlers	[illegible]
Surgeons	6	Wagoners	[illegible]
Assistant Surgeons	5	Civilians,	[illegible]
Captains	109	Guides,	[illegible]
Lieutenants	167	Surgeons,	[illegible]
Chaplains	8	Quarter m[illegible]	[illegible]
Sergeant Majors	17	Employes	[illegible]
Sergeants	456		
Corporals	366	Total	2,378

The Awards by Years.

There has been no such activity in the awarding of medals in any other year as was displayed in the year 1865. In 1881 and in 1885 no medals were issued. It will be observed that the totals in this table exceed those given in the preceding tables, this account being corrected to Nov. 1:

Medals issued by years:

Year.	Vols.	Regs.	Civilians.	Total.
1863	20	..	..	20
1864	94	3	..	97
1865	1,154	1	1	†1,156
1866	13	1	1	15
1867	0	1	1	2
1868	..	2	..	2
1869	..	63	..	63
1870	9	77	1	87
1871	4	7	..	11
1872	4	15	1	20
1873	8	..	..	8
1874	2	8	2	12
1875	1	58	6	65
1876	1	13	..	14
1877	1	39	..	40
1878	2	33	..	35
1879	3	2	..	5
1880	4	12	..	16
1881	..	..	..	..
1882	..	4	..	4
1883	2	..	..	2
1884	4	1	..	5
1885	..	..	..	..
1886	..	3	..	3
1887	13	1	..	14
1888	9	1	..	10
1889	7	1	..	8
1890	21	12	..	33
1891	37	30	..	67
1892	64	9	..	78
1893	59	8	..	67
1894	125	24	..	149
1895	62	6	..	68
1896	88	7	..	95
1897	106	15	..	*121
Total	1,921	444	13	2,388

†Includes 864 members Twenty-seventh Maine Infantry. *To Nov. 1.

Instances of Bravery.

To select instances of bravery for which the medals have been conferred is a difficult task where there are nearly 1,500 cases of undoubtedly brave deeds alluded to in brief histories. But in order to give some illustrations of the sort of mention the War Department has made of the medalists a few sketches out of the fifth column are quoted:

"Amos J. Cummings, Commander of the Order of the Medal of Honor, having succeeded Gen. Miles, received his medal March 28, 1894, for having, while Sergeant Major of the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Infantry at Salem Heights, Va., May 4, 1863, 'rendered great assistance in the heat of the action in rescuing a part of one of the field batteries from an extremely dangerous and exposed position.'"

"Brig Gen. Absalom Baird, United States Volunteers, received a medal April 22, 1896, for having at Jonesborough, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864, 'voluntarily led a detached brigade in an assault upon the enemy's works.'"

"Gen. Henry A. Barnum on July 16, 1889, received a medal. As Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth New York Infantry, at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1863, 'although suffering severely from wounds, he led his regiment and was again severely wounded.'"

"Private Jacob F. Yeager, Company H, One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry, received a medal Aug. 3, 1893, for having at Buzzard's Roost, Ga., May 11, 1864, 'seized a shell with fuse burning that had fallen in the ranks of his company and threw it into a stream, thereby probably saving his comrades from injury.'"

"Robert M. Boody, Sergeant, Company B, Fortieth New York Infantry, had a medal conferred upon him July 8, 1896, for two distinct manifestations of courage. At Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862, 'this soldier, then a Corporal, at great personal risk voluntarily saved the lives of and brought from the battlefield two wounded comrades.' At Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863, he 'voluntarily and at great personal risk brought from the field of battle and saved the life of Capt. George B. Carse, Company C, Fortieth New York Volunteer Infantry.'"

"First Lieut. John M. Wilson, United States Engineers, (now Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers,) got a medal July 8, 1897, for having, at Malvern Hill, Va., Aug. 6, 1862, 'remained on duty while suffering from an acute illness and very weak, and participated in the action of that date. A few days previous he had been transferred to a staff corps, but preferred to remain until the close of the campaign, taking part in several actions.'"

"Henri Le Fevre Brown, Sergeant, Company B, Seventy-second New York Infantry, obtained a medal June 23, 1896, for having, at the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864, 'voluntarily and under a heavy fire from the enemy, three times crossed the field of battle with a load of ammunition in a blanket on his back, thus supplying the Federal forces, whose ammunition had nearly all been expended, and enabling them to hold their position until reinforcements arrived, when the enemy was driven from its position.'"

"Ebenezer Skellie, Corporal, Company D, One Hundred and Twelfth New York Infantry, received a medal April 6, 1865. At Chapin's Farm, near Richmond, Va., Sept. 29, 1864, he 'took the colors of his regiment, the color bearer having fallen, and carried them through the first charge; also, in the second charge, after all the color guard had been killed or wounded, he carried the colors up to the enemy's works, where he fell wounded.'"

Man Who Killed Ellsworth's Murderer

Francis E. Bromell, Provost, Company A, Eleventh New York Infantry, received a medal Jan. 10, 1877, for having, July 24, 1861, "killed the murderer of Col. Ellsworth at the Marshall House, Alexandria, Va."

Daniel Butterfield, Brigadier General, United States Volunteers, received a medal Sept. 26, 1892. At Gaines Mill, Va., June 27, 1862, he seized the colors of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers at a critical moment and, under a galling fire of the enemy, led the command.

Samuel E. Eddy, Private, Company D, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, received a medal Sept. 10, 1897. At Sailors Creek, Va., April 6, 1865, he "saved the life of the Adjutant of his regiment by voluntarily going beyond the line and there killing one of the enemy then in the act of firing upon the wounded officer. Was assailed by several of the enemy, run through the body with a bayonet, and pinned to the ground, but while so situated he shot and killed his assailant."

Henry E. Tremain, Major and A. D. C., United States Volunteers, who received a medal June 30, 1892, at Resaca, Ga., on May 15, 1864, "voluntarily rode between the lines while two brigades of Union troops were firing into each other, and stopped the firing."

Frederick Fuger, Sergeant, Battery A, Fourth United States Artillery, obtained a medal Aug. 24, 1897. At Gettysburg, Penn., July 3, 1863, "all the officers of his battery having been killed or wounded, and five of its guns disabled in Pickett's assault, he succeeded to the command, and fought the remaining gun with most distinguished gallantry until the battery was ordered withdrawn."

Thomas Gilbert, Private, Eighteenth Independent Battery, New York Light Artillery, received a medal June 20, 1892. At Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 11, 1864, he "picked up several burning shells and put the fuse of each into water, thereby preventing their explosion and consequent loss of life."

Thomas M. Forsyth, First Sergeant, Company M, Fourth United States Cavalry, was decorated with a medal on July 14, 1891. At Powder River, Wyoming, Nov. 25, 1876, "though dangerously wounded, he maintained his ground with a small party against a largely superior force, after his commanding officer had been shot down during a sudden attack, and rescued that officer and a comrade from the enemy."

George L. Gillespie, First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, has a medal given Oct. 27, 1897. Near Bethesda Church, Va., May 31, 1864, he "exposed himself to great danger by voluntarily making his way through the enemy's lines to communicate with Gen. Sheridan. While rendering this service he was captured, but escaped; again came in contact with the enemy, was again ordered to surrender, but escaped by dashing away under fire."

Patrick Ginley, Private, Company G, First N. Y. L. A., was decorated Oct. 31, 1890, at Reams Station, Va. Aug. 25, 1864, "the command having been driven from the works, he, having been left alone between the opposing lines, crept back into the works, put three charges of canister into one of the guns, and fired the piece directly into a body of the enemy about to seize the works; he then rejoined his command, took the colors, and ran toward the enemy, followed by the command, which recaptured the works and guns."

Charles M. Rockefeller, Lieutenant, Company [illegible], One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New York Infantry, received his medal Aug. [illegible], 1897. At Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865, he "voluntarily and alone, under a heavy fire, obtained valuable information, which a reconnoitring party of twenty-five men had previously attempted and failed to obtain, suffering severe loss in the attempt. The information obtained by him was made the basis of the orders for the assault that followed. He also advanced with a few volunteers, under the fire of both sides, and captured [illegible] of the enemy who would otherwise have escaped."

[illegible] C. [illegible], musician, Company [illegible], Ninth New Jersey Infantry, has a medal conferred Jan. 7, 1895, at Camden, N. C., April 19, 1862, he "voluntarily and under a heavy fire, went to the aid of a wounded officer."

Alexander Shaler, Colonel, Sixty-fifth New York Infantry, was decorated Nov. 25, 1893, at Marye's Heights, Va., May 3, 1863, "at a most critical moment, the head of the charging column being about to be crushed by the severe fire of the enemy's artillery and infantry, he pushed forward with a supporting column, pierced the enemy's works, and turned their flank."

Joseph C. Hibson, private, Company C, Forty-eighth New York Infantry, has a medal for three acts of distinction. It was given Oct. 28, 1897, near Fort Wagner, S. C., July 13, 1863, "while voluntarily performing picket duty under fire, he was attacked and his surrender demanded, but he killed his assailant." On July 14, 1863, he "responded to a call for a volunteer to reconnoitre the enemy's position, and went within the enemy's lines under fire and was exposed to great danger." July 18, 1863, he "voluntarily exposed himself with great gallantry during an assault, and received three wounds that permanently disabled him for active service."

Charles G. Gould, Captain, Company H, Fifth Vermont Infantry, has a medal given July 30, 1890, at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, he was "among the first to mount the enemy's works in the assault, he received a serious bayonet wound in the face, was struck several times with clubbed muskets, but bravely stood his ground, and with his sword killed the man who bayoneted him."

Michael C. Murphy, Lieutenant Colonel, One Hundred and Seventieth New York Infantry, received a medal Jan. 15, 1897, at North Anna, Va., May 24, 1864, "this officer, commanding the regiment, kept it on the field, exposed to the fire of the enemy, for three hours, without being able to fire one shot in return, because of the ammunition being exhausted."

Nelson A. Miles, Colonel Sixty-first New York Infantry, gained a medal July 23, 1892. At Chancellorsville, Va., May 2 and 3, 1863, he displayed "distinguished gallantry while holding with his command an advanced position against repeated assaults by a strong force of the enemy; was severely wounded."

John S. Kenyon, Sergeant, Company D, Third New York Cavalry, was decorated Sept. 28, 1897. At Trenton, N. C., May 15, 1862, "he voluntarily left a retiring column, returned in the face of the enemy's fire, helped a wounded man upon a horse, and so enabled him to escape capture or death."

Horatio C. King, Major and Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, received a medal Sept. 23, 1897. Near Dinwiddie Court House, Va., March 31, 1865, "he was often under fire during the action while accompanying the division commander as a volunteer aide-de-camp."

Asa B. Gardiner, Captain Company I, Twenty-second New York State Militia, obtained a medal Sept. 28, 1872. No place or action is mentioned, but the medal was conferred for "distinguished services performed during the civil war."

BROOKLYN CHURCH ON FIRE.

The Congregation Saved from Panic by the Coolness of the Assistant Rector and Sexton.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation at 242 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, caught fire while the service was in progress at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, but by the coolness of the officiating clergyman and the sexton, panic was prevented and the congregation was dismissed unconscious of danger.

The fire was caused by an overheated flue, and the first indication of it was smoke rising through a register. The sexton, William A. Earle, noticed this and went to the cellar, where he was driven back by heat and smoke. He sent in an alarm of fire and then went to the chancel and whispered the facts to the Rev. Athur Wellwood, assistant rector, who was conducting the service. The church was elaborately decorated and the congregation was a large one.

Without the slightest indication of excitement Mr. Wellwood stopped the service and asked the congregation to retire until the windows could be raised and the room cleared of the smoke which he said was becoming unpleasant. The people promptly but deliberately passed out. In the street they were surprised to find a fire engine at work pumping water into the cellar.

The fire was extinguished with some trouble. It was burning freely under the flooring, but had done little harm to the building. Some damage was caused by the flooding of the cellar. Services were conducted as usual in the church last night.

FLED, HIS CLOTHES ABLAZE.

Man, Maddened by Fear and Pain, Dashed Through the Streets Till Overpowered by a Policeman.

A man with his working blouse ablaze caused much excitement on East Broadway last night, and he was followed by a large crowd of persons, who watched his burning garments and heard his excited shrieks as he ran along like a madman, until thrown to the ground by a policeman, who, with the assistance of a citizen, smothered the flames.

The man was Joseph Miller, a plumber, of 58 Norfolk Street, and he now lies in Gouverneur Hospital in a dying condition. Miller was working last night in the rooms of David Goldberg on the third floor of the five-story tenement house at 1 Orchard Street. A plumber's furnace exploded while he was heating one of his irons and the flame from the gasoline the lamp contained set fire to his blouse.

Miller ran out to the fire escape, and climbing down to the street, dashed along the sidewalk shrieking with fright and pain. The crowd that followed him seemed to add to his terror, and he brushed aside those who attempted to stop him.

Patrolman Kealy of the Madison Street Station came upon the man on East Broadway. He seized hold of him, threw him to the ground, and with the help of a passer-by, tore the burning clothing from him. Miller was carried into a drug store at Pike Street and East Broadway, where he struggled to break away again while lotions were being applied to his neck and face, which were terribly burned.

At the hospital it was found that the man's body was also severely burned, and it is feared that he inhaled the flames that twined about his face as they were fanned by the air while he ran through the streets.

Miller's helper, whose name could not be learned, was also said to have been burned by the explosion of the lamp. He ran out of the house when the fire was started, and nothing more was seen of him.

UNCONSCIOUS IN HOSPITAL.

Man Said to be Intoxicated Sent There by the Police.

Patrolman Lawrence Hogan of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station found a man much under the influence of liquor at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street on Saturday afternoon. He was too drunk to give his name. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning he was unconscious and was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Last night he was identified as Frank Henloin of 122 East Ninety-second Street. At a late hour last night he had not recovered consciousness.

G. C. Worset Found Dead.

Gaius C. Worset, a printer, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, was found dead in a furnished room at 171 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, from asphyxiation last night. The gas had been turned on, and the landlord, attracted by the smell, found him lying, fully dressed, on the floor.

Mr. Worset was sixty years old. Five years ago he moved to Brooklyn, and had since been employed in a Washington Street printing office. He was a member of Typographical Union, No. 98, and the Horace Greeley Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Chas. H. Fletcher

STECK OVER 40 YEARS THE "THE OLD RELIABLE" PIANOS GEO. STECK & Co. No. 11 E. 14th ST. N.Y.

HENRY GEORGE DEMOCRACY

A Committee Appointed to Formulate and Report a Plan of Organization.

W. H. RUSSELL WILL NOT SERVE

He Thinks the Fight Should Be Waged Within the Old Party—The Men Who Will Serve.

Chairman Henry A. Goulden of the Jeffersonian Democracy Conference Committee has appointed the following Committee of Twenty to report on a plan of organization: Benjamin Doblin, Twenty-ninth Assembly District, Chairman; First Council District, E. M. Klein and E. J. McCarthy; Second Council District, J. L. Murphy and R. Schlackenbach; Third District, T. B. Wakeman and Benjamin Doblin; Fourth District, Jerome O'Neill and J. V. Gilion; Fifth District, W. Hooper Harris and Tracy McKane; Sixth District, Sylvester L. Malone and J. E. Dower; Seventh District, Thomas P. Ryan and J. J. Foote; Eighth District, A. J. Boulton and E. J. Ferguson; Ninth, (Borough of Queens) District, D. C. Beard and C. Meyboom; Tenth (Borough of Richmond) District, Julius C. Muller and John T. Oates. The committee will meet on call of the Chairman.

William Hepburn Russell declines to serve on the committee. In reply to Mr. Goulden's notification of appointment, Mr. Russell wrote a letter which, in part, is as follows:

"I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that at the present time and under existing conditions it will be impossible to report any plan of permanent organization that will harmonize and weld together in a homogeneous body the widely divergent elements represented at the meeting of Dec. 8.

"I could not, highly as I revere the memory of Henry George, become a member of a committee which is practically committed in advance to reporting in favor of changing the name of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson to that of the 'Democracy of Henry George.' My reason for refusing to support the Democratic city ticket was not personal to any candidate upon that ticket, but was solely incident to my conviction that the domination of Richard Croker was a thing to be deplored and opposed, and that his management of the public affairs of this great city would not be of such a character as to merit the support and approval of good citizens.

"That the city ticket, and especially the head of the ticket, was intended to re-intrench Mr. Croker in power in this municipality was not a secret, but an open and notorious public fact."

Mr. Russell further states that, in his belief, the fight should be waged within the party.

In reply to Mr. Russell, Chairman Goulden said: "I believe in the sentiments expressed, and do not believe it wise to organize a new political party."

Mr. Goulden was Chairman of the Democratic Alliance, which nominated Henry George for Mayor, and both he and Mr. Russell took an active part in the campaign.

MR. CROKER'S QUIET SUNDAY.

He Has a Long Talk with Col. M. C. Murphy—Plans for This Week.

Richard Croker passed a quiet Sunday at the Murray Hill Hotel. In the forenoon Col. Michael C. Murphy, who, it has been reported, will be appointed Police Commissioner, called on him and had a long conference. In the afternoon Dr. W. T. Jenkins called at the hotel and took Mr. Croker to Staten Island to attend the funeral of his brother. To-day he will accompany the body to Woodlawn Cemetery. To-morrow at 1 P. M. the leader of Tammany will go to Lakewood, to remain until Friday, where he will return to witness the inauguration of Mayor Van Wyck.

Mr. Croker would not discuss politics yesterday or confirm any of the reports regarding appointments. He said that no recommendations had been made to him with regard to Republican representation on the Police Board, and that so far as he knew none had been made to Mayor-elect Van Wyck.

The Mayor-elect and his private secretary, Albert M. Downes, will go to Lakewood to-day.

Mr. Platt and the Police Board.

John P. Windolph, Vice President of the Board of Aldermen, District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott, and Abraham Gruber, leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, were Senator Platt's principal callers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Mr. Windolph is a candidate for Police Commissioner, and Mr. Olcott, County Chairman Quigg, and Mr. Gruber are his sponsors. Senator Platt said last night that the matter was still unsettled and that no recommendations would be made until the last of the week. It was said last night that the anti-Platt Republicans would ask Mayor-elect Van Wyck to retain Col. George Moore Smith in office as Commissioner.

Anti-Platt Republican Plans.

The anti-organization Republican Committee of Eleven, of which J. Bayard Backus is Chairman, will meet to-night in the rooms of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Club, 769 Sixth Avenue, to formulate a plan of enrollment. The Committee of Seven, which was authorized to draft a constitution for the new Republican organization, will also meet to-night at the home of its Chairman, Gen. Wager Swayne, 10 West Forty-third Street.

Charles A. Ball Withdraws.

It was announced yesterday that Charles A. Ball had withdrawn as a candidate for Clerk of the Senate to succeed John S. Kenyon, and that ex-Assemblyman James S. Whipple, the candidate of Senator Platt, would be elected. Mr. Ball will retain his present position of Deputy Clerk.

GEORGIA VETERANS MAY COME.

Ex-Confederates from Augusta May Visit This City.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Herald, Dec. 22.

There has been correspondence looking to the visit of the Confederate Veterans, uniformed rank, of this city, to New York. Major Withers explained at the Monday night meeting what has occurred in the way of discussing the matter.

The suggestion of the visit came about as a result of the visit to Nashville of Company A.

The grand applause with which the company was received there has already been told of in these columns. The New Yorkers present became much attached to the veterans and complimented them most highly upon their appearance in line.

After the return of the veterans to Augusta Major Withers received a letter from a friend of his in New York, in which the suggestion was made that it would be a treat to the Nation to see the Augusta company of veterans in line, escorted up Broadway by the famous Seventh Regiment.

The gentleman making the suggestion, as it is understood, belongs to the famous regiment. He commented upon his own suggestion by the query as to whether or not the company would like to make the trip to New York, stating his belief that the matter could be arranged.

At the time Major Withers stated in reply that he was confident that the members of the company would delight in such a trip. He reminded his friend, however, that Confederate veterans were getting aged now, and, too, that the rank and file of the soldiers of the gray were not rolling over in wealth. The correspondence or talk over the matter was kept up at length, and the final intimation was that if the Seventh Regiment invited the veterans on, the Augustans would be their guests from the time they boarded the train in Augusta.

The present "bust up" of Company A, however, will have to be repaired before the trip is taken. The company will be fully organized by next Spring.

FIGHT ON AN ELEVATED CAR

Intoxicated Greeks Battle Fiercely with Policemen Who Were Called to Arrest Them.

A PANIC ON THE TRAIN

The Road Blocked Fifteen Minutes, While a Big Crowd Assembles on the Station and in the Street Below—Four Disturbers Caught.

A train on the Sixth Avenue elevated line left Chambers Street Station at 11 o'clock last night after eight Greeks, all more or less intoxicated, had boarded the third car. In passing through the car the men stumbled over a number of women and created considerable disturbance among the passengers.

On the car was a Chinaman, against whom the drunken men seemed to have especial spite. The Chinaman tried hard to avoid the men, but they soon drove him out, and he rushed into the second car. When the train reached the Franklin Street station, four women left the car in possession of the drunken men and got into the fourth car.

Feleman, Daly, and Haase, guards on the train, spoke to the disturbers, telling them to keep quiet or they would be put off the train. For a short time the men remained quiet, but soon began to fight among themselves, creating such a panic that all the other passengers fled from the car leaving them in possession.

The train went as far as Bleecker Street, when the guard spoke to the agent there, and he sent a telephone message to Police Headquarters asking that a detachment of men be sent from the Mercer Street Station to meet the train at Eighth Street. At that station the train was stopped and the gates were kept closed.

After a wait of three minutes Patrolmen Barnes, Brennan, Dugan, and Houston appeared and got on the train. After that there was a pitched battle for a few minutes.

The drunken men resisted arrest and fought fiercely. The passengers screamed and rushed to the station platform, and the excitement attracted a great crowd which soon blocked all approaches to the station, and occupied a large part of the street below.

The police finally succeeded in securing four prisoners, the other men escaping from the station in the general confusion. Four trains had been delayed, causing a block of about fifteen minutes.

At the Mercer Street Station the prisoners gave the names of George Mavroyenes, Bussant Geatras, Theodore Geatras, and John Gerakes. All said they were florists who live at 205 West Sixty-ninth Street. The last two were charged with assaulting officers in addition to the general complaint of being intoxicated and disorderly.

Two passengers on the train went to the station to appear as witnesses—Walter W. Scott of 148 Columbus Avenue, and George Hawk, 24 Leroy Street.

BISHOPS' MITRES.

Description of a Unique One Presented to the Bishop of London.

From The London Chronicle.

There has just been presented to the Bishop of London a mitre which is the only one of its kind in the world. It is of burnished ivory, with gold orphreys. On the plaques or plates are written in pure leaf gold the words "Holiness to the Lord," in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English. These words, it will be remembered, were ordered to be written on Aaron's mitre—as it is described in Exodus, Chapters 28 and 39. The Hebrew and the English are on the front plates. The lining is of crimson corded silk, and the lapels are the same, covered with cloth of gold, each bearing a Greek cross of thin ivory. Otherwise there is no adornment whatever, and the effect generally is at once plain and rich.

The shapes of mitres have varied through the ages. There seems to be little doubt that the original linen mitre prescribed for Aaron was a fillet of linen. But in Exodus 29 it is ordered "thou shalt put the mitre upon his head, and put the holy crown upon the mitre." So that the effect of the original high priest's mitre was that of a fillet with a crown superposed. And so it has been since the Christian Church adopted mitres, there has been the fillet and the crown. In the Eastern Church the crown has almost concealed the fillet. In the West the fillet, with a stem, is thought to represent the ⊥—the Tau cross, reversed. In this ivory mitre the ⊥ is differentiated from the plaques by a gold orphrey.

Mitres in the West have been of various shapes. The papal tiara is a thrice-crowned mitre. The Celtic and old English form is much lower than that prevailing generally in the West. The best known type of the former is the Limerick mitre—whose lines have been here followed—which has been engraved times untold. Mitres have been of linen, of silk, of gold and silver, and all these plain or jeweled. It does not appear to have occurred to anybody until this year to make one of ivory. Unexpected difficulties arose, but they were overcome by a little ingenuity and the care of Mr. C. Fentum, ivory worker, of the Crystal Palace, who gave very particular attention to the great need of lightness and high finish. The delicacy of the stitching required caused a good deal of anxiety to Messrs. Jones and Willis, to whom the mounting of the ivory was intrusted with the most excellent results. Both firms have done all that lay in their power, irrespective of cost, to carry out the idea.

The mitre is "a Thankoffering, 1897," and the donor, with whom the idea originated, desires to remain unknown.

LION TAMER'S PERIL AND AMBITION.

A Frenchman Escapes Being Eaten and Wants to be a Deputy.

London Standard's Paris Telegram.

The lion tamer Letort was last night nearly killed in the presence of the numerous spectators who always fill M. Pezon's menagerie. It was the last performance at the fair, held at the Place de l'Italie. The lion tamer, who was seriously mauled, has nevertheless been able to give a description of what occurred. He said he had almost finished putting his lions through their exercises, when he noticed one of them, named Menelek, crouching on the ground refusing to obey him. Knowing he was a dangerous animal, Letort struck him violently with his whip. Roaring ferociously, the lion sprang at him, tore his chest with his claws, and seized his left arm between his formidable teeth. The enraged animal, still mauling and shaking him, pushed him backward to the further end of the cage. The horror-stricken audience had by this time for the most part fled, but the servants of the menagerie now came with pitchforks, iron bars, &c. Letort added:

"I felt I was lost, especially as I saw the servants come with pitchforks, &c. I shouted to them not to touch the lion, because I feared that their blows would only excite Menelek all the more against me. My only hope was to free myself from him alone. I succeeded at last in seizing the lion by the throat, and sought to drag him to the other extremity of the cage, where my long steel fork was lying on the ground. If I had slipped or fallen, it would have been all over for me. I do not even know now how I at length got the steel fork into my hand, but I did, and thrust it half down Menelek's throat. I was saved and could leave the cage, for the lion had sunk back vanquished."

M. Adrien Pezon, being seriously ill, Letort is the only man who dares to enter the lion's cage. In connection with this accident, it is interesting to note that M. Adrien Pezon is not content with the notoriety he enjoys as lion tamer and owner of a large menagerie; he is ambitious of becoming a ruler of men, and has decided to become a candidate at the general election.

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THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER
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JUSTICES GET JUDGMENT

Each One Appears Before the Other as a Plaintiff in Long Island City.

FAVORABLE ACTION BY EACH

They Sue for Unpaid Salary, and Apply the Principle that One Good Turn Deserves Another.

Long Island City has two Justices, Charles T. Duffy and James Ingram. They transact about all the legal business done in the city, outside of the County Court House. They act as Police Justices and Civil Justices. They alternate in sitting in different ends of the town, and are on the best of terms.

For the services they render each receives, or is supposed to receive, a salary of $2,100 a year, payable in twelve installments of $175 each. The fact that a man earns a salary or is entitled to it does not always say he gets it, when one speaks of Long Island City. That municipality has had a habit of running short of funds a few times each year, and as a result employes and creditors of the city have to wait. School teachers, firemen, street laborers, policemen, water works men, and even the Mayor have experienced this failing of the city.

The Justices usually get their salaries, but for five months the city has regularly issued to them certificates signed by Mayor Gleason and City Clerk James McGraw. These certificates, or warrants, direct the City Treasurer, Lucien Knapp, to pay the salary due. Regularly for five months Justice Duffy has gone to the office of Mr. Knapp and presented a series of warrants, beginning with one and ending with five. Each time he had been met with a shake of the head and "Very sorry, Judge, but there's no money."

Justice Ingram has done as his colleague, and each time has met with the same treatment.

The Justices became tired of this and met a few days ago to devise ways and means to raise some money from the city. The plan to go on strike and leave Mayor Gleason to deal with the "drunks and disorderlies" was set aside as unworthy of the bench. It was finally resolved that the city should be haled to court to answer for failing to pay. Accordingly, Justice Ingram sat in open court and the loungers were surprised to see Justice Duffy appear before his brother Magistrate and bring action against the city, asking judgment in the sum of $875 for services rendered and unpaid for. Corporation Counsel Thomas Burke represented the city. He could find no defense or offset, so allowed the case to go against himself and the city. Therefore, on the records of Justice Ingram's court there appears an entry showing that one Charles T. Duffy sued Long Island City, and that judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff.

One good turn deserves another, so a couple of days later Justice Ingram stood before the bar of his fellow-Justice as plaintiff, and Mr. Burke appeared to defend the city against the suit for $875, brought by Justice Ingram. Mr. Burke had no defense; so Justice Duffy gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff. The record so shows.

City Treasurer Knapp has not as yet satisfied either judgment, so possibly the amount will go as a debt against Greater New York.

BRISK BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Chicago wage earners and merchants during the year 1898 will reap a harvest of millions of dollars from the increased activity in steel and iron industries and the expansion of American transportation facilities alone, the increase being attributed in large measure to the success of American iron and steel products in competition in the foreign markets.

Already the Illinois Steel Company has in hand orders for delivery during the coming year of over 800,000 tons of iron and steel, nearly all in the form of finished products. The amount is 300,000 tons in excess of the company's advance orders for any previous season.

Within the last week Pullman's Palace Car Company has received orders from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its connections alone for nearly 4,000 cars, and the total advance orders of the company are the largest in its history for this time in the year.

A BARGE CUT ADRIFT.

The Canisteo Lost by the Tug C. B. Sanford Off Cape Cod.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The tug C. B. Sanford, Capt. Pierce, while coming around Cape Cod Saturday night, towing the barges Nay Aug and Canisteo, lost the last-named barge, and up to a late hour to-night nothing had been heard of the missing vessel. The accident occurred between Nanset and Cape Cod, and was caused, Capt. Pierce says, by a large four-masted schooner passing between the two barges, cutting the hawser and setting the Canisteo adrift. The tug was unable to find the drifting barge, so Capt. Pierce decided to tow the Nay Aug across the bay to Boston Light, where she was anchored, and the Sanford then returned in search of the Canisteo.

All day to-day the tug steamed about in the locality where she parted from the missing craft, but to no avail, and when a heavy snowstorm began the Sanford returned to Boston. After coaling, Capt. Pierce will resume the search. The Canisteo is commanded by Capt. Carl Rausel of Hoboken, has a cargo of 1,000 tons of coal, and carries a crew of four men.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:15 A. M.—585 Eleventh Avenue; M. Rowitsen; damage, $25.

1 A. M.—720 Columbus Avenue; E. L. Rosenwood; damage, $1,000.

6:45 A. M.—14 Washington Street; unknown; damage, $75.

9:55 A. M.—327 East Twentieth Street; M. O'Keefe; damage slight.

10:15 A. M.—215 East Broadway; H. Fishel; damage, $500. S

12:10 P. M.—9 and 11 Marion Street; Greek Confectionery Company; no damage.

2 P. M.—847 Tenth Avenue; Great National Baking Company; damage, $200.

2:10 P. M.—24 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; O. Sandpter; no damage.

2:45 P. M.—14 Cannon Street; J. Newman; damage slight.

5:15 P. M.—28 Jones Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

6:25 P. M.—330 East Ninety-fourth Street; Abraham Lowenthal; damage, $25.

6:45 P. M.—1 Orchard Street; David Goldbergy; damage, $5.

7:00 P. M.—208 Henry Street; Mrs. Burns; damage, $100.

Stabbed Her Husband, Then Fled.

John Mooney, fifty years old, of 147 Wayne Street, Jersey City, went to the Gregory Street Police Station yesterday and asked for a physician. He had a bad cut, apparently a knife wound, over his right ear. He said he had met with an accident. He was sent to the City Hospital. The police learned later that he had had a fight with his wife, and that she had inflicted the wound. An officer was sent to the house to arrest Mrs. Mooney, but she had disappeared.

Condition of Mrs. Booth.

Mrs. Ballington Booth was said at the Presbyterian Hospital late last night to be resting quietly and to be somewhat better.

TWO DEATHS FROM EXPOSURE.

A Boy and a Man Fatally Frozen in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—John Colmer, sixteen years of age, was found dead from exposure in an outhouse in the rear of 2551 Marshall Street, this afternoon. He lived with his grandparents. He left home early Christmas morning and was not seen again alive by his relatives.

A man supposed to be Joseph H. Morency was found dead on the doorstep at 1,233 Filbert Street to-day. His death is supposed to have been due to exposure and cold.

PROVIDENCE CAR RUNS WILD.

Rushes at Great Speed Down a Hill and into a Frame Building.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 26.—A Camp Street electric car ran wild this afternoon and rushed down the heavy grade on Olney Street hill with great speed, and shot across North Main Street and into the corner of a frame building.

The impact of the collision was so great that some of the heavy ironwork on the car was doubled up and the cornerpost of the building, which acted as a buffer for the car, was badly splintered.

It is considered wonderful that nobody was killed. There were about ten passengers in the car at the time besides the motorman and conductor. Two of them were hurt, but not fatally. The conductor's shoulder was dislocated and he was bruised about the upper part of the body. The motorman escaped without a scratch.

FELL BETWEEN BRIDGE CARS.

Drunken Man Escaped with Slight Abrasions and Torn Clothes.

Robert Clark, a colored fireman of 1,186 Madison Avenue, came near being cut to pieces last night by a train of bridge cars at the New York terminus.

Clark, who was intoxicated, was standing near the edge of the platform when a train backed in to take on a load of passengers. Before the cars stopped Clark made a dash to board them, but missed the gate and fell between the platforms to the tracks below.

Women screamed and men shouted, thinking that he was being ground to pieces, but the train came to a sudden stop and Clark was dragged from under the car.

In the meantime a hurry call had been sent to Hudson Street Hospital for an ambulance. Surgeon Rodman found only abrasions of the face and knee, though the man's clothing was badly torn. He was attended by the surgeon, and then locked up in the Oak Street Police Station on a charge of intoxication.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Gardner McCandless, Baden Baden, Germany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Postmaster S. Davies Warfield, Baltimore, and ex-Congressman S. D. M. Sweat, Portland, Me.

HOFFMAN—Lawrence Minot, Boston; S. A. Beardsley, Utica, and A. N. Brady, Albany.

WALDORF—Herman Gluizer, Paris.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bennett Manufacturing Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Denholm, The, & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. J. Fitzpatrick, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Alexander Dick, furnishing goods; Miss Waddell, fancy goods, 57 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Goldenberg, S., Washington, D. C.; dry goods, notions, &c.; Grand Hotel.

Holt & Co., Burlington, N. C.; W. J. Holt, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. M. High, dry goods, &c., 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; I. Muhlfelder, notions, furnishing and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Meyer, Louis, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Meyer, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Newman, dress goods, 53 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Moncur, George A., Cincinnati, Ohio; boy's clothing; Hoffman House.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Mary Flanagan, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Anna Flanagan, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Nathan & Manheimer, Dallas, Texas; A. Hanheimer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Rose, B. W., & Co., Dallas, Texas; W. S. Rose, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:23	Sun sets	4:40	Moon sets	9:26

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:07	Gov. Isl'd	10:32	H. Gate	....
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:49	Gov. Isl'd	11:18	H. Gate	12:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 28.		
Excelsior, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Georgian Prince, La Plata Countries	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Leeward and Windward Islands	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores, &c.	....	....
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29.		
Alamo, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston, &c.	....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 30.		
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	10:00 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Naples, & Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Panama, Santiago de Cuba and Colombia	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 31.		
Alene, Fortune Isl., &c.	2:00 P. M. *2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Colorado, Port Royal and Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston, &c.	....	3:00 P. M.
Kitty, Haiti, &c.	2:00 P. M. *2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Segurança, Havana and Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 1.		
Alexandra, London	....	....
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	....	....
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull	....	....
Hudson, New Orleans	....	10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marengo, Newcastle	....	....
Mississippi, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Key West and Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. †27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 12 at [illegible] A. M., 11:00 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.)

†Registered mail closes here at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 27.

Alexandra, London, Dec. 15.
Batoum, Rotterdam, Nov. 28.
British Queen, Antwerp, Dec. 12.
Caracas, La Guayra, Dec. 21.
Charlton, Gibraltar, Dec. 11.
Croft, Dundee, Dec. 7.
El Norte, New Orleans, Dec. 22.
Eveline, Shields, Dec. 9.
Gate City, Savannah, Dec. 21.
Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 15.
Hindoo, Hull, Dec. 11.
Hudson, New Orleans, Dec. 22.
Jersey City, Swansea, Dec. 11.
Kaffir Prince, St. Lucia, Dec. 26.
Kansas City, Savannah, Dec. 24.
Macduff, Gibraltar, Dec. 10.
Raisby, Antwerp, Dec. 11.
Strathesk, Havre, Dec. 1.
Vulcan, Shields, Dec. 12.

TUESDAY, DEC. 28.

Alene, Port Limon, Dec. 21.
Alsatia, Gibraltar, Dec. 16.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, Dec. 21.
El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 23.
Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 21.
Obdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 16.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
Prins Willem IV., Port au Prince, Dec. 22.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Dec. 16.
Sicilia, Havre, Dec. 14.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29.

Kitty, Santa Martha, Dec. 22.
Strathairly, Shields, Dec. 14.
Vega, Lisbon, Dec. 14.
Werra, Gibraltar, Dec. 20.
Westmeath, Hamburg, Dec. 14.
Yumuri, Havana, Dec. 25.

THURSDAY, DEC. 30.

Germanic, Liverpool, Dec. 22.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Dec. 16.

FRIDAY, DEC. 31.

Alliança, Colon, Dec. 24.
Munchen, Bremen, Dec. 19.
Prussian, Hamburg, Dec. 19.

Arrived.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Davis, Liverpool Dec. 9, in ballast to Gustav Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Verona, (Br.,) Mason, Progreso Dec. 20, with hemp to order—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS American, (Dutch,) Butz, Amsterdam Dec. 10, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Owen, Trieste, &c., Nov. 23, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) Luke, Progreso Dec. 17, with hemp to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 A. M.

SS Clifton, (Br.,) Putt, Bermuda Dec. 20, in ballast to Bowring & Archibald. Arrievd at the Bar at 3:20 A. M.

SS Imperial Princess, (Br.,) Jamison, Montevideo, &c., Nov. 12, with mdse. to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:35 A. M.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton Dec. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:56 A. M.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Cienfuegos, &c., Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 P. M.

SS Polycarp, (Br.,) Oliphant, Nanaos, &c., Dec. 8, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Salerno, (Ger.,) Lemm, Santos, &c., Nov. 26, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre Dec. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 12:00 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Charleston Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Richmond, Glover, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Merida, (Br.,) Tompsett, Rosario, &c., Nov. 1, with coffee and hides to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Ferguson, Liverpool Dec. 18 and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M.

Bark White Wings, (of Quebec,) McLellan, Halifax, N. S., Dec. 13, with fish to F. Woodruff & Co.—vessel to Hutchings Brothers.

Brig Fredericka, Schepp, Foote, San Andreas 25 ds., with cocoanuts to L. Schepp.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P. M., N. W., moderate breeze, clear and thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) for London.
SS Euclid, (Bras.,) for Manchester, Eng.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing for orders.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Liverpool Dec. 24.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 8:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Stalheim, (Nor.,) Capt. Hilt, sld. hence for New York to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bence, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 6:45 P. M. to-day. (She was detained at Liverpool and Queenstown by fog.)

Miscellaneous.

SS Verona reports: Dec. 26, off the Capes of the Delaware passed a lumber laden three-masted schooner with jibboom gone, heading for the Breakwater.

INEFFECTIVE SUBSTITUTES.

When there is but one right way to do a thing it is strange how prone some people are to try to get along with the next best way. Take the matter of cooking, and the best fuel to do it with. This has been demonstrated to be gas. Whether you look to convenience, to economy both of energy and price, or to the perfection of method as judged by the result, expert opinion has settled it that gas is the one fuel for cooking. Then why resort to makeshift substitutes? Some try gasoline—with what dangers the newspaper record of accidents will show. Various oil-cooking apparatus have been devised. The London Times lately had an account of an American invention, just introduced into England, for using petroleum for cooking. Of course, the whole scheme lay in vaporising the oil—that is, in turning it into gas. But there was the inevitable smell of petroleum; besides the trouble and soiling involved in handling it, there was the unpleasant roaring which no oil burner is without. So the question would occur to any sensible man, Why go that long way around to get gas when you can have it piped to your house and given you ready for use, without the least dirt or inconvenience, simply by turning a cock. The oil and gasoline substitutes may do well enough to experiment with in the country, away from gas plants, but wherever the best is to be had—which is gas—there is no use in putting up with the second or third best.

CLEARING SALE
(Semi-Annual)
To close out the remainder of our Winter Stock Suits to order,
$17.00 to 25.00.
Formerly sold at $30 to $45.
An opportunity to buy a fine suit of clothes at HALF PRICE.
GEO. A. CASTOR & CO.,
Tailors,
241 BROADWAY,
Opposite City Hall Park.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
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COTTOLENE
is a combination of two pure natural products—choice beef suet and refined cotton-seed oil, as pure and golden as the southern sunshine which produces it—making a shortening and frying fat unequaled in healthfulness, cleanliness, flavor and digestible qualities. Endorsed by eminent physicians, recommended by cooking experts; used by thousands of discriminating housewives in preference to lard and other cooking fats. Once tried, always used.
The genuine is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by
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Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

THE CANAL IMPROVEMENTS

State Engineer and Surveyor Adams Says Work Cannot Be Done for $9,000,000.

$7,000,000 MORE IS NEEDED

Original Estimates, It Is Explained, Were Made Hurriedly, Without Proper Data, and Were Understood to be Guesswork.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—State Engineer and Surveyor Campbell W. Adams, in response to an inquiry from R. R. Hefford, Chairman of the Executive Canal Committee, appointed by the Chambers of Commerce of the State, regarding the present status of the work of improving the canals of the State, has made a report which has been approved by Superintendent George W. Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works.

This report shows that it will take at least $16,000,000 to improve the entire canal system in the State according to the plan which was the basis of the $9,000,000 improvement act. The $16,000,000 includes the $9,000,000 covered by the improvement act. The estimate of the probable total cost follows:

Engineer's estimates for all contracts	$14,448,402
Advertising and inspection paid	147,079
Engineering expenses	512,000
Expenses not in original estimates and difference between engineers' estimates and contract prices	970,019
Total	$16,077,500
Deduct amount appropriated for canal improvement by Chapter 820, Laws of 1895	77,500
Estimated cost of canal improvement	$16,000,000

Status of the Work.

Several tables accompany the report, showing in detail the lengths of the various parts of the work and the portions already provided for, and the features of cost of every contract, whether awarded or not. These tables show that of the 454 miles of work involved, 307 are now under contract. Of this amount 259 miles are on the Erie, 22 miles on the Oswego, and 26 miles on the Champlain Canal.

The whole work has been divided into 125 contracts, for which the Engineer's estimates call for $14,448,402, which is divided between the three canals as follows: Erie Canal, $11,081,125; Champlain Canal, $1,909,074; Oswego Canal, $1,458,203. Seventy-three of these contracts have been awarded for $7,121,812, or $624,108 less than the Engineer's estimates. Eleven of these contracts are completed, and have cost $701,094, which is $90,481 in excess of the Engineer's estimates, though on two of these the cost has been $6,223 less than the Engineer's estimates.

Mr. Adams refers to the fact that the State Engineer's Department for years had foreseen that the discussion regarding canal traffic, canal improvement, ship canals, &c., eventually would take on definite form, and that the department would be called upon for estimates of cost of various plans. Such estimates it was known would entail great cost for their proper preparation and the amount required, or at least an amount sufficient to make the preliminary surveys, was asked for persistently and as persistently denied.

Thus it happened that when the Constitutional Convention asked the State Engineer and Superintendent of Public Works for estimates of the cost of improving various canals, those officials found their departments without reliable data as the bases for such estimates. Only twelve days were used in preparing the reports, so it will be seen that any possibility of the estimates being reliable was out of the question, and this was so stated at the time and understood clearly.

The Estimates of 1894.

It happened that former State Engineer Martin Schenck at this time was employed in the Department of Public Works on special work. His connection with the department enabled the Superintendent, Edward Hannan, to avail himself of Mr. Schenck's professional ability and familiarity with the canals to help him in the preparation of his report.

After the appearance of this report the State Engineer and those of his associates best qualified to judge, gave the subject much consideration, and finally decided that the Superintendent's estimate was at least $2,000,000 too low, and that sum accordingly was apportioned to the various parts of the work, and so formed State Engineer Adams's estimate.

Both officials called attention in their reports to the lack of proper data for the preparation thereof. The best that can be said of these estimates then is that they were confessedly unreliable at the outset. However, in the light of further experience and present knowledge, the figures given in those reports for the work as now planned are interesting. They are as follows:

	Superintendent of Public Works.	State Engineer.
Nine feet of water, Erie Canal	$4,601,000	$5,810,000
Nine feet of water, Oswego Canal	1,004,000	1,208,000
Seven feet of water, Champlain Canal	1,366,000	2,800,000
Lengthening Erie and Oswego locks	2,485,000	2,755,000
Total	$9,456,000	$11,573,000

"We desire especially to impress upon you," says Mr. Adams in his report, "the fact that in all preliminary estimates of the cost of the present improvement it has been assumed by everybody concerned that the excavated materials would all be used in raising embankments. In practice it has, however, been found that practically all of this material is unfit for use except in strengthening embankments, and that the actual raising of the same, especially on the towpath side, must be done with other or 'borrowed' material, and the materials necessarily excavated to secure the proper depth must be wasted.

"The fact remains, however, that the Legislature fixed the amount which the people were to be asked to ratify at a figure lower than either of the foregoing estimates, and $2,573,000 less than the engineer's estimate.

"Finally, the people voted, and by a majority of 276,886, decided that the Erie and Oswego Canals should be deepened to nine feet of water and have all locks lengthened to double-boat length, and that the Champlain Canal should be deepened to seven feet of water. This result was known early in November, 1895, and action toward organizing our departments preparatory for the great work was promptly taken, though very little could actually be done until the Controller had prepared, advertised, and sold part of the bonds.

First Surveys Made in 1896.

"The State Engineer was advised by the Controller that funds from this source would be available Jan. 12, 1896. Within forty-eight hours thereafter over 200 engineers and assistants had been appointed and assigned to duty. This number exhausted the eligible civil service lists, and a delay of nearly two months ensued before new examinations and eligible lists could be had. Thereafter more men were appointed, and the entire length of the three canals—about 454 miles—was put under survey in order to collect the data for the whole work before the opening of navigation the following Spring, and while the water was out of the canals, thus revealing as nearly as might be all the conditions to be encountered.

"It was also deemed important that the estimates for the entire work should be available before any considerable amount of work was contracted for, in order that we might proceed intelligently thereafter. These surveys are entirely completed, and the plans for the several contracts based thereon are also practically completed except for a few structures. This will account for what may appear to be an undue cost of engineering as compared with the amount of construction work done.

"That the figures given out when generally known will provoke much discussion is confidently expected, but the records of our departments are available to any and all who seek further information on this subject, and the most thorough inquiry or investigation is not only expected but earnestly invited.

"It has been sorely disappointing to those charged with the conduct of this great work that it has been found impossible to confine its cost to the limits of the first appropriation, and a further statement of the efforts that have been made in that direction and the reasons why they have proved futile are but just to all concerned.

"As has already been stated, the surveys for the whole work were started simultaneously, to the end that all the estimates might be available at as early a date as possible, thus enabling us to form some idea of the total cost. Such estimates were available early in 1896. They were necessarily based largely on the judgment of the various engineers in charge of the several sections, and to their credit be it said that the grand total thereof amounted almost exactly to the sum now known to be required.

Attempts at Economy.

"It was, however, believed that many items had found their way into these estimates that could be omitted, and after revising a few of these covering some of the most important sections, a few contracts were awarded. These covered an amount sufficient to use up the funds provided by the Legislature of 1895, and as no more contracts could be awarded till more funds were available, the intervening months were spent in the most rigid scrutiny of every plan and estimate in the effort to bring the total cost within $9,000,000. Every resource for procuring new and cheap materials, for new designs of features where greater economy seemed possible, for eliminating entirely the rebuilding of structures that were already tottering, was tried and exhausted, not without good results, but without accomplishing the object sought.

"Tables are submitted showing that, after revising the estimates for all work, they still show a total (engineer's estimate) of $14,448,402. This will indicate plainly why it is impossible to make $9,000,000 cover the 454 miles of work to be improved. Notwithstanding the apparent impossibility of reducing the total cost to the sum available, the estimates for each contract were repeatedly revised in this effort to reduce cost, and it now appears that the effort made in that direction has resulted in cutting out a large amount of work which experience shows cannot be avoided and which is a necessary part of the other work. Many miles of vertical and slope walls that were known to be urgently needed were eliminated altogether, as well as the rebuilding of many miles of old walls and hundreds of structures which, though known to be in a badly dilapidated condition, were believed capable of lasting a few years longer, until other funds could be made available for their reconstruction.

"But it is one thing to say that such items could and must be eliminated and decidedly a different thing to do the balance of the work in such manner as to make this possible.

An Unexpected Expense.

"Between Buffalo and Tonawanda it was at first believed that all necessary excavation could be made without building new walls or protecting the old slopes, and the contract (Western Division No. 2) was awarded on that basis. This section of the canal is on the very bank of the Niagara River, and runs wholly through a strata of very treacherous clay, which, when wet, will slide on very flat slopes.

"The excavation in the bottom of the prism was started, and though the old slopes were not touched, they began to slide into the canal, and a serious crack, one and a quarter miles long developed in the towpath, threatening to effectually close the canals. Under such circumstances and in view of the disastrous effect of a break in the banks anywhere on this section, but one thing could be done, viz., to stop the excavation until the banks had been protected. This was done, and the latter feature will entail a cost not originally contemplated of nearly $150,000, though the plans therefor are the cheapest that could be devised after much consultation and study.

"The work through Buffalo also gives many startling instances of the unknown quantities incident to this work. This section of the canal being at the same water surface as Lake Erie, must be drained artificially, and as this had not been done in over thirty years, little could be known or ascertained concerning the condition of the old walls, bridge abutments, culverts, unrecorded sewers, and other structures, or even of the nature of the materials to be excavated, though the estimates for the latter feature are very close. It must be understood that the depth of excavation on this section was from two to four feet on the centre, while along the walls this depth was from five to nine feet. The condition of the greater portion of the walls, therefore, could not possibly be ascertained until the canal had been drained and the excavation completed. New canal bottom on this section is barely nine feet below the low water surface of Lake Erie.

Necessary to Rebuild Walls.

"As the latter work progressed it was found that a great part of the vertical walls was not founded on rock, but on a single timber with about one foot of earth intervening between it and rock. It was found almost impossible to underpin, and save walls so built, and in many cases where it was attempted the walls afterward fell in. It was then seen that while the faces of the walls seemed to indicate a fair grade of work, they were laid up absolutely without bond, the face stones merely forming a veneer for the loose backing that had apparently been simply dumped into place. The photographs accompanying this report fully illustrate these features and also show the difference between the old and the new walls.

"The Erie and Genesee Street Bridges on the contract are also worthy of comment. As the excavation at these points progressed it was found that the abutments for these heavy bridges were not carried down even to the level of the old canal bottom, but were from eight to ten feet above same, and therefore from eleven to fourteen feet above the new canal bottom. Both were founded on treacherous clay, and at Genesee Street an old forgotten sewer had completely saturated the foundation of the north abutment, in which it ended, and by which its outlet was cut off. The rebuilding of these structures meant a serious outlay, but it was soon found to be unavoidable.

Trouble on "Jordan Level."

"Another section of the work that has been prolific of increased cost over the estimates and of difficulties to be encountered is the 'Jordan Level' on the middle division, extending between Locks 50 and 51. This section runs almost wholly through a swamp, underlaid with the most treacherous marl and quicksand, the water surface of the canal being above the surface of the swamp in many places. This feature has rendered the draining of the work a very serious matter.

"In other localities the disturbance of the old silted canal bottom has developed a large amount of leakage, and this becomes a very serious matter where it happens in a village, as at Ilion and Fort Plain. Since the water has been withdrawn from the Champlain Canal a piece of the towpath about 1,000 feet in length on Contract No. 10, but near which no work has yet been done, has broken away of its own weight and about half the towing path and the walls along same for the distance stated have slipped into the canal. There is nothing to do but to restore the work that has thus been destroyed, and its restoration will add to the cost of Contract No. 10 several thousand dollars. Several similar cases have been reported to us in the last few days.

"The foregoing instances of how and why the items of increased cost are constantly being encountered will serve to indicate the corresponding features in nearly all of the other contracts, though probably the cost of the latter will not be increased at the same ratio as those above mentioned.

"On the sections for which contracts have been awarded the contract prices will be found equal to a total of about 8 per cent. less than that of the engineer's estimates, and the difference will go a long way toward paying for items and quantities not originally contemplated. At the same time the reason for using the engineer's estimates instead of the estimates at contract prices as the basis of the probable total cost in the accompanying tables will be apparent. It is a physical impossibility to determine definitely before these contracts are awarded the total quantities of the various kinds of work that will be required. This can only be determined as the work progresses and unexpected conditions are uncovered.

Deterioration of Old Work.

"It also should be borne in mind that practically every feature of the three canals in question is over seventy years old, and it should therefore be expected that nature's forces during this long time have not helped to keep the various features of these canals in good condition.

"The unforeseen or supposedly avoidable features in this work will amount to a vast sum of money, but not a penny of this has been, or will be, paid until the plans covering such work, together with a written explanation of each and every item of cost, have been submitted to the Canal Board and duly approved."

Mr. Adams enumerates features of the work that involve expenses not foreseen when the contracts were made. He says practically all the work must be done during Winter, making it expensive. Continuing under this head, he says:

"Old walls have from old age and poor original construction slipped into the canal at many places, because the excavation in the centre was carried to a lower depth than the foundations of the old wall. The major portion of the most of the work is not involved in the necessary excavations, but in the repairing and rebuilding of walls and structures in order to make them conform to the conditions.

"In order to give a fair idea of the great cost of the vertical walls it may be stated that 20 miles (one side only) will consume a million dollars, and that the whole work involved is 454 miles long. The old slope walls constitute another of the important features involving additional cost.

"Another feature of the work where additional quantities and sometimes a total change of plan are made necessary is in the uncovering of a gravel or other porous bed in the bottom of the canal, so that large leaks develop, frequently with injurious effects to adjoining property. Frequently the actual dilapidated conditions of the old structures are not ascertained until the excavations have progressed to such an extent as to reveal the foundations.

"The condition of a great many of the old culverts also required additional expense. The old aqueducts are in about the same general condition physically as the balance of the structures. Nearly all are very old and inadequate."

Referring to the meagreness of data, Mr. Adams says:

"Some of the records are utterly untrustworthy. For instance, there are plans showing improved locks founded on solid rock when, as a matter of fact, we have discovered that they are founded on piling. Numerous instances of this kind have been found."

Proposed Change of Route.

Referring to the series of locks known as "the sixteens" (3 to 18) at Cohoes, which are scattered along a distance of over three miles, and follow a tortuous, dangerous side hill route throughout that distance, Mr. Adams says that to lengthen these locks and improve the levels between them will certainly cost $1,800,000. He then remarks:

"An exceptionally advantageous alternative route is offered at this point. This plan contemplates the improvement of that portion of the present Champlain Canal between its junction with the Erie Canal and the Cohoes Dam to the improved Erie Canal standard. Then at a point just south of the Guard Lock at the south end of the Cohoes Dam a new channel of standard Erie dimensions is designed to be built in the bed of the Mohawk River, and along the southerly side thereof. This work would be about a mile in length, and will lead up to a point just below the high falls of Cohoes. At this point the plans call for a steel lock, to be operated mechanically with compressed air as the power. This one lock will overcome the difference in elevation between the river level and the present level of the Erie Canal above Lock No. 18, with one vertical lift of about 140 feet. From the top of the lock a steel aqueduct about 500 feet in length will lead to and connect with the present channel of the Erie Canal at a point just above Lock No. 18.

"It seems absolutely certain that the change of route will effect a saving over the cost of improving the Erie Canal along its present route of at least $600,000, and a still further saving of at least $40,000 per year in the operating expenses can certainly be effected, while the annual repair item on this section, which, because of its old and dangerous condition is now expensive, can be practically eliminated for many years to come, because we would have a new canal instead of an old one to maintain. Moreover, the saving of time for each boat of from four to eight hours, depending upon the briskness of traffic, can be made on each trip. As most of the boats make several round trips per year, it will be seen that this saving is well worth making.

"As the proposed lift lock would use practically no water, the amount now required to operate 'the sixteens' could be utilized for power to the great advantage of the Cohoes mills, as they are now obliged to suspend work for lack of water during several weeks of each year."

Difficulties at Lockport.

"At Lockport," Mr. Adams remarks, "another peculiar situation is encountered, and it will be found physically impossible to lengthen the present series of five locks at that point during the five months in which the canals are closed, especially if the locks are to be lengthened in the usual manner. To do this would necessitate the closing of the Erie Canal during one season of navigation, or at least a greater part of it, and that is of course out of the question.

"A complete set of plans for a steel lift lock similar to the one proposed for Cohoes has been prepared for this point. The locks could be completed during the closed season, but whether this was done or not, the plan at this point contemplates leaving the old locks intact and placing the proposed structure just south thereof, so as not to interfere with the old locks in any manner. Aside from the question of possibilities of doing any work at this point within a given time, the steel lift lock will be found far cheaper than any other plan.

"The plans for this lock, and also that proposed for Cohoes, will be capable of passing two boats coupled together, each 115 feet long. At Lockport, as at Cohoes, a great saving in operating expenses, and the expense to the boatmen for hauling the extra boats of each fleet, as well as a considerable saving of time, could be effected."

Mr. Adams says: "The fact that only those few contractors who were equipped with the best plants and organizations have been able to glean any profit from their work, and that most of the others are poorer when their contracts are finished than when they were begun, should be sufficient evidence that the State is not being robbed."

Conditions Briefly Stated.

The salient points of Mr. Adams's statement are summarized as follows:

"1. That no surveys for such an improvement of the canals as is now under way had ever been made up to 1896.

"2. That the estimated cost of this improvement, as submitted to the Constitutional Convenion in 1894, was prepared in twelve days, and was, therefore, well known and stated to be practically mere guesswork.

"3. That the careful surveys and estimates made in 1896, from a thorough examination of the 454 miles of canals to be improved, showed that the probable cost of such improvement was about $16,000,000.

"4. That an unsuccessful effort was then made to cut out the work to bring the cost within the appropriated $9,000,000.

"5. That the impossibility of using a large portion of the excavated material for use on the banks of the canals, as originally contemplated, very greatly increased the cost.

"6. That during the progress of the work of excavation the unpreventable caving in of dilapidated and toppling walls and structures necessitated new construction and increased quantities at large additional expense.

"7. That contracts have already been let for the completion of about two-thirds of the proposed improvement, which portion it is expected will have been completed at the opening of navigation in 1898. The estimated cost at contract prices of this two-thirds of the work aggregates $7,121,812, though this covers two-thirds of the length and not the volume of the whole work.

"8. That the contracts already let cover what are believed to be the most difficult portions of the proposed improvement.

"9. That approximately $7,000,000 additional will be required to complete the improvement.

"10. That with that sum available we believe the entire improvement can probably be completed at the opening of navigation in 1899.

"11. That the progress made to date has been as rapid as was consistent with other conditions, and that the whole work might have been under contract now had sufficient funds been available.

"12. That contractors are required by law to bid upon a definite character and quantity of work, and that they are finally paid for the actual amount of work performed at the contract prices. Under this plan the State always pays for the work actually done for it—no more, no less."

Mr. Adams says, in concluding his report:

"The detailed description of the present status of the work on each contract, which are hereto annexed, will show the location, extent, and other features of all contracts, whether awarded or not.

"From time to time during the progress of the work, a great many photographs have been taken to show the condition and salient features of the old and new work. As these will doubtless be of great interest a large number have been selected and are submitted herewith for your further information. Attached to each is a description and remarks concerning the points it illustrates.

"What steps shall be taken to complete the work must, of course, be determined by the Legislature, but that its prompt completion on the lines on which it is begun is a necessary, wise, and expedient undertaking, cannot be gainsaid."

The Voyage of Quigley's Boat.

The Captain of the tug Baltic, which on Christmas morning, picked up off Sandy Hook a boat belonging to "Billy" Quigley, the Battery boatman, reported to Quigley yesterday that when he found the boat there was along file in it and a cheap mackintosh. Quigley is still of the opinion that a member of the crew of the steamship Hubert, which sailed for Rio Janeiro late Friday night, took his boat to get aboard the vessel, that it was towed to the Hook with the idea of having it returned through the pilot service, and got adrift before the pilot was taken off the steamer by the pilot station boat. He thinks that when the pilot who took the Hubert to sea returns to the city, some light may be thrown on the wanderings of his boat Christmas Eve.

Huron Must Pay Its Bonds.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 26.—Judge Carland of the Federal court has entered a decree of judgment against the City of Huron for $56,000 and interest, in a suit brought by the holders of school bonds to recover their face value. The city sought to repudiate payment, claiming that the bonds were illegally issued, because the legal amount of indebtedness had been exceeded. The bonds were held by Eastern banks.

THE FIRST GOLD MINERS

Discovery of the Yellow Metal in California by James Marshall Fifty Years Ago.

EARLY DAYS IN GOLD FIELDS

The Sole Survivor Tells the Story of How Marshall Found Gold and How He Threw Away His Chance to Make Millions by that Discovery.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 26.—The preparations throughout this State for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the first discovery of gold in California, to begin Jan. 24, has turned public attention on the Pacific coast to finding what persons now alive were participants in the very earliest scenes attending the finding of the first golden nuggets by James Marshall in the sluice that led to Gen. John A. Sutter's sawmill at Coloma, in El Dorado County, on Jan. 24, 1848.

Gen. John Bidwell of Chico, the Prohibition Party candidate for President in 1892, says he believes but nine persons are living who saw the beginning of gold mining on the Pacific coast. He is one of them. But old-timers on the coast generally say that Adam Wicks is the only person now alive who was present at the very earliest scenes attending the finding of the first yellow metal nuggets. Mr. Wicks himself knows no one now living who was on the scene of the gold find as early as himself. He lives with a granddaughter in Ventura County, and is a decrepit old man. His mind, however, is as clear as ever, and, concerning the history of the picking up of the first gold by Marshall, his memory is particularly active. Talking of it the other day, he said:

The Old Miner's Story.

"I was twenty-one years old when I came to California on a schooner that arrived in San Francisco Harbor June 12, 1847. I was charmed with the wild new country, and decided to stay, and I've never been out of the State from that time. Along in October, 1847, I went with several young fellows up the Sacramento River to Sutter's Fort, at what is now the City of Sacramento. There were about twenty-five white people at Sutter's Fort, which was merely a stockade of timbers as a protection from assaults by Indians. Sutter was the richest American in Central California at the time, but he had no money. It was all in land, timber, horses, and cattle. He was about forty-five years old, and was full of schemes for making money by selling his timber to the United States Government, which had just then come into possession of California. That is why he was having Marshall build the sawmill up in Columale (later known as Coloma.)

"I knew James Marshall, the discoverer of gold, very well. He was an ingenious, flighty sort of a man, who claimed to be an expert millwright out from New Jersey. Marshall was always finding fault with the way Sutter wanted the sawmill built. I remember that a few weeks before he stumbled on the gold, he was on the point of quitting Sutter's employ and going down to San Francisco. A good deal of speculation may be done as to what course history would have taken if Marshall had quit and gone away.

Marshall's Discovery of Gold.

"In the latter part of January, 1848, I was at work with a gang of vaqueros for Gen. Sutter. I remember as clearly as if it were yesterday when I first heard of the gold discovery. It was on Jan. 26, 1848, forty-eight hours after the event. We had driven a drove of cattle to a fertile grazing spot on the American River and were on our way back to Columale for more orders. A nephew—a lad of fifteen years—of Mrs. Wimmer, the cook at the lumber camp, met us on the road. I gave him a lift on my horse, and as we jogged along the boy told me that Jim Marshall had found some pieces of what Marshall and Mrs. Wimmer thought were gold. The boy told this in the most matter-of-fact way, and I did not think of it again until I had put the horses in the corral and Marshall and I had sat down for a smoke. I suddenly recalled what the boy said.

"'What's this that Jake's been telling me about your finding gold in the millrace?' said I, between the puffs of my pipe.

"'Why, what did you hear?' replied Marshall, irritably. I saw that he was displeased.

"Then I told Marshall what the boy Jake had said, and I believe I carelessly made some remark that such barren-looking mountains didn't seem favorable for gold. That vexed Marshall, who always wanted to air his knowledge.

"'Now, look here,' said he, laying down his pipe. 'If you'll swear you won't tell any one, I'll show you how far you miss your calculations. If you keep this secret, why we fellows here can make more money at picking up gold than we can at herding cattle and lumbering!'

"Marshall went into the kitchen of the building, and came back with a tin matchbox. He lit the candle, and slowly and silently opened the box. I watched him intently. He produced from the box four bits of gold.

"'Now, by ——, what do you call that?' said he, as he laid them on the redwood table before me. The largest nugget was the size of a hickory nut; the others were the size of black beans. All had been hammered, and were very bright from boiling and acid tests. Those were the first evidences of gold.

"I have wondered a thousand times since how we took the finding of the gold so coolly. Why, it did not seem to us a big thing. It appeared only an easier way of making a living for a few of us. We had never heard of a stampede of gold-crazy men in those days. Besides, we were green backwoodsmen. None of us had ever seen natural gold before. We went to bed at the usual hour that night, and so little excited were we about the discovery that neither of us lost a moment's sleep over the stupendous wealth that lay all about us. We proposed to go out and hunt at odd times and on Sundays for gold nuggets. Two weeks or so later Mrs. Wimmer went to Sacramento. There she showed at Sutter's Fort some nuggets she had found along the American River. Even Capt. Sutter himself had not known of the finds of gold on his land until then.

The Rush to the Diggings.

"The earliest rush to the mines was in April. There were twenty men from San Francisco in the party. Marshall was so mad at Mrs. Wimmer that he vowed he would never treat her decently again. At first it was thought the gold was only to be found within a radius of a few miles of the sawmill at Columale, but the newcomers spread out, and every day brought news of localities along the American River that were richer in gold than where we had been quietly working for a few weeks. Then gold was found on the Feather and Yuba Rivers. The very maddest man of all was Capt. Sutter when men began to come from San Francisco, San José, Monterey, and Vallejo by the score to find gold. All the Captain's workmen quit their jobs, his sawmill could not be run, his cattle went wandering away for want of vaqueros, and his ranch was occupied by a horde of lawless, gold-crazy men of all degrees of civilization. All the Captain's plans for a great business career were suddenly ruined. He could not even hire the half-breed Indians to work for love or money. He stormed and swore that he never would seek gold, and before he came to realize what a great fortune awaited him it was too late. All the best claims had been taken up. Sutter lost a magnificent estate by the finding of gold on his property. He lived for years on a pension that the State of California gave him. He went away from California, mad at the whole State, and never came back.

"By mid-Summer in 1848, as many as 100 men a day would arrive. Prices of everything went up fabulously. Cattle were worth $12 a head in 1847, $150 in the Summer of 1848, and over $400 in 1849 and 1850. Shovels, hoes, dishpans (used for washing the gold) were sold for almost their weight in gold at times between the arrival of steamers bringing a fresh supply.

Recklessness of the Pioneers.

"But the greatest excitement of all in the mad endeavor to get to the diggings began in the Spring of 1849—a year after the discovery. That was when the Easterners began to come to California.

"No one can have an idea what wild delirium possessed us when we found that we could, with a common shovel and a tin pan, dig and wash out from the sandbars along the American [illegible] a pound or two of gold every day. Nobody [illegible] Gen. Sutter's service as soon as we saw the golden specks, had ever made over [illegible] a month under the most favorable circumstances. Imagine how we greenhorns felt when we saw hundreds of sandbars, hundreds of yards long, and knew that we could put our shovels in [illegible] gravel and sand, with from [illegible] a pan almost anywhere. We were foolish enough to believe that our discovery would not travel back to the Eastern States, and that we could dig and wash gold there for a lifetime whenever we wanted ready cash. Many of us got a pound of gold in a few hours in the first weeks of the diggings. That spoiled us for active mining when we had to compete with the newcomers. There were thousands of liars among the miners, and one would no sooner get to washing gold in a rich locality than he would hear how some fellows were picking up ounce nuggets or chopping off blocks of solid gold somewhere else, fifty miles or so over the mountains. Many a time a whole crowd of us would leave a chance to wash out six or seven ounces of gold in a day, and go off for a week's jamboree in some shady cañon. If some of us who knew the geography of El Dorado County fairly well before Marshall discovered gold had stuck to business from the first, the same as such men as Mackay, Fair, and Flood did when they came two and three years later, we could have had millions of dollars. But we were all crazy—that's the only word for it—at the way we made money, and we never looked a day ahead.

The First Mining Companies.

"January, 1849, I think there must have been some eight or ten thousand men engaged in mining. The getting of gold had become something of an industry by that time—not the happy-go-lucky pursuit we early fellows made it. The miners by common consent had agreed that a certain number of square feet should constitute all that a man could claim, and a code of laws had grown out of the unique life in mining camps and the conditions of wealth-getting along the sand bars. Very few of us who had the whole of Central California to choose our claims in were now better off than any of the vast multitude of red-shirted, anxious, and energetic Eastern men who came up the Sacramento River or overland in 1849 seeking where to dig up a fortune with quick dispatch. I believe I changed the locations of my diggings over forty times the first year before the Easterners came into the gold region in small armies, and then I had to share chances with the latest arrivals. After 1848, also, the improvements in mining came fast. The old pan was supplanted by the rockers, which two men could operate to a better advantage than if each man worked alone. Then came the long tom, which several men could get more from than if all worked individually, and in a few months more companies of miners were formed for sluicing. Those were the earliest mining companies in America.

"Marshall became a hard drinker when the saloons were opened by the score in every mining camp in Central California. Along about 1851 he began to see that he never could force the miners to pay him a dime for the great fortunes they were taking from his acres.

Fate of the Discoverer.

"James Marshall never profited—comparatively speaking—by his find, which yielded mankind over a billion of dollars and turned the commerce of the world. When Marshall saw the first stampede of men into the locality of Sutter's millrace, and he realized his secret was surely out, he swore that he would have the law keep the miners off his land, if it took the United States Army. He might have chosen at first an acre in the best localities along the American River, and the miners would have respected his rights. That would have made him comfortably rich for life. But he vowed he would have it all, anyhow. So he would not dig or wash a pan of gold. While the rest of us joined in digging and washing gold, Marshall swore and growled. For a few months he made every man on the scene pay him a dollar for his discovery. But when the throngs increased he seldom got a dollar, and then only from a good-natured man.

"When the miners had washed away all the gold from the American River, near Coloma, in 1857, Marshall was given a few acres by the people of the town, and he planted a vineyard. He made brandy from his wine grapes, and became a harder drinker as he grew older. P. T. Barnum offered him a salary to go to New York and sit on exhibition in a museum, but he spurned the offer. In 1869 he started out to lecture on 'How I Found Gold in California.' He was very poor, and for a few nights he did a good business. Then he went to Stockton, and there his love for whisky overcame him, and he fell by the way. In 1872 the Legislature of California granted him a pension of $200 a month for two years. It was subsequently renewed for seven years at $100 a month. He spent almost every dollar of it all in saloons and on a lot of parasites. That was why the first pension was cut down one-half. He died alone, in a ramshackle, desolate cabin in the little hamlet of Kelsey, in Eldorado County, on Aug. 9, 1885.

"The Legislature of 1889 appropriated several thousand dollars for a bronze statue of Marshall, to be placed at the site of the finding of his first gold. There it stands at Coloma to-day. It is very lifelike. Marshall, in bronze, stands upon a granite pedestal; he is in his working clothes, his shirt sleeves rolled up to the elbow, and he points a finger down at the exact spot where he picked up the first golden nuggets found in the United States."

Passengers from Europe.

Among the passengers who were landed from the steamship St. Paul from Southampton yesterday morning were R. M. Arnold, E. Gonzales Alvarez, Edward Bushnell, R. W. Baldwin, G. F. McCandless, Charles Curtis, F. B. Chapman, James B. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Spencer Devine, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Eastman, A. L. Barber, Wells E. Holmes, O. H. Lewis, David Spero, L. A. Storrs, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Villaro. On the French steamship La Champagne were the Count Soffray de Beaumont, L. J. Boivin, Marcel Barry, Francesco Franceschini, A. P. Lespérance, the Abbé Métayer, T. Perrier, the Abbé Perron, and Edwardo Sainz. La Champagne brought 98,269 francs and specie. On the Cunard steamship Etruria were William Anderson, Capt. Leslie, Capel Bownell, A. W. S. Sackville, E. B. Sudbury, and Arthur Goldschmidt. The Etruria anchored at Quarantine, and will land her passengers this morning.

Trolley Conductor Injured.

John Smith, thirty-three years of age, living in Seventh Street, near East Avenue, Long Island City, was seriously injured yesterday. He was employed by the New York and Queens County Electric Railroad as a conductor, and yesterday morning was assigned to a tank car, which runs between Newtown and the company's power houses at Steinway, to supply water, because of a dispute between the city and the company. Smith climbed to the top of the car at Newtown to adjust the hose to fill the car. The roof was slippery, and he fell to the ground. His head struck a pole and was crushed in. He is at St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City.

Flooded by Automatic Sprinkler.

An automatic signal called the firemen to the premises of J. J. Little & Co., printers, on the fourth floor of 18 and 20 Astor Place, yesterday morning. No fire was found in the building, but the automatic sprinkler was in operation, and a portion of the establishment was flooded. The flow was stopped after a damage of $1,000 had been done. It is supposed by the police that a boy took the cap off the sprinkler for fun.

Raid on Chinese Gamblers.

Twenty Chinamen were playing pei gow in a room on the fourth floor of 22 Pell Street yesterday afternoon when a squad of police, led by Detectives Garrison and Nilan, broke in the door. The gamblers made a combined rush, but were beaten back, and then sat down resignedly till a patrol wagon came to convey them to the Elizabeth Street Station.

Died Suddenly in a Clubroom.

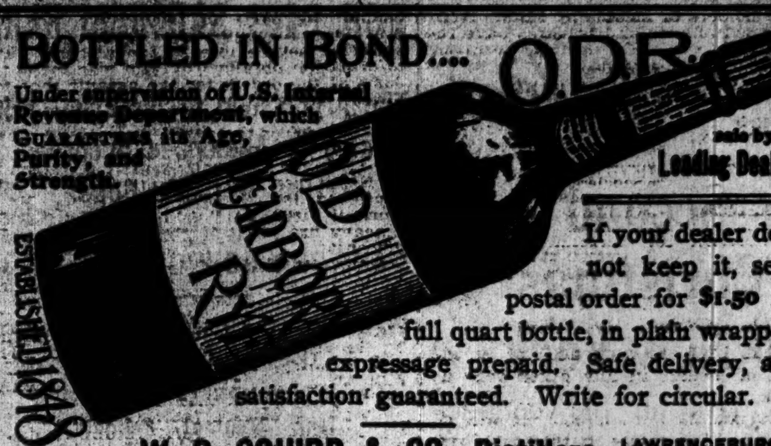
William Welsh of 207 West Sixty-second Street died suddenly yesterday in the rooms of the Blossom Club, a Raines law club, over the saloon of James K. McEntigart, at 201 West Sixty-third Street. Heart disease, to which Welsh was subject, was probably the cause of his death.

Lieut. Peary Back from England.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert E. Peary returned from England yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Paul. Lieut. Peary said that they would go direct to Washington.

The Last Man on Earth

To recklessly experiment upon himself with hope of relief is the dyspeptic. Yet the nostrums for this malady are as the sands of the sea, and, presumably, about as efficacious. Indigestion, that obstinate malady, even if of long perpetuity, is eventually overcome with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an appetizing tonic and alterative, which cures constipation, fever and ague, bilious remittent, rheumatism, kidney complaint, and feebleness.



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For sale in New York by
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L. J. CALLANAN, GROCER, 41 & 43 VESEY ST. SCHWARTZ BROS., LIQUORS, 148 E. 42D ST.
WM. B. RIKER & SON CO., DRUGGISTS, 6TH AV., COR 23D ST.
For sale in Brooklyn by
J. H. MULLER, Grocer, Nostrand, cor. Bergen. C. A. METTLER'S SONS, Grocers, 88 & 90 Henry St.

FARMER AND WIFE MURDERED.

The Horrible Discovery That Confronted Their Son When He Went to Make a Christmas Call.

INDIANA, Penn., Dec. 26.—Milton Neal and his aged wife were shot to death by an unknown person at their home, near Jacksonville, nine miles southwest of this place, some time on Christmas Day. They were found dead at 9 o'clock last night by their son Henry, who was passing the house and stopped to pay them a Christmas call. Neal was one of the most prominent and prosperous farmers of the region in which he lived. Officers are scouring the country in search of the murderer.

When Henry Neal tried to enter his parents' home he found the doors locked. He got into the house through the cellar and discovered the crime on entering the sitting room, where a horrible sight met him. On a chair near the window was the form of his mother, her face badly mutilated. At her feet was the body of her husband, with a bullet-hole in his head. At his side lay a double-barreled shotgun. The walls, ceilings, and furniture were spattered with blood.

For a time there was a suspicion of suicide, but as the facts in the case developed, the murder theory gained strength. The woman was killed with birdshot; the husband with buckshot. There were no marks of powder on his face. There is nothing to indicate that the crime was committed for plunder, as in Mr. Neal's pocket was a ten-dollar currency note and a twenty-dollar note lay on the top of a dresser.

The neighbors of Mr. Neal say that they have a clue which they hope will lead to the capture of the murderer.

WITNESS WITH DENTED SKULL.

Roslitz Tells in Court How Welsh Struck Him with a Monkey Wrench.

John Roslitz, who walked away from the Roosevelt Hospital on Saturday night, placidly chewing a quid of tobacco, thereby causing amazement among the surgeons who had just bandaged him for a depression of the skull, appeared yesterday morning in the West Side Police Court against his alleged assailant, Thomas Welsh.

The hole in Roslitz's head was plainly distinguishable through the bandages when he faced Magistrate Deuer. Roslitz calmly testified that Welsh had hit him with a monkey wrench in the hall of an apartment house in which he was visiting a friend.

His wife also described the assault and identified Welsh. The prisoner was held in $500 bail, the case being postponed until to-morrow, when more witnesses will appear.

COL. JOHNSON'S ALLEGED SON.

Accused of Assault with Intent to Kill at Vineland.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 26.—George E. Johnson, a young man who claims to be a son of Col. Edmund Johnson of this place by a marriage previous to the Colonel's marriage with his present wife, and who tried recently to shoot Felix Johnson, a son of the Colonel, will be arraigned to-morrow before Justice Lord. A charge of assault with intent to kill has been preferred against him by Felix Johnson.

Johnson was seen in his cell to-day. He says he expects to suffer for making the claim he does, but that he will continue to fight for his rights and avenge the wrongs of his mother. He claims to have engaged Senator Daly of Hudson County as counsel. He says he will plead not guilty to the charge now made against him.

Col. Edmund Johnson was for many years in the United States Consular service. A sister of Mrs. Johnson is married to a member of a noble family in Germany.

CHICAGO'S ABSENTEE LANDLORDS

Men and Women of Wealth Who Prefer Not to Live in that City.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The Tribune this morning printed a two-page article on "Absentee Landlords of Chicago," the intent of which is to show that over $5,000,000 earned yearly in Chicago is spent elsewhere by the beneficiaries.

The cause of this is set down to the filthy condition of the city, its commonplaceness, and its lack of society and amusement.

The list starts with the children of Marshall Field, who are heirs to $40,000,000, but who live in England. Next are the Leiters, who make their home in Washington.

Mrs. Henry Field, with an estate of $1,500,000, married Thomas Nelson Page, the novelist, and lives in Washington. Mrs. Wirt Dexter and Mrs. Frank Carolan, who was Miss Pullman, have both left town. George Smith, who owns $10,000,000 worth of property, removed to Scotland. Alexander Geddes, who holds $2,000,000 in realty, spends most of his income abroad. "Long John" Wentworth's daughter, with $3,000,000, moved to Brooklyn.

Walter Gurney, with an equal amount, lives in New York. Allison V. Armour spends the interest on $1,000,000 in the East, and Roland Nickerson does the same with an equal sum. Architect D. H. Burnam suggests a remedy in the beautifying of the city.

Policeman Subdued This Sailor.

James Buckley, forty-two years old, a sailor on a tramp steamer lying at a Williamsburg sugar refinery, got shore leave on Christmas and went on a spree. He was at Greenpoint Avenue and Humboldt Street early yesterday morning, where he got into a dispute with a man. Policeman Walsh heard the disturbance and requested the men to disperse. Buckley refused, and drew a revolver, which he pointed at the policeman. Walsh knocked the weapon out of his hand, and after stubborn resistance the sailor was placed under arrest. He was locked up for carrying a revolver without a permit, and later arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court. Justice Lemon remanded him until to-day for a hearing.

Mullin Dies in the Hospital.

Coroner's Physician Schultze will to-day perform an autopsy on the body of John Mullin, thirty-eight years old, the longshoreman who died yesterday morning in Hudson Street Hospital, presumably from a fracture of the base of the skull. Mullin was removed to the hospital on Saturday night from the Atlantic Hotel, 59 West Street. At that place it was stated that Mullin had been drinking heavily on Friday night, and fell down stairs while going to his bed. The police was not informed until Saturday night. The dead man has three brothers, two of whom are employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Two Killed by an Erie Train.

GREENSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 26.—James and Samuel Lytle were killed on the Erie Railroad yesterday near Atlantic. The brothers were driving to a relative's house to spend Christmas. While they were crossing the track a west-bound train struck their rig broadside. Both men were hurled high in the air, and when picked up were dead.

Elizabeth Man Frozen to Death.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 26.—John Emmett, sixty years of age, was found frozen to death at the Jockey Club grounds to-day. He left his son's residence on Pearl Street last night to go to his home, which was near where he was found.

Fatally Shot at an Indian Dance.

ROCKVILLE, Ind., Dec. 26.—Isaac Durrett was shot here last night at a dance and mortally wounded. His assailant is unknown. Durrett pitched last season for the baseball club of Washington, Ind.

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD

The Annual Report of Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to Gov. Black.

AN INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

Several Hundred Men Added to the Guard in Spite of the Disbandment of Three Companies—Improvements in Equipment.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—The annual report of Adjutant-General Tillinghast to Gov. Black will be submitted this week, and will include the reports of each brigade commander, the Inspector-General, the Inspector of Rifle Practice and other minor officers. The report of the Inspector-General, unlike that of Gen. McLewee last year, which caused so much comment, will not be given to the press or public except so far as statistics are concerned.

The report will show that the aggregate strength of the National Guard and Naval Militia is 13,902, as compared with 13,338 last year, a gain of 564, although several companies have ceased to exist. For the good of the service, the Twenty-sixth Separate Company of Elmira, the Nineteenth of Poughkeepsie, and the Fifth Battery of Syracuse were disbanded during the year. The First Brigade, located in New York, has the greatest number of men, a total of 5,457. The Third Brigade has 3,040, the Second 2,981, and the Fourth 2,371. General headquarters has forty-seven officers, the First Brigade twelve, the Second and Fourth eleven each, and the Third thirteen officers.

The Signal Corps, with a total of 170 men, is divided as follows: First Brigade, 48; Second, 47; Third, 47; Fourth, 27. Out of 347 cavalry, the First Brigade has 235 and the Second 108. Three brigades have artillery organizations, that of the First numbering 174 men, the Second 78, and the Third 86. The Hospital Corps has a total of 189 men, divided as follows: First Brigade, 67; Second, 45; Third, 49; Fourth, 28. The aggregate number of infantry is 12,760, as follows: First Brigade, 4,921; Second, 2,692; Third, 2,851; Fourth, 2,305.

During the year the entire guard has been equipped with Springfield rifles and ammunition and the equipments necessary, in place of the old fifty-calibre Remingtons. These new guns come from the United States Government, and cost the State comparatively little. The great majority of the guard has been equipped with single-breasted dress coats, in place of the old double-breasted coats. The campaign and field service equipments are greatly improved. The old and cumbersome marksmen's badge will give way to a new and more attractive design. The Third and Fourth Brigades have been equipped with ambulances.

The report of the Inspector of Rifle Practice shows a slight falling off in the higher classes, due to stricter surveillance and more severe conditions.

PRISONER WAS A DEAF-MUTE.

Fact Discovered After He Had Been Questioned in Four Languages.

Detective Gargan of the Leonard Street Station yesterday arraigned in the Centre Street Court one Daniel McCarty on a charge of intoxication. As the prisoner came before the Court, Patton, the policeman who handles the "bridge," asked McCarty if he had been drunk. The prisoner only shook his head.

"Mr. Erdofy," called the policeman, "here's a man that cannot speak English."

"Sprechen sie Deutsch?" commenced the interpreter.

The prisoner only shook his head and fumbled in his pocket.

"Parlez vous Français?" continued Erdofy.

Another negative movement of the head was the only reply.

Then the interpreter addressed him in Italian and Spanish, but McCarty continued to shake his head and fumble in his pocket. Just as the man found a much-crumpled paper Detective Gargan said suddenly: "Oh, I forgot; the prisoner is deaf and dumb."

Every one smiled, and Erdofy reddened, as he felt the laugh was on him, but it was a case of the one who laughs last having the best of it, for, much to the surprise of all, the interpreter commenced to wriggle his fingers in the most approved deaf and dumb fashion. Then the prisoner smiled in turn, and, holding up his trembling fingers, replied in the sign language.

"He admits being drunk," translated Erdofy.

Here McCarty leaned forward and handed the Court the paper for which he had searched so long. Upon it was written in a trembling hand: "I did take a drink, Your Honor, but that was no reason the police should beat me."

With shaking fingers McCarty conversed with the interpreter, and explained that the police had struck him, but he bore no marks of any kind.

Magistrate Kudlich fined him the usual $3, and as he was led away Erdofy remarked:

"He has been drinking so much and trembles and shakes so badly that when he talks the deaf and dumb alphabet he stutters."

Academic Principals to Meet.

The thirteenth annual conference of the Associated Academic Principals of the State of New York will be held at Syracuse beginning to-morrow. The conference will continue until Thursday, when the annual election of officers will be held. It is expected that a great many teachers will attend, and a programme has been arranged for the discussion of topics of great educational importance. To-morrow night there will be a reception for those attending the conference, given by the President and Faculty of Syracuse University. On Wednesday night President M. Woolsey Stryker of Hamilton College will make an address at the Syracuse City Hall.

Schooner Harlequin a Total Wreck.

NASSAU, N. P., Dec. 21.—The schooner Harlequin, which went ashore on the reef near Rum Cay, Bahamas, on Dec. 12, became a total loss. The crew and materials were saved. The vessel was owned in New York. The British man-of-war Partridge went to her assistance and spent several hours in a vain effort to float her. The schooner was in ballast.

Killed by a Deputy Sheriff.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 26.—Deputy Sheriff Stanton McWilliams shot and killed Edley Heard at Dunlap, Tenn. The Deputy arrested Heard's brother, who had disturbed a church festival. Edley Heard met the Deputy later and threw a stone at him, whereupon McWilliams shot the young man.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa
· Finest Flavor · Fairest Price

Wanamaker's

Second Christmas In New York

OUR task in the conduct of Holiday business is one of peculiar difficulty. The vast quantity of bulky and fragile goods that form so great a part of the Christmas sales, demands a complicated organization for proper and safe handling.

When the extent of our delivery system is added to the character of the merchandise; to that again the complications of both cash and charged sales; and the whole multiplied by the great business accorded us by the Shopping Public of the vicinage, the colossal character of our Holiday problem appears.

Accuracy and promptness have marked the administration of our Christmas business, and the results are far more satisfactory than they were one year ago. The ideal of the business has been approached but not realized; error has been minimized, not abolished. We are grateful for the kindly treatment accorded the shortcomings of our people.

To-day the business resumes the quieter conditions that come when Christmas is over. But it will never be quiet. No single business day in all the year but will have its own interest in special merchandise. And our Store News will bristle with information—printing it costs too much to permit dullness.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

LEITER DEAL TO CLOSE FRIDAY.

Believed in Chicago that the Bold Wheat Operator Has Also Contrived a Sly Squeeze in Oats.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Friday, which will witness the close of the great Leiter deal in wheat on the Board of Trade, bids fair to prove memorable to the trade. No great excitement is expected in the wheat pit, but in oats a squeeze of shorts may take place.

"The wheat deal of my son has brought to the farmers of the United States 10 or 15 cents more for their wheat than if he had not gone into it," L. Z. Leiter said to-day. "The seller is now dictating the price of his product, not the purchaser. Chicago makes the market price of wheat, not Liverpool. And the local influences which have been so long tended toward lower prices have ceased to control the Chicago market."

The first purchases of wheat by Joseph Leiter were made in July last at 64 cents. The price for real wheat, such as the farmer sells, has been between 99 cents and $1 for several days. This makes a total advance since July of about 35 cents. Leiter, Sr., gives to the ordinary course of the markets credit for between 20 and 25 cents of rise. The remainder he attributes to the substantial support given to prices by Leiter, Jr., in the last six months.

It is believed that Mr. Leiter has been turning a trick on the trade in oats, while everybody was watching wheat. For weeks the oats pit has been practically deserted. Last week there was a disagreeable surprise to the men who had sold 6,600,000 bushels of oats for December delivery when they learned that no oats were being delivered. Then they awoke to the fact that in all the Chicago elevators oats measured but 950,000 bushels of the contract grades.

It was Wednesday when the discovery was made. The price of December oats was then 20⅝c. On Friday the market closed at 22⅝. A cent advance in oats is as good as 4 or 5 cents in wheat. It is too late to rush in a supply to meet the calls which will be made for the grain at the close of business on Friday. Those who have not delivered the grain according to contract will be called upon to settle at the closing prices. The situation presents all the prior symptoms of a "squeeze."

MR. DANIEL W. POWERS'S WILL.

No Mention Made of His Art Gallery—Value of His Estate.

From The Rochester Herald, Dec. 25.

The will of the late Daniel W. Powers was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court by Judge Benton yesterday afternoon. No mention is made of the Art Gallery, and therefore that fine piece of property is lost to the City of Rochester unless Mr. Powers made some secret agreement in regard to it when he placed his building in the hands of a corporation.

That Mr. Powers had placed the Powers Block in the hands of a corporation was not generally known, but such is the fact. The petition for the proof of the will estimates the value of his real estate at only $180,000, while the personal estate is valued at over $1,000,000. It was generally supposed that his holdings were largely real property, and this result will come as a surprise to many.

It was learned last evening that the reason for this was that Powers Block is the property of a corporation, and that the articles of such incorporation are on file in the office of the County Clerk. The block has always been assessed to Mr. Powers. The stock in this corporation doubtless goes to swell the personal estate of the deceased to the large proportions stated in the petition. It was generally known that the hotel was owned by a corporation, of which Mr. Powers was the chief stockholder, and that stock is also personal property. There remains, therefore, of the large amount of real property supposed to belong to Mr. Powers only the Savoy at the corner of State Street and Central Avenue.

It is understood that William C. Powers renounces as executor and that therefore John W. Aitken will act in his place under the terms of the will.

Growth of Massachusetts.

From The Boston Transcript.

Secretary of State Olin has submitted the thirty-seventh annual abstract of polls, property, taxes, &c., in this State. There were on May 1, 1897, in this Commonwealth 32 cities and 321 towns. The increased number of residents assessed on property was 3,694. The increase in non-residents assessed on property was 2,541. The increase in the number of persons assessed on property was 12,871. The increase in male polls was 15,923. The increase in personal estate, excluding resident bank stock, was $3,751,100. The total increase in real estate was $77,057,996. The increase in total valuation was $79,807,766. The increased tax on personal estate amounted to $109,376. The increased number of dwelling houses was 9,367. The increase in number of acres of land was 14,702.

MGR. PAUL BRUCHESI HERE

The Archbishop of Montreal Tells of Two Audiences Accorded Him by the Pope.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS QUESTION

Fight with the Dominion Government to be Continued and No Compromise Accepted That Provides for Neutral Schools.

Mgr. Paul Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, was a passenger on the French Line steamship La Champagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre.

He said that he had gone abroad for two purposes. He was made an Archbishop in June last, and he went to visit the Pope, whom he had known when as a young man he was a student in Rome, and whom he had not seen since 1888, when he visited Rome as Secretary to Archbishop Fabre, his predecessor in the Archdiocese of Montreal.

to visit the tomb of St. James the Apostle of Compostela at Santiago, Spain, the patron saint of the cathedral in Montreal.

He had two audiences with the Pope. Concerning the Pope's views on the Manitoba school question, he said that he could add nothing to that which appeared in the encyclical, except that the Canadian hierarchy would be guided by the Pope's advice. They would continue to fight for their constitutional rights, and no compromise would be acceptable which, like the present law, provides for neutral schools. The Dominion Parliament can restore their rights, but whether it will or not is a question still to be determined. The proportion of Protestants to Catholics in the Parliament is 7 to 4. There are seventy-four Catholic schools in Manitoba supported by Catholics who also contribute to the support of the non-sectarian schools. The Catholics of Quebec last year contributed between $12,000 and $15,000 to their support.

The Archbishop then told of his visits to the Pope. On the first occasion, Nov. 1, the Pope was seated in his golden chair when the audience took place. As the prelate who presented him announced his name the Pope said, with peculiar cordiality:

"Come Montreal, come Montreal."

"He seemed possessed of even more vigor than when I had last seen him," said Archbishop Bruchesi, "yet so white was his skin and his robes that he seemed like a marble statue, save his eyes, which shone like jewels, and his lips were parted in a smile.

"He sent a special blessing to the journalists of Montreal, who had met to bid farewell on my departure to Rome and had presented me with an address. The Pope said: 'Oh, yes, I have read the address and I read your answer, and I will confirm the words you spoke.'

"When I came away I was going to take the address, which I had shown to his Holiness, but the Holy Father took it and said: 'I will keep it, and as I am to speak on the Manitoba question soon, I hope the journalists will unite and accept my views as they are.'

"He then gave his special blessing to the journalists of Montreal.

"I told him I had Bishop Moreau of St. Hyacinth, the Dean of the Bishops of the Montreal Archdiocese. He is seventy-five years old. His Holiness said: 'Is he older than Le Fleche?' I told him that he was eighty, and the Dean of the Canadian Bishops. Then the Pope said: 'I will send my blessing to Moreau, but I will also send my blessing to Le Fleche.'

"On my second visit I presented Abbe Perron and my secretary, Father de Carre, besides ten students of the Canadian College in Rome. Father de Carre asked the Pope's blessing for his relatives. 'I have a great many nephews and nieces and cousins,' he said. 'There are 142 of them.'

"'What, 142?' asked the Pope.

"'Yes, Your Holiness,' responded Father de Carre.

"'Well, then,' said the Pope, 'I hope that when you return you will gather them all under one roof and say that the Holy Father gives them the special papal blessing.'"

Archbishop Bruchesi said that he had read in France, when returning at the request of Premier Laurier, that the Holy See sent an Apostolic legation to Montreal, but he had heard nothing about it in Rome, and knew nothing about it.

HUNTSMEN AS FIREMEN.

Meadow Brook Clubmen Saved Valuable Paintings in the Sherlock Fire.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 26.—Several members of the Meadow Brook Hunt distinguished themselves on Christmas Eve by helping to save the valuable paintings and objects of art endangered by the fire which destroyed the new residence of Mrs. Adelaide A. Sherlock, at Uniondale.

The house was completed and occupied by Mrs. Sherlock last Spring. It contained many of the valuable paintings gathered by her husband, who was the owner of the Brooklyn Abbey, formerly a well-known place in Fulton Street, in Brooklyn.

A pot of boiling fat was upset in the kitchen on Christmas Eve, and, as there was no means at hand to extinguish the flames, they soon had the entire house wrapped in fire. The neighbors and the huntsmen worked hard to rescue the most valuable of the paintings. These were taken to a neighboring house and cared for.

Mrs. Sherlock was burned about the hands in trying to extinguish the fire when the grease first caught, but paid no attention to her injuries for a time and directed the volunteers in the work of rescue. In saving her paintings she sacrificed all her clothing and jewelry.

The loss is about $20,000.

BIRDS IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

State Senator George Chahoon Describes Some of the Common Ones.

From The Plattsburg Times.

One of the most entertaining papers yet read before the Plattsburg Institute was on birds, and more especially those frequenting this Adirondack region, presented by Senator Chahoon. The Senator summarized his own personal observations of the birds of the Adirondacks during a period exceeding a quarter of a century, doing so in a most entertaining and instructive manner. He had taken note of over 100 different kinds, while of course there were many others.

For the most part, the birds that frequent this section, he said, are migratory, going South in the Fall and returning in the Spring. This was to be accounted for by our climatic conditions, involving for the birds the question of food supply. It was the Senator's observation that the males in a flock return first, followed by the females, and that the birds do not seek their former nests.

Among the birds whose habits and characteristics were described by the Senator were the robin, wren, merganser, partridge, goldfinch, chimney swallow, barn swallow, pigeon, turtle dove, thrush, eagle, woodcock, crow, and owl. The robin, he said, was probably the most popular bird with us, while the gamiest bird of all is the partridge, which is a strong, swift flier and tests the accuracy of the hunter's aim. The partridge is omniverous, eating almost anything. He puts on snowshoes in the Winter, his feet—like a chicken's in Summer—taking on a thick, heavy coating of down for the Winter.

The goldfinch changes its plumage. In its sombre plumage of Winter it would hardly be recognized as the brilliant gold finch of the Summer. The common chimney swallow uses sticks and twigs in building its nest, cementing them together with a secretion from its mouth. The barn swallow builds its nest of mud under the eaves. Clearly this habit was acquired since the coming of man. The shrewdness of the robin in taking the broken eggs away from the vicinity of its nest, so that the location of the nest should not be determined, was commented upon.

There is no bird, said the Senator, that has so wormed himself into our affections as the bluebird, which, unfortunately, is becoming scarce. Twenty years ago pigeons were plentiful, but the shotgun has been too much for them. The Senator said that the woodcock was the only bird he knew of that killed itself against telegraph wires.

Upon the conclusion of the highly interesting paper, a vote of thanks was tendered Senator Chahoon, who was made an honorary member of the institute.

TAKING THE YANTIC TO DETROIT.

Sixteen Men of the Naval Reserves Shouldered the Expense.

From The Detroit Free Press.

All kinds of opinions are expressed as to the ability of the Naval Reserves to maintain the Yantic in her present condition. The opinion seems to be shared by many that she will prove a white elephant on their hands; that, as her hull is thirty-three years old, the cost of keeping it up to its present standard will be much more than her new owners can sustain. Then there are heard reports that her running expenses will be large, based on the theory that she will have to carry a paid pilot and two engineers.

Questions along this line were put to Lieut. Commander Wilkes, who nailed them in this way:

"In the first place, even though the Yantic's hull is thirty-three years old, there is not a piece of rotten timber in it. She was given a twenty-thousand-dollar rebuild at Boston to fit her for Naval Reserve service. She is in almost as good general condition as when she came out. In the next place, according to an arrangement between the State of Michigan and the United States, the latter agrees to pay for whatever repairs the hull will demand. That ought to dispose of the white elephant report.

"She will need neither pilot nor paid engineers. If she did, we simply could not afford to keep her. We have several men in the reserves with first-class pilots' papers. We have several more skilled engineers, each capable of handling her engines and of keeping them in condition. The Government allows us six men to do what work we require of them. The cost of fuel, ship chandlery, and provisions will be paid by the reserves. They can shoulder that much without trouble."

"It is reported that the reserves intend to ask the State to pay the expense of bringing the Yantic here from Montreal?"

"That is not true. Sixteen of us have taken that responsibility on ourselves. We have no idea what the cost will be, as the bills have not been sent in."

The Yantic, says Lieutenant Commander Wilkes, will be fully equipped, screw, rudder, and all being shipped before the work is finished this Winter. It is the intention to have her ready for navigation, even though she cannot be put in commission until next Spring. None of this work is being done by the reserves, as it is considered to be shipwright's work.

It is certain that with the coming of the Yantic the members of the reserves will have no easy time. They now have a practical boat of their own, and they will acquire from her an education not possible with the limited use made of the Michigan. They will find that, if economy is to be observed, they will have to know all about the hundred and one details necessary in the handling of the ship implements. All repairs that can be made aboard the craft will not be made elsewhere. Where they roughed it for several days only on the Michigan, they will have to rough it every week in the season on the Yantic. If the present enthusiasm over owning their own property holds out they will do well. She is a novelty now, and glorying over the fact that they have a finer vessel than any other naval brigade in the country, they are taking an especial interest and pride in her.

WHAT'S AMISS WITH HUNTERS?

They Do Not Hit the Things They Start Out to Hit.

From The Norfolk (Va.) Landmark.

Our interest in the good old sport of hunting is increasing with great rapidity. Some time ago we told our readers how a pursuer of game had shot a young lady whom he took to be a wild turkey, how another brilliant genius had taken his companion for a partridge and acted accordingly, and how a solitary horseman down in Maine had seen a deer in the woods, had dismounted from his steed and plunged into the forest on the track of the deer, and had ended by shooting his own horse, which was faithfully awaiting his master's return from the thicket.

Well, there is more along this line. A man named Waddell, while out hunting in Monroe County, N. C., recently, rested the stock of his gun upon the ground, put his foot upon the trigger, and then blew into the barrel. They say that he had no intention of committing suicide, but that was the result, at any rate. In Rockingham County, in the same State and at about the same time, Wat Leak, colored, mistook himself for the animal which he was hunting and inflicted a wound in his own neck which caused his instant death. Near Red Springs, also in the same State and at about the same time, Marion Welch committed the same error and sent a bullet through his heart.

Rabbits are specially dangerous articles of huntitude. It is recorded that in Monroe County, West Va., last week one O. Higginbotham "was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting rabbits," and at High Point, N. C., on the 27th of last month a party of a dozen men engaged in the chase of this festive beast succeeded in discharging a gun in some manner so that every fourth man was wounded. Mr. Robert Winchester of the Old North State recently attempted to shoot at a rabbit, with such excellent effect that the shot lodged in the skull of Mr. Zenas Porter, who had no concern in the matter whatever.

A tragedy surpassing even these, however, occurred in Bedford County not long since. It appears that a mighty hunter of that section had been trudging many a weary mile without results, when he finally observed a rabbit skipping gayly along in front of him. He fired both barrels of his blunderbuss, but the tiny animal disappeared, leaving behind it, however, an aroma, a persuasive fragrance, a delicate emanation whose character impressed itself upon the hunter, his clothing, his gun, his ammunition, and even his dog to such an extent that the whole outfit remained in the stable for several days before the rest of the family consented to open the door of the house.

Thus, the hunt is going badly this year, and we are not surprised to observe that "Mr. E. S. Craven of the Greenwood Farm, in Albemarle County, took six hunters to Boston this Fall and disposed of them at an average of $450 each." Something is wrong with the followers of Nimrod. Their ammunition is not in sympathy with their loads, or possibly the reverse. The seriousness of the tendency of hunters to mistake all sorts of things for something else may be understood from a bit of information which we find in the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, wood says: "A Milo woodchopper who goes about his work with a huge cowbell, attached to his back, says he means to take no chances. 'No fool shoots me for a deer,' says he."

Bay State Abandoned Farms.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Our abandoned farms, as advertised by the State, continue to find purchasers. But there are many yet in the market. The State Board of Agriculture's annual report mentions the sale of 27 of these properties during the year, and eight more were withdrawn from the public catalogue published by the State. Some 236 abandoned farms were described in last year's catalogue. Of the 27 farms reported sold, 14 were bought for general farming purposes, and the others for special objects, like poultry and stock raising, Summer residences, and for the timber and pasturage. Six of the purchasers are resident outside of New England; Florida, Ohio, and New Jersey contributing one each, and New York three. Massachusetts furnished 14 of the purchasers. Gradually, no doubt, this abandoned land will be brought into some use. It is rather surprising, though, that more of it is not being taken for sheep raising and grazing. The Tax Assessors' reports for the year show that the number of sheep in the State continues to decline. The farmers say that there are too many dogs in Massachusetts.

Erasers Barred.

From The Chicago Record.

Ink erasers are not allowed in either the War or the Navy Departments in Washington except under the direction of a Chief of Bureau, and no one is allowed to erase an entry in any official record book without explanations and express permission. Some years ago it was discovered that an important record of the war had been erased and a false entry substituted. The culprit was never detected, but the incident caused an investigation, and an order was issued banishing all acids and eradicators from the building. The matter was mentioned in Cabinet meeting, and a similar order was issued in the Navy Department.

Necessities in the Klondike.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

No person should start for the Klondike or Alaska who has not a robust physique, abundant determination, and some money. It is no country for weaklings. Nor should any person be allowed to start who is not amply supplied with food and clothing, or the means to secure them when he gets there.

THE CITY MANTLED IN WHITE

Snow Falls in the Early Morning and the Jingle of Sleigh Bells Is Heard.

WORK ON THE STREETS BEGUN

Twelve Hundred Men Hired to Clear Them—Little Trouble Expected by the Contractor in Charge of the Work.

Those who did not get up early yesterday morning found, when they looked out of their windows, the air filled with snowflakes and the roofs and trees and ground covered with a mantle of white. The flakes were thick and large and pretty, if not promising, for large flakes do not always mean good sleighing.

Still, the small boy lost no time in making the most of his opportunity. Though it was Sunday, he could not resist the temptation to test the qualities of his new Christmas sled, and he turned the pavements, too, into sliding places, and he built snow men and snow forts and filled the air with his shouts and snowballs. He teased his sister, who was not so handy in snow battling, and he made the passer by have a care for the back of his neck and his Sunday hat.

Though a day late, the Christmas weather of the olden time was here, and there was a general disposition to make the most of it. Two and three-tenths inches of snow fell in all between 7:25 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

The snow was not deep enough to make the best sleighing, but a number of sleighs were out, and the jingling of their bells was a welcome sound on the streets of Greater New York, and they gave a merry tone to the park and the boulevards and drives in the upper part of the city.

While the sleighers were making merry up town and the small boy was having his fun everywhere, and others were feasting their eyes on the beauty of the city in white garb, Contractor Hess was in his office in the old Court Building, in City Hall Park, preparing for the removal of the snow in the important thoroughfares and down-town streets. The snowfall was not as heavy as many unemployed men could have wished, and consequently fewer of them obtained a chance to earn a dollar or two.

Mr. Hess said that he did not expect much trouble with the work before him. He engaged about 1,200 men, and over half of them were put to work cleaning up the first three down-town districts, which take in the east side from Broadway and Eighth Street down, and the west side from Broadway and Twentieth Street down. The remaining men were set to work on the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth districts, which include the territory from river to river south of Fifty-ninth Street. All the thoroughfares were expected to be clear of snow by sunrise this morning.

The temperature was 26° at 7 A. M. yesterday, 28° at 8 A. M., 30° at 11 A. M., 34° at 5 P. M., and then it fell to 30° at 10 P. M.

The snow extended along this coast and as far north as Eastport, Me. It was still snowing in Portland, Me., last evening, though in Boston it was raining. There was a little snow in the northern and western parts of this State, and there was rain to the south as far as Hatteras.

The wind throughout the day was light from the North and Northwest.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

Boatswain of the Steamship Pontiac Lost Overboard—Experiences of Other Vessels.

Every vessel arriving yesterday had stories of the violent gales that are sweeping the North Atlantic. The steamer Pontiac, from Mediterranean ports, had a particularly severe encounter with the big seas swept up by the northwester, and lost a man overboard.

On Dec. 16 a gigantic wave swept over her decks. Rocco Itanto, the boatswain, was caught in the swirl of the waters and was washed into the sea. The steamer was stopped and a buoy was thrown over, and then the steamer circled around the spot where Itanto had gone over, but nothing was seen of him. He was lost to sight, in fact, immediately among the wave crests. After a two-hours' search the steamer proceeded.

The Dutch steamer American, from Amsterdam, during a gale off the Georges Shoal, broke her pump lever bearing. The vessel's engines were stopped and she lay under steadying sail for fourteen hours while temporary repairs were made.

The American Line steamship St. Paul, which was delayed eighteen hours at Southampton by fog, had a very stormy passage of six days twenty-two hours and fifty-one minutes.

Some anxiety is felt for the steamer Llanthony Abbey, which sailed from Dunkirk Nov. 27 for New York, in ballast to Barber & Co., charterers, and has not since been reported. She was to have left here before this time with a general cargo for Havre.

The experience of the steamer Strathesk gives grounds for hope for the Llanthony Abbey. The Strathesk left Havre for this port Dec. 1. She turned up at Halifax in quest of coal on Friday and sailed Saturday for New York.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Some Democrats Would Like Only a Larger Ministry than Now.

From The Washington Post.

Some House Democrats are viewing the Congressional campaign of next Summer with indifference. Among a considerable number there is little disposition to pursue an aggressive policy that would likely place the present minority in control of the lower branch and place upon them the responsibility of legislation for two years preceding what promises to be an exceedingly hard-fought Presidential campaign.

This view, which is shared by some wise men of the minority, especially by those whose fortunes would not be particularly benefited by a Democratic House, is backed up by several arguments. In the first place, the mistakes attending Democratic Congresses in off years are pointed to as an earnest of what might be during the last two years of the McKinley Administration. Republicans could take advantage of them in the Presidential campaign and could further shift their own responsibility on the plea that the hostility of Congress had prevented the Administration from fulfilling promises. Then the material gain to the Democrats themselves would be very slight. Legislation on any of the great party issues would be impossible with a Republican in the White House. There would be a small patronage at the Capitol to be disposed of, and Democrats would be in the ascendant in committees. Such honors, it is claimed, would be empty and not to be compared to the disadvantages that might result.

A few members of the House, who hope to profit by preferment if the present minority becomes a majority, of course, look at the matter differently, arguing that a conservative policy can only inure to Democratic strength in 1900. There is some fear, too, that the return of prosperity and a thoroughly successful Administration might intrench the Republicans in power, and that the next Presidential contest, which will be all important if it is to be fought out on free-silver lines, might be lost. The plea of those opposed to aggression is that it would be far preferable for the Democrats to increase their strength in the next House, without outnumbering the Republicans, thus proving that the party was making certain headway, and that there was no waning of the free-silver doctrine among the voters.

The attitude of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, whose members are to be chosen before the close of January, will, therefore, be of surpassing interest because it may have a far reaching effect on the fortunes of the party. A few members of that committee have already been chosen. The organization of the committee will be effected before long, and the indications are that Representative "Buck" Hinrichsen of the Sixteenth Illinois District will be chosen. This is no slight upon Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, who has been at the head of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee for the last four years. The Senator does not wish to succeed himself in this office, preferring to retire after four years of vigorous effort as campaign Chairman.

THE NEWSPAPER IN SCHOOLS.

Its Use Advocated by the Mississippi State Superintendent.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

State Superintendent Kincannon of Mississippi is busily engaged upon his biennial report to the Legislature. He takes a progressive step in advocacy of the newspaper in the public schools. On this important subject he will say:

"My observation for many years leads me to the conclusion that the newspaper is a potent factor in the education of children. During my Superintendency of the graded schools of Meridian I had the newspaper adopted as a text in several grades of the high school. The results from this departure were highly gratifying. Pupils readily acquired a taste for good literature, and became familiar with events then current which have since passed into the history of the world. The press and the public school are universal as civilizing agencies.

"The press, in its daily or weekly mission to the homes of the people, carries the news of the world. It chronicles hourly the doings of men. Its columns are daily laden with every character of news. They contain great sermons, laws, eloquent speeches, accounts of great battles, market reports, and, indeed, notices of everything in which the human family feels an interest. The market reports alone published in our daily and weekly newspapers render them absolutely essential to every business man, whether merchant, farmer, banker, mechanic, tradesman, doctor, lawyer, or teacher. No business man, whether in the counting house or on the farm, can attain the highest success possible to him who does not acquaint himself with the prices of commodities as reported by the newspaper. In addition to the influences here enumerated their editorial opinions exert an influence which is practically without limit upon the homes which they visit.

"Unfortunately, many of the newspapers of the country cater to a depraved taste, which demands sensationalism. Such newspapers corrupt, rather than purify, public morals. Accounts of murders, prize fights, executions of murderers, and of horrible crimes of every kind, should not be given in the columns of high-class papers. Descriptions of crime in any of its forms serve only to vitiate the public's literary taste. Literature of this character is far-reaching in its effects for evil, and many criminologists now believe that it serves to perpetuate and increase crime. Happily for us, there are many journals in Mississippi and throughout the country which eschew such news. So intimately associated are the purposes of the press and the public school that the one is essential to the other. The press prospers only in intelligent communities. The State sends intelligence into her remotest districts by the maintenance of public schools. It guarantees to the poorest district and to the humblest child within its borders school advantages for four months of each year. In addition to the very liberal course of study provided by the State, a good newspaper should be used as a text in every school of Mississippi.

"The rapid change in many of the countries of the world, the wonderful development of the world's natural resources, and the marvelous enterprises of man, render it practically impossible for publishers to supply the demand for up-to-date readers, histories, and geographies. A well-edited newspaper would prove an invaluable supplement to the readers, histories, and geographies now in use in our public schools. Such addition to the public school curriculum would not only prove beneficial to the pupils, but would also carry the light of intelligence, through the school children, into thousands of benighted homes.

"In behalf of better education I most respectfully urge that you authorize me to have the newspaper adopted as a text in the public schools of Mississippi."

A MONTREALER IN DAWSON.

His Advice from Experience to Those Seeking Klondike Gold.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Witness.

The following letter was written to a gentleman in Montreal by his son, who left for the Klondike last June, and came back, leaving Dawson City on his return voyage in September:

"For your own information, let me say I think people fail to understand generally that the Klondike is merely a limited territory in the Canadian Northwest, and every possible claim was taken last July by people then on the ground, so that a new-comer has no more show than he would have in Montreal or Chicago. There is a stretch of some four hundred miles along the Yukon River below Circle City, and at Circle City itself, where good gold claims have been marked and where gold has been found in handsome quantities; but the crazy crowd persists in rushing into Dawson, where they find everything congested, every claim taken, and even a lot to put a tent on a difficult thing to secure without paying heavily for it.

"I think next Summer there will be a great rush to the American Yukon, and the question of sufficient food supply, once being solved, expeditions will be fitted out for the numerous side streams, but it is a country only to be endured by young men of sound health and good habits, and it is full of hardships for them at all times. I managed to get three meals a day right along, such as they were, washed my face when I could, and my hands when necessary, slept in every imaginable kind of bed, and lay awake in some of them also, and I did not get homesick, simply because I made up my mind not to. The cold winds at St. Michael and the warm sun of the upper river, the mosquitoes, gnats, and other insects peculiar to unwashed humanity, make the daily life very wearisome. Yet at intervals we had some stretches of river and mountain scenery, perfection of sunsets, and pictures of Northern lights that amply repaid one for it all.

"There are several missions of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, and Greek Churches at different points, but I think most of the natives are more interested in filling their stomachs than anything else, and they are a heedless, childish lot at best. I do not think any one leaving Seattle after Aug. 1 this year succeeded in getting through to Dawson, because when I came down ice was forming rapidly, and the mouth of the river froze up on Sept. 26 to open again next July."

COMMERCE ON THE GREAT LAKES

The Past Season Has Been a Very Profitable One.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch.

The lake navigation season just closed was one of the most active on record, and the statistics now published give their own evidence of the restoration of prosperity. The first part of the season business was lighter than usual, but the deficiency was more than compensated for in the later months. A total of 18,218,400 tons passed through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie during the year, an increase of over 2,000,000 over the shipments of last year.

A notable feature of this business is that it was carried by fewer vessels than were in service the year before, the modern carriers being of much greater capacity than those of a few years ago. The deepening of the channel and the completion of the new American lock permitted the new vessels to load all they could carry. Next year the navigators believe the lake trade will be larger than ever, and they are preparing to carry it with fewer ships than they had in service this year.

So much has been said of the magnitude of this internal commerce, compared with the seagoing trade of this and other countries, that every one is familiar with it. But for Pittsburg the fact has a peculiar interest. To no other point does as large a proportion of the total tonnage go as comes here, and at no point does a larger proportion start than in the Pittsburg region.

Records Broken at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 26.—At the Exposition Building indoor track yesterday Walter C. Sanger broke his own world's half-mile unpaced bicycle record of one minute, flat, riding the distance in 59 3-5 seconds. On the same track Edward Aldridge of this city broke the world's record for twenty-five miles unpaced, his time being 1:04:28. The previous record for this distance was 1:05:30.

Hockey Game Postponed.

The game for the hockey championship scheduled to take place at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening between the Montclair Athletic Club and the St. Nicholas Skating Club, has been postponed to Thursday evening.

The Kenny-Armstrong Fight Off.

Manager Tom O'Rourke of the Long Island Athletic Club announces that the Yank Kenny-Bob Armstrong match is off. It was to have taken place before that club on Dec. 30. O'Rourke left yesterday for Chicago to be present at the Wolcott-Tracy fight.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

The Horse and Carriage Dealers Encouraged by the Outlook for 1898.

WOMAN WINS HUBER'S MAGNUM

Mrs. James P. Pryor Reached the Roadhouse First with a Party, and Claimed the Champagne—Clergyman Wants a "Christian Day" at the Races.

It is the consensus of opinion among the dealers in the horse and carriage trade in this city that the outlook for 1898 is brighter than it has been for ten years. The dealers believe that the demand will be larger, that prices will rule higher, and that many people who have never cared about owning a good horse will become owners, now that the new speedway offers them a suitable place to drive. The carriage dealers have not had the brightest season of their lives during the year now coming to a close, for the condition of the streets for one thing militated against the outlay for new vehicles, which might at any moment be hurled into one of the numerous pits along Fifth Avenue and other thoroughfares. Buyers of horses from all parts of the world, the dealers agree, are looking to America to supply the demand, and they have made severe inroads on the American supply. The principal markets of the United States are headquarters for a large number of foreign horsemen and dealers, who have export orders to fill. It will require many years to supply such a demand as now exists, and the dealers who take advantage of the conditions will reap a rich harvest.

⁂

Many breeders of trotting stock are strongly opposed to a near thoroughbred cross, but recently matters have come to pass which may cause these dissenters to give the subject further consideration. It may give them some food for reflection to know that Ella G., one of the most successful producing mares sired by George Wilkes, was out of a strictly thoroughbred mare, Widow Rantoul, the dam of Ella G., was by Ulverston, a son of the great Lexington. J. Malcom Forbes of Boston has experimented to some extent on this plan of breeding, but the result will not be apparent for at least a year to come. Three years ago he bred three daughters of the $75,000 thoroughbred stallion Meddler to Arion, 2:07¾. A filly and two colts were the result. The filly was bred to Bingen, and is in foal. She was worked some last season and showed a good gait. It is to her foal, however, that results will be looked for.

⁂

If the weather remains cold enough and rain does not interfere, the roads above Central Park will be fairly well filled by the members of the fur-coat brigade to-day. Yesterday's snowstorm lasted long enough to give the ground a generous dressing of snow, and cutters that have been stored away for a long time will get a good dusting and new cushions this morning. There was some jingling of sleighbells on the roads yesterday afternoon, but in most places the snow was not packed hard enough to make sleighing comfortable. Mrs. James P. Pryor of 54 Morningside Park was the first person to reach Huber's Road House, at Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, yesterday, at 1:30 P. M., in a sleigh, and by so doing won the annual prize, a magnum of champagne, which is given by Mr. Huber. Mrs. Pryor was accompanied by a party of twenty-four friends, the sleigh being a large carryall drawn by four spirited horses. Mrs. Pryor is an expert horsewoman, and is well known to drivers on the road. The speedway will be in excellent condition to-day, and any driver in the city will wager that Fred Gerken and Fred Hammond will be seen there this afternoon, barring accidents.

⁂

The practice in vogue at the Palo Alto ranch of branding their foals under the mane has been suggested as a means of getting rid of the ringers on the trotting turf. The batch of ringing cases brought to the attention of the National Trotting Association this year was an unusually large one, but it was manifestly only a small percentage of the number of turf robberies of this character that were perpetrated during the year. If a horse's name was branded under the mane, ringing would be made impracticable. The name could be branded without torture to the horse, and in such a manner as to not disfigure it.

⁂

A big equine carnival will be held in Vienna, Austria, from June 18 to July 27 next year, at which many rich stakes, purses, and premiums will be offered. One of the objects of the carnival will be to show the progress in breeding horses for everyday use that has been made in Austria. The local authorities throughout the empire have been invited to bring their foremost exhibits. The exposition of trotters and trotting racing will be organized by the Associated Trotting Clubs of Vienna, and will assume grand dimensions. The entries to these events will close on May 15, but enough entries have already been made to fill the stables twice over.

⁂

Hunting horses has come to be quite an industry in Nevada, where an act was passed recently authorizing the killing of wild horses. Camps of hunters have been established at all the springs and pools where the roving bands come to drink, and large numbers are shot. The hides sell for $2 a pound, and the manes and tails sell for 15 cents a pound. The hair of the wild horse is almost as thick as that of the Russian horses, and is used in upholstering furniture.

⁂

Occasionally the Austrian buyers of trotting horses, who have been buying up every good trotter offered at auction in the New York market recently, are given an opportunity to realize handsomely on their purchases without shipping the horses to Europe. H. Koenig, who, as agent for A. Winkler of Linz, Austria, bought Stranger at the Kellogg sale in Madison Square Garden two weeks ago, for $1,550, was offered $3,500 for the stallion two days after he purchased him. He refused the offer, and Stranger will go to Europe, where his son, Col. Kuser, has gained quite a reputation.

⁂

The stake programme of the Brighton Beach Racing Association for the next season has been framed, and will be issued either to-day or to-morrow. The largest offering will be the Brighton Cup, the race won last season by The Friar. Where there were twenty-six stakes this year there will be only twenty next season, for the cheap two-year-old affairs have been dropped from the list. The Brighton Cup will be considerably increased in value, and the smallest stake will be worth $2,000.

⁂

Michael F. Dwyer is in Florida taking a rest, which will fit him for his annual battle with the bookmakers. His stable for the season of 1898, will, it is expected, be a formidable one, with Ben Brush at its head. If Previous trains well, many of the trainers on the metropolitan tracks will pin their faith to him as the possible three-year-old champion, in spite of Hamburg's superior showing last season.

⁂

Major P. P. Johnson, President of the National Trotting Association, has been mentioned as a possible candidate for Governor at the next election in Kentucky. Major Johnson has been a potent factor in political circles in Kentucky for many years, and was Chairman of the State Committee of one of the political parties during the Presidential campaign.

⁂

John Glackner of this city has purchased the four-year-old gelding Sixteen, 2:20¼, by Cassidy, dam by King Rene, from W. W. Todd of Jackson, Mich., for $2,500. Sixteen is credited with a trial in 2:15. His new purchaser will use him for road purposes, but will also give him an opportunity to beat his mark, which was made on a half mile track.

⁂

It is probable that before next Winter, a half-mile race track will be completed at Tampa, Fla. It has been intimated that Winter racing in Florida would afford an attraction to guests, and the plan, it is said, has been taken up by the Plants, who are heavy holders of hotel, steamship, and railroad interests in the State.

⁂

Thomas Williams, the President of the California Jockey Club, received a unique letter one day last month from an Oakland clergyman. It read in part as follows: "I believe an interest in horse racing is not entirely due to commercial avariciousness; indeed, I believe there are many Christian people who would enjoy the races under consistent circumstances. I therefore request you to consider and inform me of your opinion as to the possibility of having a Christian day at the races. This, of course, would preclude drinking and gambling."

⁂

S. E. Bailey, whose extensive stable was handled last season by Barney Demarest, has decided to give up trotting, and will sell out his entire stable at auction. A short time ago he sold Bismarck, 2:13¼, to a European trotting agent. Among the other good ones he owns are Planet, 2:04¾, and Duplex, 2:10¼.

⁂

William Simpson, the proprietor of the Empire City Stud, has changed his mind about breeding Bouncer, 2:10, next year. He will give the mare a season's rest, and will ask her to stand a preparation for racing in 1899.

⁂

Burlingame, 2:18¼, who was a second prize winner in the stallion class at the recent horse show, has been placed in the stud at the Walnut Grove Farm, Washingtonville, N. Y.

CURRENT SPORTING NEWS.

Despite the confidence of local rowing authorities that Yale and Cornell will come to an amicable agreement relative to a race this year, there is still some doubt about the matter. Reports from the Cornell Navy say that even the most conservative members of the council are becoming antagonistic to Yale because of her dictatory terms. A member of the Cornell crew expresses himself as follows:

"Yale made a great mistake in sending a conditional challenge to Cornell. When Cornell was in a position to impose conditions on Yale last year, no advantage was taken of the circumstance. The sentiment of our undergraduates is against rowing at New London, and also against rowing a race without assurances for future races. The feeling against accepting the challenge from Yale in its present shape would cause the students to rise in a body and repudiate the action of the council."

The Cornell students generally favor a conference in the near future, with Harvard as mediator. There is, however, grave doubt as to whether the Yale men will abandon the stand they have taken in insisting that a race, if arranged, be rowed at New London. They have maintained since the last contest that the tidal conditions on the Hudson course are too much for a crew to contend with.

⁂

W. H. Robertson has arranged an interesting programme of skating races to be decided at the Ice Palace Rink, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, to-morrow night. He has received the entries of all the crack amateurs in this vicinity. William Letts, the Greater New York professional champion, will attempt to lower the indoor records for one, three, and five miles.

⁂

The cross-country run of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on Christmas Day was so successful that a similar event will be held over the new William's Bridge course next Saturday. Through some misunderstanding in the time of reaching Columbia Oval, the starting point, twenty-five athletes were unable to take part in the chase on Christmas Day.

There was some dissatisfaction expressed because of the poor trail laid by the hares last Saturday. This was due to the hares running out of paper, which often occurs in a paper chase.

Fully fifty men are expected to start in the next run. "Gabe" Hollander and Charles H. Herche will again be the hares.

⁂

A movement was started recently in London to establish an athletic club which would have American backing and be conducted by American officials. The idea is to furnish headquarters for American athletes who visit England. During the past three years the various English athletic events have been participated in by a number of Americans. An official of the Amateur Athletic Union in speaking of the proposed club said:

"There is every likelihood that this club will be organized in a short time. All athletes from this side would find home surroundings in the way of trainers and methods of handling. Whether the man were a runner, general athlete, oarsman or boxer, he would have all his preferred accommodations."

⁂

Frank B. Ellis, a member of the Athletic Committee of the University of Pennsylvania, denies the report from Milwaukee that the university would send a track team to England next year to meet in a dual track contest with Cambridge University. He declares that there has been absolutely no correspondence between the University of Pennsylvania and Cambridge on the subject. Trainer Mike Murphy also denies the report.

At the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which will be held in New York on Feb. 26, a motion will be made to open negotiations with Oxford and Cambridge Universities to have a team composed of athletes who finish first and second in the various events at the intercollegiate championships next Spring meet the best athletes of the two English universities. It is intended to send a representative collegiate team, and in no sense a University of Pennsylvania team.

CHAMPIONSHIP CHESS GAMES.

The Sixth Annual Intercollegiate Tournament Begins To-day.

The sixth annual intercollegiate chess tournament will begin this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Columbia Grammar School, 34 and 36 East Fifty-first Street. It will extend over the entire week, and the representatives of Columbia, Yale, Harvard, and Princeton will compete for the honor of holding the cup during 1898. Each college has two representatives and each man will play one game with every other player in the series.

The order of play will be as follows:

Arthur S. Meyer, Columbia, vs. James Hewins, Harvard; Louis A. Cook, Yale, vs. David T. Dana, Princeton; George O. Seward, Columbia, vs. William W. Young, Princeton, and William M. Murdoch vs. Elmer E. Southard, Harvard.

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[illegible]TRAL LABOR UNION

[illegible] Welcome Extended to J. Havelock Wilson, the British M. P. and Labor Leader.

[illegible] MISSION TO THIS COUNTRY

[illegible] Organize the Marine Trades with a View to an International Union of Sailors, Firemen, and Dock Workers.

J. Havelock Wilson, who is a labor Member of Parliament and also President of the Firemen's, Sailors' and Dock Workers' Union of England, called yesterday on the Central Labor Union. He had just returned from Nashville, Tenn., where he went as fraternal delegate from his union to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. He has been intrusted with still another mission in this country, and that is to organize the marine trades here, with a view to the formation of an international union of sailors, firemen, and dock workers. It is intended eventually to girdle the world with one vast international federation of all the trades. Mr. Wilson met with a very warm reception from the delegates of the Central Labor Union, and when he was formally introduced he said:

"I came here first to attend the Convention of the American Federation of Labor and then to begin my work by organizing the English seamen. This may seem paradoxical, but the fact is that the sailors' and firemen's home is on board ship. They are the most cosmopolitan people on the face of the earth, and are in all large ports of it. We want to amalgamate the seamen's unions of England and America, and will continue to push along the work of federation. The time will come when the laborers of the world will be united under one federation. The time may not be so far off as you think. It will be for the labor unions to bring it about."

Mr. Wilson went on to say that he found trades and labor unions more active in America than in England, but the unions in England were more willing to contribute money to their respective treasuries than were those in the United States. In England it was not uncommon for a large union to have a million dollars in its treasury.

Andrew Farnseth, the Secretary of the National Seamen's Union, who had also come, asked for the privilege of the floor to beg the Central Labor Union to use its influence to push Senate Bill 95, now in the hands of Senator Murphy, in Washington. This bill, he said, provided for the abolition of involuntary service of sailors and firemen; for the provision of better food for seamen so as to protect them against the horrors of scurvy; for the payment of at least a portion of a sailor's wages immediately upon his discharge. It also did away with the allotment of part of the sailor's wages before he went on board ship.

The meeting directed its Secretary to write to Senator Murphy, asking him to push the bill by every means in his power.

A request was received from the Druggists' League, asking the Central Labor Union to support a bill providing for a shorter work day for employes in the drug trade. The meeting directed the Organization Committee to advise the Druggists' League to join the Central Labor Union if it expected its assistance.

RAILWAY UNIONS AND FEDERATION.

Organizations Voting on Proposals of the Peoria Conference.

It was reported yesterday that the various railway organizations whose delegates recently held a conference in Peoria, Ill., to consider the advisability of forming a federation of the unions were now voting upon the recommendation of the conference to form a federation. The plan is said to meet with the favor of most of the men, as they have come to the conclusion that the resources and strength of the unions are no longer sufficient to admit of them withstanding the encroachments of concentrated capital.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, however, has thus far stood aloof from all unions, and has always treated directly with the railroad companies. Chief Arthur has consistently insisted on this attitude, and as long as he remains at the head of the brotherhood it is not at all likely that it will affiliate with other organizations.

HEBREW SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

Women Take an Active Part in the Proceedings at Liberty Hall.

The Hebrew Socialists are holding a convention at Liberty Hall, at 257 East Houston Street, and there are delegates from this city, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities. Fully one-third of the delegates were females. Several of them are very active, and were busy with lists of names of cities and towns where Socialism could take root.

Miss Frank of the Workingwomen's Society, who is looked up to as a prophetess, spoke of women in trades unionism and politics.

"I think," she said, "that women should take more part in the spread of Socialist propaganda, especially the younger women. Women in the east side are tied down by their domestic duties, but if they tried they could all find time to take an interest in these matters."

The Socialists are in favor of mixing up politics with their trades union affairs, and sneer at the conservative unions. They adopted resolutions to the effect that labor as represented by Samuel Gompers and his kind, and which is known as trades unionism, pure and simple, has proved itself to be incapable of improving the economic conditions of the working classes, because it ignores the class struggle that is working in the present order of things, which requires the organization of unions into an independent political party to fight in the interest of the working class as a class.

The resolutions went on to say that the old tactics of trades unionism plain and simple, without the aid of the political machinery of the Nation, has proved itself insufficient to improve the condition of working people. Therefore the Jewish Socialists indorsed the action of the Socialist Labor Party at its convention in July, 1896, advocating an organized opposition to the power of capitalism.

ON THE CONSUL'S WARRANT.

Detectives to Board the Etruria for an Alleged Embezzler from Russia.

Pinkerton detectives will board the Cunard steamer Etruria, which anchored over night in Quarantine, when the revenue cutter puts the usual staff of customs officers aboard this morning, and they will place under arrest Herman Yapranowitz, for whom the Russian Consul has secured a warrant. Yapranowitz is charged with embezzling. He was formerly manager of the [illegible] Cable Company of St. Petersburg, and irregularities led to his being driven out of Russia.

After a year in Paris he went to Moscow, where he is said to have come into possession of $10,000 through illegal practices at the expense of a wholesale fur house. He has since been tracked over Europe, but has succeeded in eluding the detectives. An agent of the St. Petersburg company saw him about to sail on the Etruria, and notified the Russian Consul, but the steamer sailed before he could be placed under arrest. It is surmised that he has traveled in the steerage under an assumed name.

Straight Fence Sixty Miles Long.

From the Lincoln, (Neb.) State Journal.

Major Clapp, Indian Agent at Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota, has finally arranged for a complete settlement of the late trouble between the cattlemen adjoining the reservation and the Indians of the agency over the question of stray cattle on the reserve. For several years it has been the practice of several of the larger cattle companies to drive their herds over the line on to the reservation to avoid taxation. Other cattle have drifted or strayed from their own ranges. Agent Clapp has just returned from Washington, and thinks that future trouble will be avoided. The stockmen have been notified to drive their stock from the reservation and have been warned to keep them off. The department has decided to build a five-wire fence the length of the reservation, sixty miles. It is to be built [illegible].

LIVED AND DIED TOGETHER.

Strange History of the Brothers Brady, Who Lie Side by Side in the Morgue.

Two men, brothers, though known by different names, lay side by side at the Morgue yesterday in fulfillment of their last request, that they be in death as they were in life—inseparable. They were Terence Brady, sixty years old, and Michael McDermott, sixty-two years old. Ever since they could remember they had been always together, and to-day they will be laid to rest for their joint eternal sleep.

Last Friday night a hurry call was sent to Roosevelt Hospital by a policeman from the corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, who reported that two men were in a dying condition at 505 Eleventh Avenue. When Dr. MacNider arrived he found them lying stretched at full length on the floor and unconscious. He quickly diagnosed their case as acute alcoholism and ordered them taken to Bellevue Hospital. There they were assigned to the alcoholic ward. On the way both recovered consciousness, and when the recording clerk at the hospital took them in charge they were able to answer questions.

McDermott was the first to be questioned. He answered feebly but correctly, gave his name and address, and said he was in the fruit business. When the customary query of who was his nearest relative or best friend was put he smiled faintly, and replied fervently: "Why, Terry, of course; he is the best friend I have on earth, my own brother." Brady went through the same ordeal, and his answer to the question of his relationship was: "Mike is the only man dear to me on earth, God bless him."

Placed on Cots Side by Side.

Inspired by the same thought both men pleaded to be placed on cots next to each other. Their request was complied with, and, though suffering agony and so weak that they could not stand, they would raise themselves every few moments on their elbows, look over at one another, and with the solicitude of a mother watching over her infant, anxiously inquire after each other's condition.

A superficial examination convinced the physicians that the men's hours were counted, and they told them that there was no hope for them. They accepted their fate without a murmur, each asking, however, how his brother was, and when informed that they would probably go together, they looked truly happy. "I kind o' always knew Terry wouldn't leave me alone," said McDermott.

Brady lingered until 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and McDermott died an hour later. Just before the former passed away his brother begged that he be placed a little nearer to the dying man. This was done. He then took hold of his hand and kissed it several times, muttering blessings between each kiss.

Dr. Lee, one of the physicians in attendance, had found out the name of the woman from whom the two brothers rented the room and sent for her. She is a Mrs. Boneng, and is the housekeeper of a row of small house owned by a Mr. Mencer on the southwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fortieth Street. She called yesterday, but found that the bodies had been removed to the Morgue.

Housekeeper's Story of Their Lives.

From her the past history of the men was learned. The two brothers had grown up together in Ireland and became widowers at about the same time. Then they resolved to come to this country. This was about twenty years ago. What little money they brought with them they invested in a stock of vegetables and fruits and became hucksters. They peddled together, Terence driving the horse and Michael crying the wares. One day Michael got into trouble with a policeman and his license was revoked. He could not obtain another under his own name, so he conveniently changed it without the court's sanction and remained in business with his brother.

They prospered and worked up sufficient patronage to be able to lie off two or three days during the week. In their leisure moments as in their busy time, they were inseparable, and, shunning the society of their neighbors, kept closely to themselves.

But they had one weakness. Both were addicted to drink. But even when almost stupefied with liquor, neither would leave the other. An affront to one was bitterly resented by the other, and many a hard blow Michael received while defending Terence. The most striking proof of their mutual affection, according to the story of Mrs. Boning, was when some fifteen years ago both courted the same woman. Neither wished to offend the other by marrying.

They talked it over long and earnestly, and finally concluded that the best way out of the difficulty was to mutually renounce their aspirations for the woman's hand. They vowed, then and there, to remain single for the balance of their lives, and for the moment consoled themselves by going on a protracted spree. Since then these sprees became periodical, and the last one proved fatal. Some three weeks ago they started out as usual together, and only sought their room when their constitutions gave way under the fearful strain.

The room they occupied was a cheerless, dingy little place, furnished only with the barest necessities. They cooked their own meals and washed their own linen. When one fell sick the other nursed him. Though it was said that they had some relatives in the city they never received any callers so far as known. It was said that a daughter lived in Kelly Avenue, Woodside, but inquiries in that locality failed to reveal her whereabouts.

Up to a late hour last night, no one had claimed the bodies, and unless some claimant appears, they will be buried from the Morgue to-day. Brady is said to have a bank account in the Emigrant Savings Bank.

OLD JUDITH MOORE IS DEAD.

Was a Protegee of Beecher, and His First Afro-American Parishioner.

Judith Moore, an old colored woman who was a protégée of Henry Ward Becher, died on Christmas Day at her home, 182 High Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Brooklyn nearly seventy-four years ago, and was the first Afro-American to become a member of Plymouth Church. It was a few years after the civil war when she became a member. She attracted the notice of Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, and the latter used to give her knitting and sewing to do.

In later years she failed in health, and Mr. Beecher saw to it that she was provided for. Shortly before his death she became unable to work, and as a result of his interest in her the church supported her and paid her rent. For about twelve years she resided with Mrs. Reese, at 182 High Street. After Mr. Beecher's death his widow looked after Miss Moore's wants, and on Mrs. Beecher's death the church continued it.

The people in the neighborhood seem to have had great admiration and respect for Miss Moore.

"She was one of the best women I ever met," said Mrs. Reese, last night. "Her piety and goodness were a reproach to many white people."

THE CANADIAN POSTAL TROUBLE

Why the Rate on Letters to England Will Not Be Reduced.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Herald.

It is understood that the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, has remonstrated with the Canadian Government for infringing the rules of the Universal Postal Union by undertaking to reduce the postage on letters from Canada to the United Kingdom without consulting other members of the union.

The Universal Postal Union of 1878 is of the nature of a treaty between all the contracting parties, establishing uniform rates and weights of postage. Under this treaty all the consenting nations were declared to be "a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence." The reciprocal nature of the arrangement was probably unknown to Mr. Mulock when he issued the proclamation dated Nov. 28 last. He has authorized the following statement to the press:

"It seems that with a view to securing a reduction of the postage from Great Britain and other British possessions on mail matter to Canada it is inexpedient to bring into force on Jan. 1 next the intended reduction from 5 cents per half ounce to 3 cents per ounce on letters from Canada to Great Britain and the rest of the empire.

"The imperial authorities prefer that a conference be first held to secure a reciprocal reduction of postage both ways between Canada and the rest of the empire, and which it is hoped will cover not only letters, but also papers and periodicals.

"The hearty acquiescence of the British and colonial postal authorities in this larger question is looked for, and the outcome of the discussions and negotiations will, in all probability, result in the establishment of a British imperial preferential postal arrangement covering the whole field of postal communication."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Varying Opinions on the Orthodox Creeds and System of Theology.

A LAWYER GIVES HIS VIEWS

He Says that the Creeds Are Based Largely on the Ptolemaic Conception of the Universe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of your paper of Dec. 23, under the caption of "Reply to Mr. Savage," one Edward L. Stoddard, writing, as I judge, from the Episcopalian point of view, criticises the Rev. M. J. Savage's methods of handling what are purely theological subjects. Now, I have no intention of coming to the Rev. M. J. Savage's rescue—he is abundantly equipped to fight his own battles—but I desire to speak from the view-point of a lawyer, who, as is well known, bases his judgment on evidence.

The traditional or orthodox world-scheme is based almost wholly on the Ptolemaic conception of the universe. Originally it figured the earth as the central and chief thing, with all besides as accessories and secondary thereto. Hell was a place underneath the surface of the earth, and heaven likewise a place in the celestial realms above the vaulted dome. God was conceived as dwelling in heaven and ruling it much as an earthly sovereign rules his earthly domain. Hell was figured as the realm of the devil, in which he untiringly tormented such as chanced to come under his power. The earth was a kind of middle ground in which God and the devil waged battle, with man as the prize. Man was figured as a being who, though first made perfect and in the image of his Creator, afterward suffered a fall by coming under the influence of the devil. The orthodox scheme of salvation accepts all this as true and is an endeavor at man's rescue. Of course the system is highly metaphysical and complicated, but when reduced to simple analysis it amounts to just what is above set forth.

His View of the Universe.

Now, it is unnecessary for me, in this age of enlightenment, to state that the universal scheme is far other than as set forth in the orthodox system. In fact, this system is based on a total misapprehension of God, of the universe, and of man. Is it to be wondered at, then, that it has so utterly miscarried? that its creeds, rituals, articles, &c., are now being questioned? What is the evidence on which it rests? Nothing but the literature of a people not at all given to close observation, critical study, or sound logical judgment. We now realize that this literature has for centuries been misapprehended, misjudged, and misinterpreted.

But this is not all. Quite recently we have discovered that the Ptolemaic world-scheme is nearly about the opposite of fact. And still more recently have we learned that the traditional statements relative to God, the earth, and man are just the opposite of what scientifically established facts prove the truth to be.

Now, I do not wish to be understood as being an agnostic, for I am not. I believe that God can be known, in the sense of apprehension, but not in the sense of comprehension. I believe, also, that the true source to seek for evidence is not any man-made literature, but the God-made universe. Here are two records which clash. In one we find the finger-marks of fallible man all through and through it. In the other we find nothing of this character—in the nature of the case we could find nothing—but do find written in unmistakable characters, a true record of God's ways and methods. Yea, verily, of His design and purpose. Now, which of these shall we accept as furnishing the evidence from which to judge? Can a rational man hesitate for one moment in his decision?

But some will answer: "We can't rely on the scientific readings." But we can rely on them, and do, in all that does not pertain to theology, and would then but for our prejudices and superstitions. Prof. John Fiske defines evolution as "God's way of doing things." I know of no better definition. This being true, science must be "man's knowledge of God's way of doing things." Now, if God made this universe, (and He most assuredly did,) then it must embody His thought and purpose.

Man Related to the Whole Plan.

More than this. Man is a part thereof, and fits into and is related to the whole. If, then, he would learn of that relation, must he not perforce study this whole and himself as a part? How else can he come to a true understanding? But we need carry this investigation no further. The day has gone by in which to claim the unreliability of science. And I might say right here that it was this acknowledgment of scientifically established fact which led to the questionings of traditional theology and the orthodox world-scheme, and finally to that critical study of the Bible known as the higher criticism. Strong men in the Church became conscious of a discrepancy between the theological and the scientific view, and being forced to recognize the one began an investigation of the other, to the end that harmony might be restored. What is the result? Read Andrew D. White's "The Warfare Between Science and Theology in Christendom" and see.

Now, in closing, I wish to say that the Christian creeds, so called, are very largely based on the traditional, the Ptolemaic, world-scheme. They figure God as wholly anthropomorphic, the universe as devilish, man as depraved. In all this they are entirely wrong; and because of this they ought to and must undergo a change, and a very radical change at that. They do not at all comport with the facts now known and understood of man, relative to God, man, the universe, and their inter-relations. The Rev. M. J. Savage fully realizes this, (as many others do not,) hence his radical position.

C. G. COOK.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1897.

WANTS PERSONALITIES ENDED.

Clear-Cut Premises and Homely Logic Preferred.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If your readers are to have a continuation of the theological controversy, which I, for one, should like to see, would it not be well for your contributors to abandon personalities and mere disquisition and descend to defined and clear-cut premises and homely logic? The Rev. Mr. Savage may be right or he may be wrong; his language and rhetoric may seem at times inappropriate to the gravity of his subject, but, at all events, his challenge and position are clear and no careful reader can mistake the syllogism he presents. It must be met by clear, logical refutation, or not at all; mere sermonizing is idle wind against it. This syllogism is this: The whole "Orthodox-Christian" System, with its creeds and all its corollaries, is founded absolutely and solely on the dogma of the "Fall of Man." This dogma, in the light of modern knowledge, is false. There has been no fall of man, in the essential sense of the dogma. Therefore, the fabric built upon this foundation, including, especially, "Sacrificial Redemption" by Christ, necessarily falls to the ground.

This is his syllogism, and it invites facts and dry, remorseless logic, nothing else. Then, however, he goes on to affirm and try to prove a very different postulate, viz., that it (speaking for the Unitarian Church) offers, in place of the sacrificial system, a Christianity of a far higher quality and much more to the glory of God and the elevation and comfort of the human soul than that which it supplants. Whether this be true or false it is obvious that its discussion should await the argument on the first and basic question, and that, moreover, it will call for entirely different weapons of debate.

Now, I submit, the first thing to do is to take in hand the syllogism. That sustained or refuted, it will be time to take up the moral questions which follow. Before that they are out of court.

I have offered these lines, Mr. Editor, in order to contribute my mite toward inviting and directing true discussion, which I believe your readers want, and not disquisitions about Christian systems nor sermons upon theological controversies, (in this case at least.) Still less do they receive as pertinent arguments, contributions like that of "C. M." in your issue of the 23d, when the fair writer introduces a celebrated passage from Macaulay, the point of which she has entirely missed and misapplied, as I feel sure she will see on reference. What the remorseless critic would say and do to my countrywoman were he alive and were told that his splendid passage was used to prove that everything animate or inanimate which mankind has found it necessary to bow down to and worship as Divine, is, therefore, Divine, I tremble to think.

G. T. L.

Englewood, Dec. 24, 1897.

WORK DONE BY UNITARIANS.

Some of Their Labors in the Field of Higher Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the letter of the Rev. Mr. Stoddard, criticising Mr. Savage, he makes this assertion, asking to be corrected if wrong:

"My third objection to Mr. Savage is that he contributes nothing of value to the vital questions at stake. I am not aware, but should be glad of correction if I am wrong, that any one in the denomination to which he belongs has made any contribution to that noble movement, which is almost a science, 'The Higher Criticism.'

"I don't find that when scholars over the world are rearing this new spiritual temple, Unitarianism can find anything better to do than throw stones at the old one. Mr. Savage, for example, constantly as he comes before the public, gives us no hint that he is even aware of the Higher Criticism. One looks in vain to find any influence of a Driver, or a Cheyne, or a Briggs, or even a Harnack. If he does know what orthodox scholars are doing, why does he ignore it? If he does not know, why does he speak at all?"

Is Mr. Stoddard ignorant of the noble and thorough work on Semitic thought given by Prof. Toy of Harvard to his classes? Has he forgotten Prof. Toy's "Judaism and Christianity," one of the most valuable of modern contributions to the Higher Criticism, a standard both here and in Paris and London? Prof. Estlin Carpenter of Oxford has a book on "The Synoptic Gospels," which belongs to the same school of criticism. The Rev. Philip Wicksteed's translation of Kuenen's books, as well as his own teaching, should be known. And has Mr. Stoddard forgotten the lifelong work of James Martineau, or his "The Seat of Authority in Religion," with its analysis of the historical place of the Gospels and glowing tribute to the character of Christ? And is not The New World, published in Boston, known among us? Has any other denomination so adequate and thorough a representative of the best thought, both in the realm of criticism and in the presentation of the noblest ideals of the intellectual and spiritual life? This Quarterly Review, with its articles by the best and most reverent thinkers, both in America and Europe, should be on the study table of every clergyman who proposes to understand the religious and critical thought of our times.

M. R. A S.

Concord, Mass., Dec. 25, 1897.

IN DEFENSE OF DR. SAVAGE.

Called a Master Builder with a Wholesome Belief in Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the obviously submerged divines pathetically asks THE TIMES why it gives so much space to the "so-called" unorthodox preachers to the exclusion of others, whom I dare say he considers of the right sort. Your reply, because for one reason it leads to discussion, I trust is not primarily your purpose in doing so. I would rather think it is on account of the superiority of the matter which these clever thinkers furnish. But whatsoever the motive, we are grateful for the opportunity of reading these scholarly, optimistic, and purely rational convictions of our advanced pulpit teachers.

There are others who are glad of their publication on quite different grounds; they rejoice in the chance of discussion which it affords them, and they hasten to the theological fray with their rusty, mediaeval battle axes, quite ready to pit them against the keen Damascus blade of their more advanced opponent. Vide the orthodox divine rushing from his obscurity on Jersey's foreign heights to aim his deadly blow at Gotham's recent importation of Unitarianism from our quondam "Modern Athens." This mighty charge with sacerdotal battering ram and mediaeval axe is fearful to behold; but what, forsooth, is the offense?

The Rev. Savage is not sufficiently solemn visaged, is not scientific—he believeth not in that divine, immaculate conception which is taught as the primary principle of the Christian Church by certain sects and creeds. Assuredly the evidence is conclusive. The Reverend gentleman must be ignorant of all physical science to doubt for an instant so self-evident a proposition.

Again, Mr. Savage is unscholarly. It is true he may be so weighted down with books, so filled with the knowledge of other men's opinions, that there is no brain room left for original thought; but that he has the vital wisdom essential to his calling and position, every sermon, every lecture, every leaflet which he produces amply proves. That he is also endowed with spiritual power and enlightenment far beyond his detractors his expressions of ardent and lofty sentiment toward his fellow-man plainly show.

Next, he is illogical. Read his sermon on the creeds; which is the more logical, his truthful, clean-cut criticism, or the pretentious assumption that therein are contained all of truth and right? Were not these same disputed creeds the work of fallible man, and of men, too, who in their holy zeal came near, if not quite, to blows in forming them?

Minot Savage is no demolisher, not an image breaker, not an alarmist. Rather he is a master builder, with a wholesome belief in his fellow-man, and a supernal respect for his great Creator, feeling that He has not fashioned His children in His own image and placed them amid temptation that they might fall and be eternally damned to satisfy a certain vindictive attribute of His nature.

When Mr. Savage asserts that it is his belief that men have existed in this beautiful world—I will not call it a vale of tears, as the orthodox would have it—as pure, as holy, as self-sacrificing as the blessed Nazarene, the sentiment does him honor.

Let not our disgruntled friend from Jersey imagine that he voices the feeling of the multitude when from his narrow horizon he expresses his dissatisfaction with the man who to-day is cheering the hearts of thousands with a new hope and joy.

I speak not inadvisedly. I have in my mind at this moment an irrefragible proof of this. A splendid soul, a gifted nature, rare in its power and capacity to appreciate and grasp all that is highest and best, but with a frail physique, which keeps it secluded from the world; has derived more comfort, more light, even joy, from the Rev. Minot Savage's sermons than from all else in life, albeit she has never heard his voice, but reads his eloquent and convincing words in the seclusion of her home. His cheerful optimism is a mine of spiritual and mental wealth.

I pray ye, orthodox carpers, cease your carpings till ye can give to heart hungered humanity something as rich and satisfying to the soul as does Minot Savage.

BELLE GRAY TAYLOR.

New York, Dec. 24, 1897.

RESISTED THE POLICEMEN.

Six Italians Locked Up in the Station After a Tussle.

Antonio Crossa, twenty-six years old, was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station, with five Italian friends, after a tussle with Policemen McGuire and Touwsma, who found the men in a second-story room at 44 Baxter Street, where Crossa, who keeps a saloon in the basement, was dispensing liquors yesterday.

McGuire only got half way in the door when the Italians pushed it against him, pinning his body in the narrow space.

Both the policemen were in plain clothes, and when Touwsma went to his comrade's assistance a general fight followed.

Violating the liquor tax law and resisting an officer were the charges against Crossa, and disorderly conduct is what the others will have to answer for in court this morning.

Canton Woman Badly Burned.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 26.—Miss Clara Shields, daughter of R. S. Shields, former United States District Attorney, and a cousin of Mrs. Day, wife of Assistant Secretary of State Day, was burned severely at her home here to-day. Her clothing ignited from a gas fireplace. The lower portion of her body and legs was badly burned.

His Profitable Fig Trees.

From The Rochelle (Ga.) New Era.

Mr. G. W. Williams brought to our office several ripe and well-matured figs, which he gathered from the trees in his yard. Mr. Williams says that these are the fifth crop this year. While newspaper men are supposed to know something about everything, we never knew that fig trees ever bore as many as five crops in one year.

DR. ABBOTT ON AGNOSTICS

Replies to Criticisms Giving His Opinions on Faith and Salvation.

CHRIST'S PERSONAL NATURE

Belief in This, He Says, Is the Test of Faith, and Many Who Worship Before Him Have Not the Faith of Some Agnostics.

The attacks made upon the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott for his utterance last Sunday to the effect that an agnostic might enter heaven drew forth a reply from him yesterday morning. In his sermon in Plymouh Church he reaffirmed his belief and gave an exhaustive exposition of his opinions on faith and salvation. His text was "He that believeth on Me believeth on Him that sent Me."

Dr. Abbott began by saying that he had received several letters during the week concerning his expression of opinion that an agnostic might be saved, and that his sermon would be on that subject. Faith, he said, was not faith about Christ, or faith in a book, or faith in a history. It was faith in a real person, and, therefore, faith in Christ, but not faith about Christ. The man who did not see in Christ the ideal man did not have faith.

There is no salvation, Dr. Abbott said, except salvation from evil and salvation into a higher life. Many people think that there are two places, one of great happiness called heaven and one of great misery called hell; that salvation consists in keeping out of the place called hell and getting into the place called heaven, and that in order to accomplish this one must believe in some creed. The Roman Catholics think that we must believe in a Church, the Protestants that we must believe in some system of faith. With this view Dr. Abbott did not agree.

"I do not believe," he said, "that Christ came into the world to afford escape from torment or to facilitate entrance into heaven."

"There may be," he continued, "a particular place where people would go to be happy, but we are not told so, and it is of no importance. There may also be a particular place where wicked people are crowded together, but we are not told so, and it is of no importance. The thing of importance is to be happy, not to be happy in a particular place. The kind of faith that saves, is faith in a person. We cannot really believe in goodness in the abstract; we cannot understand it. No one would be touched in his heart or changed in his life by believing in truth, righteousness, justice, or kindness as a mere abstract proposition. We must see these things, and we can see them only in a human being. If, when a man sees these qualities in a human being, he believes in that human being and says 'That is the kind of man I want to be,' then he really has faith in righteousness.

"When Jesus said that He came to bring light, and that whoever did not believe on Him was in darkness, He did not mean that God would throw a man into darkness because he did not believe on Christ. He meant that one who, seeing the ideal life as shown in Christ, did not wish to live that life, was in darkness. If, seeing this idea life, he wished to live it, he has faith. He who reads about Christ and believes it all, and even bows down in worship before Christ, but still does not wish to live the Christ life, has not faith. The test of faith, therefore, is not belief in a history or a creed or a book; it is faith in the personal nature of Christ.

"There is more faith in Christ," said Dr. Abbott, "in an agnostic who spends his life in the service of humanity than in Torquemada."

"There are many people who think they do not believe in Christ and call themselves agnostics, but are trying to live the life of Christ. They have the real faith that they think they have not. Many would like to believe in a future life, but cannot. To that extent they are in darkness; but as to other things they may be in the light."

Dr. Abbott then declared that God did not inflict darkness on men as a punishment; He would not send men to hell because they did not believe something about Jesus; but if men would not open their eyes God could not give them light. Thus all salvation really depended on faith, because faith was opening the eyes to see the truth.

STRICKEN IN A RESTAURANT.

H. Hersey Falls to the Floor Unconscious and Dies in a Hospital.

An old man entered Whittaker's restaurant, in Third Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street, last night, sat down to a table, and gave an order for his dinner. Scarcely had the waiter left him when he fell from his chair unconscious. The incident created much excitement in the restaurant. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. McSweeney responded. The man, still unconscious, was taken to Bellevue Hospital. From letters in his pockets it was ascertained that he was Henry Hersey, a promoter.

After arriving at the hospital he was placed in Ward 27, where he died at 10:30 o'clock. Dr. Bigelow, who has charge of this ward, turned the case over to the Coroner. He refused to say what the man died from. An autopsy will be held.

For a year Mr. Hersey, who was seventy-four years old, had been living at the Putnam House, but because of some eccentricity had eaten elsewhere. Joseph Le Mar, a civil engineer who has had business relations with Hersey, said, when seen at the Putnam House last night, that Hersey was a former President of the Steel Manufacturers' Association. For a year he had been concerned in a large land speculation at Berryville, West Va., on the Lynch River.

It is understood that Hersey had relatives in Hartford. He is said to have been very wealthy, having property in this city and elsewhere.

Capt. Westervelt Hurt by a Fall.

Capt. Josiah Westervelt of the Church Street Police Station suffered a peculiar accident yesterday afternoon. While going to the station he slipped in front of it, falling and dislocating his left elbow. He was attended by Dr. Holmes of the Hudson Street Hospital, and then taken to his home at 235 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. He will probably be absent from duty for a fortnight, during which time Sergt. William Porter will take command of the precinct.

DR. GUNSAULUS AT HOME AGAIN.

He Has Nearly Recovered from His Painful Illness.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Revivified, rejuvenated, "born again," bright-eyed, and as full of good-humor as an egg is of meat, Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus has returned from the sanitarium at Alma, Mich., where he has spent some pleasant and profitable months. He was stricken with sciatic rheumatism. He came back as quietly as he had gone. Only his son, Joseph, was with him. Many callers rang his front door bell yesterday. He is still dear to the folks of the Plymouth Congregational Church, and the youngsters at the Armour Institute were still anxious about him. He had to deny himself to many.

Dr. Gunsaulus does not look like an invalid. His skin is clear and his face plump. He limps a little yet, but that is probably from force of habit. He expects to throw away his cane in a few days. To a man who has been confined to a wheeled chair for so long, the privilege of walking at all is inestimable. He eats everything that is good for him that his attendants will let him have. He is full of good, red blood.

"I never felt better in my life," he says. "I never felt the cold less than this season. I am all right. The sanitarium is all that it should be. I enjoyed myself there, but I will enjoy it more when I get back into harness. That will be early in the Spring. I shan't do anything this Winter but rest and worry my friends. I can get along very well on the outside by the aid of a crutch. I am not often in the invalid's chair these days. I have grown pretty tired of that chair. Any one would who was sentenced to it.

"I am away from pastoral work for an indefinite time. I don't know when I will resume it, if ever. I shall resume my Armour Institute labors, however, as soon as I am able."

P. D. Armour called upon Dr. Gunsaulus yesterday afternoon. They were together for some time, talking of many things, but mainly of the Armour Institute, which is as dear to its founder as to its President. The institute has been well managed during Dr. Gunsaulus's absence, but the doctor is anxious to get back to his boys, and Mr. Armour is anxious to have him there.

HUNTING THE WILDCAT.

How the Fierce Animal Is Pursued in the Cactus Brush of the Southwest.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The wildcats of the Rio Grande country are of two kinds—the ordinary, dirtily colored "bobtail," which is a sneak thief and a robber, and the beautifully marked "leopard," which is a warrior born. There is nothing in nature to exceed the ferocity of this small animal when it turns in the open, facing a dozen hounds, and gives battle for its life. The skin is almost a reproduction of the leopard from which it is named, black spots upon a brilliantly tawny ground. It is about three feet from tip to tip, and will weigh thirty pounds. It is exceedingly swift of foot, and, owing to its habitat, always in the deepest of the tangled wilderness, is difficult of capture. Its food is birds, rabbits, and such things. As it is a lifelong enemy of the blue quail, the people hunt it savagely. It goes without saying that the man who pursues it must be a part of his horse. The city rider, with twelve inches of flat pigskin under him, would be "left at the post." The horses are trained to the work, wonderfully active and enduring. Driven at full speed into a mass of cactus, they will stop, throw their heads down, arch their backs, and deliberately "buck" out of it. Any one who has sat a bucking pony will know that he was kept too busy to think of anything other than sticking on. When a horse of this kind dies and is skinned, as sometimes happens, the forelegs, from knee to hoof, show a yellow network of cactus needles an eighth of an inch thick—three or four millions of them, more or less.

The only hound in the Southwest is a mongrel. The straightbred deer hound is practically unknown. Deer are "still hunted." The "cat dogs," as they are called, are of small value. Anybody can gather a pack for the asking. They make up in ferocity and noise what they lack in nose. Sensitive nostrils are not of great worth, as the cat leaves a strong trail. The dogs are of all sizes and ages, shambling, ill-built, ill-conditioned creatures, but hardy, speedy, and of good tongue. There is not a great difference between them and the cactus wolf. The music that they make in full cry is the best part of them. In one pack, owned by Si Wilkinson of La Salle County, was a dog named Ranger, who had a heavy basso bay, and a female named Molly, whose voice was a high clear tenor. These two when they struck a trail really and truly sang. Their notes harmonized and the effect was odd and bewitching.

It is early morning of a Summer day, and the riders and dogs are gathered at the edge of the ocean of "brush," which rolls for league on league westward to the bank of the turbid river. Slowly they work into the wall of thorns, and the dogs hurry to and fro, whining. A half mile is traversed, the horsemen keeping as well up as possible. Suddenly the pack bursts into full cry and is away. The cat has jumped. By the speed of the hounds it is more than a quarter of a mile in advance, and we shall have a short, sharp run. The horses crash into the undergrowth and follow fast. Each of the men sits in the high-horned Texas saddle. The stirrups are six inches wide at the bottom, and made of wood. The legs of every man are incased in heavy leathern waistless trousers as a protection from the barbs of the plants. The horses, which know their business, are given a free rein. There is little effort to guide them. They will keep up with the dogs, or nearly so. The man who finds a goat path parallel with the chase is lucky. The ground is cut with dry ravines, creek beds that the Mexicans name "arroyas." The mesquite stretches scrawny arms with detaining fingers.

There is a crash in the undergrowth. A horse has fallen and rolled upon its rider. Neither can be seen. The man may be dead, or he may be in at the death. The chase sweeps on. Inquiry will be made for the unlucky one at the end of the hunt, and if he is missing he will be found, dead or alive. Such things are common. One of the men yells wildly. He has caught a glimpse of a tawny object shooting through the tangle. It is the "leopard," not fifty yards from the dogs. They know that the end is near, and their cry changes to the short, snappy yelp of the wild animal. A little further on and a riderless horse plunges to the front. He is running free and as intent upon the chase as at the start. His owner has been swept from the saddle by an overhanging limb.

Wonderful to relate, a small open space is found. It is not a quarter of an acre in extent, but the cat has turned, tired of running, and is fighting desperately amid an overbearing mass of dogs. His innate ferocity has got the better of him, and he would rather die than flee another step. He is on his back as the wounded hawk turns to do battle, and every claw is a curved cimeter with which to rip flesh. Time and again his foes are beaten off, to return to the unequal contest. As yet there is not a mark on him. The brush hound, like the wolf, is a poor fighter. He snaps and jumps back, afraid to hang on and gnaw like his gamer brothers. One of the men who have gathered around springs from the saddle, his revolver is drawn, a shot follows, and the cat is still, struck through the head. This is done to preserve the skin. The dogs are beaten off. Just now they are tremendously valorous. Their lifeless foeman is worth them all.

NO CHANCE FOR BOYS ON SHIPS.

Sea Captains Nowadays Reluctant to Take Them on Voyages.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

Hardly a day passes that Shipping Commissioner Tolman does not have two or three applications from boys who want to ship as sailors. The most of these boys are between the ages of fifteen and eighteen and have never been out of the sight of land or seen a vessel larger than a small coaster. All of these applicants are treated kindly by Mr. Tolman, who, after questioning them as to their homes and parents, their intentions and reasons for wanting to go to sea, generally ends the interview by assuring the would-be sailors that he has no opportunity for them to ship at present, but will bear them in mind and give them the first chance that comes along. He advises them to call again in a few days, but it is not often that the Shipping Commissioner ever hears from them again. The boys are anxious to see something of the world, and in nearly every case have good homes and opportunities for entering some kind of business which will prove more lucrative and far more pleasant than a sailor's life.

The applications from boys are so numerous that Mr. Tolman does not pay much attention to them now. He seldom has a chance for boys to ship on large vessels, as no sea Captains wish to take them. There is sometimes a chance for boys to go to sea in the larger vessels which are bound on long voyages for South America or the West Indies, but as nearly all the vessels sailing out of Portland are in the coasting trade the shipmasters have no use for boys, and will not take them if they can help it.

And yet, though the shipmasters will not take boys and give them no opportunity of learning seamanship, they all complain because there are not to be found more American sailors. Said one shipmaster the other day: "I have not had an American sailor in my vessel for so long that I cannot remember the last one. They are all Norwegians, Danes, Germans, Nova Scotians or P. E. I.'s, Irishmen or other foreigners. It seems as if there were no American sailors afloat now."

When Shipping Commissioner Tolman asked this very shipmaster if he had room on board his vessel for a bright young American boy who wanted to learn seamanship, the master replied: "Why, my dear Sir, what use is a boy to me? I couldn't afford to pay him $5 a month. I have no use for a boy on my ship. A man who eats of the bread of my owners must be able to pay up for it and his salt besides."

Until some chance is given boys to learn seamanship on American vessels there is little chance of there being a great increase in the numbers of American seamen. This is recognized to be a serious question by the Navy Department, and for the purpose of encouraging American boys to learn seamanship the apprentice service was inaugurated. This is giving the navy an able corps of petty and warrant officers, but the enlisted men in the navy are still mostly foreigners. The reluctance of shipmasters to take boys into their vessels and teach them the rudiments of seamanship probably explains the scarcity of the American sailor on board the Yankee men-o'-war and in the merchant marine.

Proud of His Horse.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

A porter of Dr. Matthews of Manchester went to a wedding Friday night near Centralia. He hired a horse and buggy from Mr. W. H. Nelson, the liveryman. About 8:30 o'clock the horse broke from his halter and started for home. He was not missed until about 4 o'clock in the morning. When found he had traversed the track a distance of eleven miles. Strange to say, he followed the railroad all the way. While on his journey he had to get out of the way of three freight trains. Mr. Nelson thinks that it was marvelous that the horse was not hurt.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motions.
1—Joops vs. Lighte.
2—Flaherty vs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co.
3—Eichhold vs. Tiffany.
4—Abeel vs. Swan.
5—Meschendorf vs. Koch.
6—Feist vs. Prince.
7—Spira vs. Kahn.
8—Ristics vs. Hart.
9—National Cash Register Co. vs. Riggs.
10—Colston vs. Pemberton.
11—Roblin vs. Prudential Insurance Co. of America.
12—Haines vs. Looff.
Appeal from Order of City Court.—
1—Wandelt vs. Burnett.
Appeals from Judgments of City Court.—
1—Hayes vs. Fay.
2—Wolf vs. Lorenzo.
3—Wolf vs. Lorenzo.
4—Dunham vs. Harlan.
Appeals from District Courts.—
1—Metz vs. Rau.
2—Alleman Law Co. vs. Frank.
4—Wallace vs. Robinson.
5—Doescher vs. Limbach.
6—Linden vs. Brustin.
7—Dermody vs. Flesher.
8—Rabinowitz vs. Mittenthal.
9—Fortgang vs. Newman.
10—Appel vs. Saward.
11—Mink vs. Ellin.
12—Jacoby vs. Jaeger.
13—Wetterer vs. Soubirous.
14—Wetterer vs. Soubirous.
15—Wetterer vs. Soubirous.
16—Wetterer vs. Soubirous.
17—Rosen vs. Rosenthal.
18—Saltz vs. Lebowski.
19—Randrup vs. Schroeder.
20—Wolffen vs. Gellert.
21—Bannon vs. Levy.
22—Murphy vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
23—Koester vs. Decker.
24—Harlem Reporter Co. vs. Moffatt.
25—Blum vs. Daly.
26—Ryan vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
27—Oppenheim vs. West Side Bank.
28—Kahn vs. Bisler.
29—Feist vs. Prince.
30—Bostwick vs. Brower.
31—Schafer vs. United Brotherhood of Carpenters, &c.
32—Bowler vs. American Box Strap Co.
33—Greene vs. Shain.
34—Manhattan Fire Alarm Co. vs. Weber & Fields.
35—Meyer vs. Brenzinger.
36—Levinson vs. Seybold Machine Co.
37—Saerlip vs. Baier.
38—Simon vs. Jaworower.
39—Hyland vs. Hyland.
40—Conkling vs. Smith.
41—Bohl vs. Maroldo.
42—Mitchell vs. Gardner.
43—Hurtes vs. Gardner.
44—Tannenbaum vs. Heyman.
45—Smusch vs. Kohn.
46—Notara vs. Di Kamillaris.
47—O'Neil vs. Prentice.
48—Brewster vs. Mulhern.
49—Flaherty vs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co.
51—Bradley Salt Co. vs. Meinhold.
52—Griffen vs. Moore.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
1—Rapp vs. Hunt.
2—Lounsberry vs. Newell.
3—Wetmore vs. Wetmore.
4—Burns vs. Sears.
5—People ex rel. Allison vs. Board of Education.
6—Wallach vs. Bram.
7—Walton vs. Perry.
8—Gifford vs. Brooklyn Furniture Co.
9—Bode vs. King.
10—Mulhall vs. Mulholland.
11—Department of Buildings vs. Caffrey.
12—Andrews vs. Schofield.
13—Washington Life Insurance Co. vs. Weiss.
14—McMahon vs. Arkenburgh.
15—Strauss vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.
16—Hahn vs. Manhattan Railway.
17—In re. Daly.
18—John Polhemus Printing Co. vs. Wynkoop.
19—In re. Sayles.
20—McAllister vs. Stumpp & Walter Co.
21—In re Intezner.
22—McCutcheon vs. Dittman.
23—Smith vs. Keteltas.
24—Agawan Nat. Bank vs. Batterson.
25—People ex rel. Grinwell vs. Board of Street Opening.
26—Bode vs. Galligan.
27—In re Donaldson.
28—Garfield Nat. Bank vs. Sayles.
29—Manning vs. Bowery Bank.
30—Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives vs. Dept. of Buildings.
31—Gubble vs. Wagstaff.
32—In re. Merrian Co.
33—Kursheedt vs. Samuels.
34—Duret vs. E. De Braekeleer & Co.
35—Humfreville vs. Kent.
36—Stevens vs. Stanfield.
37—Schnitzer vs. Schaefer.
38—Robertson vs. Falk.
39—Greenberg vs. Greenberg.
40—Cuming vs. Jewelers' & Tradesmen's Co.
41—Van Beuren vs. Heinrich.
42—Goldstein vs. Friedman.
43—Callahan vs. Callahan.
44—Guy vs. Ross.
45—Beecroft vs. Beecroft.
46—Dept. of Buildings vs. Straus.
47—Same vs. Blancke.
48—Same vs. Sullivan.
49—Ridley vs. Moss.
50—Lehman vs. Leungene.
51—Gallagher vs. Wagner.
52—Komarek vs. Komarek.
53—Waterbury vs. Waterbury.
54—Jacobs vs. Brush Co.
55—Oppenheimer vs. Flanagan.
56—Turbridy vs. Spear.
57—Karnson vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railway Co.
58—Somerset Mfg. Co. vs. Rothschild.
59—Andrews vs. Schofield.
60—People, &c., vs. Rosenberg.
61—Same vs. Cohen.
62—Knoch vs. Bernheim.
63—Roosevelt vs. Land & River Improvement Co.
64—Smith vs. Blue.
65—People ex rel. Leef vs. Crane.
66—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Elmira Municipal Improvement Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.
1—In re. West 12th St. and Jane St.
2—Levin vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co. Demurrer.
540—Harper vs. Harper.
Preferred Causes.
5231—Morrissey vs. The Mayor, &c.
5906—Trowbridge vs. Gans.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VI., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
16—Estate of Henry A. Hurlbut.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Ellen A. Donegan Richard McGill, Franz Boes, John P. Lake, and Sarah E. Eakin.
At 2 P. M.—Elizabeth Koop.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Arnold, S. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1292—Contested will of De Witt C. Lawrence.

CITY COURT—General Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.; McCarthy and O'Dwyer, JJ.—Held in Part IV. Room, top floor, 32 Chambers Street (Brownstone Building.—Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from Orders.—
1—Weehawken Wharf Co. vs. Knickerbocker Coal Co.
2—Parker vs. Newall.
3—Boyer vs. Hanscom.
4—Izzo vs. Mutual Aid Society.
5—Weehawken Wharf Co. vs. Knickerbocker Coal Co.
6—Leber vs. Dietz.
7—Menken vs. Tamsen.
8—Herzog vs. Tamsen.
9—Levene vs. Gluck.
10—Kampf vs. Martin.
Appeals from Judgments.—
1—Mason vs. Tielig.
2—Delmage vs. Crow.
3—Andrews vs. N. R. Electric Light and Power Co.
4—Staats vs. Hausling.
5—Williams vs. Webb.
6—Clokey vs. International Rubber Clothing and Supply Co.
7—Harris vs. Brown.
8—Kraetzer vs. Thomas.
9—Moriarty vs. Potter.
10—Kaffemann vs. Stern.
Motions.—
11—Weehawken Wharf Co. vs. Knickerbocker Coal Co.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. on top floor Brownstone Building, Chambers Street. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned to Dec. 28.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lloyd for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bell for the People.
1—George E. McCoy.
2—Charles E. Foley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.
Beals vs. Stover—S. B. Strong. Kingsland vs. Fuller—Peter B. Olney. Mills vs. O'Reilly—A. W. Otis. Spafford vs. McCone—W. Harris Roome. Borck vs. Cohen—Edward D. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.
Matter of Collins—Arthur Sweny. Weil vs. Weil—Jacob Burlinger. Cobb vs. Dalzell—Adam Wiener. Cisco vs. Johnson—Isaac B. Brennan.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.
Matter of Herring-Hall-Marvin Company—George R. Gray and Wright D. Pownall.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.
John A. Cisco vs. William W. Johnson—John De C. Ireland.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of August A. Kreig, Samuel Gunn, Ann Coyle, Johanna C. Muller, Catharine E. Greenland, Ellen Ward, and Peter McDonald.
The accounting in the estate of John Mulligan, George D. Dodds, Samuel Crosby, Mary C. Donnelly and Francis J. Shade, and Halsey W Knapp.
The estate of James P. Miller.
The guardianship of Josephine S. Brandon.

New Work for a Senator.

Washington Letter to The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Senator Hale, in the rôle of a veterinary surgeon, is the slightly humorous phase of a letter from an inquiring constituent in Maine, who evidently does not keep himself thoroughly posted on the duties of legislators at the National Capital. Recently the senior Senator has received a number of letters asking for copies of a Government book called "The Disease of Cattle." These requests are pleasing to the Senator, for the books were issued for distribution among the people, and he likes to have them sent to those who can make use of them. He has therefore in every instance had the volume forwarded to the inquirer as promptly as he could.

This week, however, there came a strange request from a Maine town. The writer stated that he had a sick calf, and, as the Senator was the author of the book on diseases of cattle, would he not tell him what to do to cure poor bossy. The author of the book is an expert scientist, and not a man so skilled in National legislation as the Senator from Ellsworth.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Queen's Lace Handkerchief—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
DORIS'S WINTER CIRCUS—2:00 and 8:15 P. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Royal Box—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES—Oil Paintings and Water Colors—8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
GARDEN—The Nancy Hanks—8:00.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—In a Hot Old Time—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Never Again—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Model—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:20.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
WALLACK'S—A Ward of France—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—Pousse Café—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

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THE BRITISH LION'S SHARE.

We do not like Lord SALISBURY'S timid and inactive policy in the East. It is not by such complacency that English history has been made. It is not as a looker-on in those times of change that remake the map of the world that she has come to be the powerful mother nation of great colonies.

Why does she now stand a passive spectator of German and Russian forays in China, she whose eager leadership in the conquests of civilization has carried English laws and English commerce to all parts of the earth? She has spread the gospel of industrial institutions in many savage lands, and showed that she had a wonderful fitness for the work. If she lets the unfit nations supplant her the world will be the worse for it.

We in the United States shall be the worse. Our interest in the cutting up of China is that the British lion shall get his share. As a matter of strict national morality, we must hold, of course, that China ought to be allowed to pursue her dull, hopeless career and enjoy her mummy civilization unmolested. But if she is to be divided up by nations more progressive and aggressive, as some time she doubtless will be, we shall be better off if England gets a good part of the imperial estate.

Our geographical position and our national policy, shaped at the outset by the wisdom of WASHINGTON, forbid us to take part in the ceremony of dismemberment. The development of our own domain and our own resources still affords scope enough for our national energies. We need no more territory. We do need more markets. Within the next quarter of a century we must have more markets, or suffer a terrible check to our growth and prosperity. England, the greatest trading nation, is our best customer. To her and her colonies we send more than one-half of our exports of merchandise. She is a wise and open-minded trader. Her commercial policy invites the whole world to compete for her custom. Our sales to her have hitherto been chiefly the products of the soil—breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and petroleum. Our natural advantages for the production of these have been controlling, and we have continued to sell to her in spite of an ignorant and short-sighted tariff policy of which the natural and intended effect would be the extinction of foreign trade relations. But we have now come to a new stage of our existence, and two new conditions force themselves upon our attention. We are no longer masters of the agricultural products market, and our home market no longer suffices for our manufacturers. They have outgrown it. The increase of our national wealth is no longer guaranteed by the growth of our population and the opening of new acres to the plow. The Argentine, India, and Russia have become such formidable competitors that when their crops are bountiful they take away our market.

The time is not remote when the only sure road to the increase of this Nation's wealth will be found to run in a direction opposite to that we have so long pursued. We shall produce breadstuffs and provisions, not for export, but to feed the millions of men and women who will make the goods we shall sell in the markets of all the world. A nation's most profitable exports are those that bear the stamp of its industry, its skill, and its genius.

Under English control China would make much more rapid advancement than under the control of Germany or Russia. They have little aptitude for colonial development, hers is unsurpassed. Whether modern civilization changes the habits of the Chinese or slowly extinguishes them, as it has the red Indians, regenerated China will become a country of greater and more complex needs. It will become like any other progressive industrial nation, a great producer and a great buyer of merchandise. Under English rule China would be a market freely open to our exports. The growth of our trade would be simply a question of price and quality. Germany's policy and Russia's, we may be sure, would be quite different. We should find barriers erected that are unknown to England's policy.

The partitioning of China may be still remote. But it is clear that Germany and Russia have begun to prepare for it. They are on the ground. England is on the ground also, but makes no visible preparations to guard her own and take what it is for the world's interest that she should get. Want of appetite has succeeded to her traditional earth-hunger. We regret it for her sake, and ours.

MR. M'KINLEY AND THE SPOILSMEN.

Those who think that President MCKINLEY will yield to the pressure of the spoilsmen of his party forget two facts. One is the tremendous pressure he has already resisted; the other is that to abandon or seriously to weaken the merit system now would be to give up wholly all hopes of a decent name for his own Administration.

Not that he has not done much outside of the range of the law quite inconsistent with its principle, and wholly mistaken and wrong, from which the spoilsmen might actually infer that he would go still further. He practically farmed out the Presidential offices to the bosses of the several great States, and he has allowed them to make selections that were worse than unfit, that were often disgraceful. This, we believe, he did, partly because he was tied up by ante-convention promises, and partly because he thought it was necessary to secure his renomination. Neither motive was a very creditable one, but both were unfortunately not uncommon.

Mr. MCKINLEY, however, sees that a renomination would be of no substantial value without a re-election. He has no appetite for the Barmecide feast which was provided for Mr. HARRISON by the party leaders. He knows that if he were the first President in sixteen years openly to betray the merit system which has grown in strength and popular approval during that period, the polls would reverse the flattering verdict of the convention. He would be nominated for the White House easily enough, but he would be elected to Canton, Ohio. He is a very cautious and thorough student of public opinion. When he announces that the civil service law meets with popular approval it is not because the wish is father to the thought. No doubt he is glad of the fact, but he does not live in a fool's paradise or think that the people necessarily want what he likes. He has examined the facts carefully and has sound reasons for his conclusion. He is not emotional and he is very painstaking and shrewd. He believes that if he were to go back on the merit system now, he would lose one of the strongest holds, if not the strongest, that he has on the people of the United States. Of that he has no sort of intention.

THE TRADE UNION IN ENGLAND.

Some of the more radical papers in England condemn very severely the course of the employers in the long dispute in the engineering trade, and accuse them of seeking to break down the trade union system by attacking its central principle of "collective bargaining." This is hardly just. What the employers have done, as we understand the case, is this: They recognize in good faith the principle of collective bargaining, but they insist that it shall be confined to limits that will leave them able so far to manage their business as to be able fairly to compete with their rivals. As the engineering trade is for the greater part foreign trade, or such as foreigners compete in, it is obvious that this requirement is reasonable. Undoubtedly there has been a good deal of passion on both sides, but the real chief issue is clear enough, and as substantially like conditions may arise at any time in this country it is worth while to examine the matter as impartially as possible.

The position of the engineers' trade union is intelligible, and from their point of view by no means unreasonable. They have a perfect right to seek the ends they are seeking. The only question is whether these can be attained by the means now used or whether in attaining them lasting injury may not be done to the workmen themselves. Simply stated, the object of the trade unions is to secure work for the largest number of men on the best terms. To this end they seek to extend their membership so as to embrace, if possible, all the workers in their own line, believing correctly that the nearer to this they can get the better control they will have. Generally their purpose in trying to keep out non-union men from the jobs on which they are engaged is not to deprive these of work, but to cause them to join the union. In pursuit of the idea of getting work for the greatest numbers, they seek to reduce the hours of labor. They reason that a job which will take, say, 800 hours' work will give 10 men 10 days' work at 8 hours, whereas at 10 hours it will give 10 days' work to 8 men only. On this basis a union of 1,000 members could all be employed at 8 hours a day, while at 10 hours 200 of them would have no work. In the same way they seek to regulate piece work, or the efficiency of time work, so that the job shall give employment to as many men as possible. And they try to secure the use of machinery so that it shall not reduce the number employed.

Now if the amount of work to be done always bore a reasonably steady relation to the number of workmen seeking work, if it increased as that number increased so that the share of each would remain substantially the same, this policy might not only be successful but fair. But if, as is the case in the engineering trade in England, the work is liable to be lost to foreign rivals unless it can be done better and cheaper than the employers can do it, then this policy compels the employers to decide whether they will resist the policy or reduce their own profits. But their profits depend largely on the use of borrowed capital, on which the current rate of interest must be paid, and the union policy may very easily bring them to a point where there are no profits left. In fact, it is the contention of the employers that this would immediately follow the adoption of the union's terms. If that is true, they cannot yield.

The employers now propose to the men substantially these terms: They will not shut out either union or non-union men; they will not concede a voice to the union as to the introduction of machinery or the methods of its use, or as to the hours for piece work, and they cannot at present shorten the hours of labor; they will deal in each place with the union of that place as to the arrangements with its own members, and will submit differences to arbitration, but they will not deal with the union as to the arrangements with non-union men. Obviously this is a serious blow at the power the union has heretofore claimed, and to a great extent enjoyed. But are the propositions opposed to the best interests of all concerned?

We believe that they are not. They do not seem to us to destroy the principle of collective bargaining within the limits where collective bargaining will not destroy trade. It is our conviction that the trade unions generally are honestly and with fair purpose pursuing a policy that is not and cannot be to the lasting advantage of their members. Their general end is justifiable, but they defeat it by the means they employ. They must so modify their methods as not to interfere with the expansion of trade, since that expansion is absolutely necessary to increased demand for labor and better terms to those who perform it.

POSTAL REFORM.

A correspondent recently criticised the bill of Chairman LOUD for meeting the deficit of the postal revenues on the ground that it did not proceed on the right principle. This principle he held to be that the Government should charge just the cost of carrying mail matter and then admit all sorts.

There is much to be said in favor of this principle, and we certainly should not object, so far as our own business is concerned, to its application to the carrying of newspapers by mail. It is not, however, the principle actually adopted, and Mr. LOUD'S bill is directed to abuses that have grown up under the present law, which are costly, and which are accountable for the heavy deficit. Mr. LOUD'S purpose seems to us a very sound one. There is good reason to suppose, thanks to his long and energetic work upon the matter, that he can secure the passage of his bill. There is not the slightest chance for the passage of a bill radically changing the principle of the postal laws, and it would be extremely foolish, in our judgment, to give up the accomplishment of a certain practical reform in order to engage in the agitation of a broader one which can by no means be carried through.

The provisions of Mr. LOUD'S bill show the principle which it would enforce. It admits as "mailable matter of the second class" newspapers and other periodical publications which are issued at stated intervals and as frequently as four times a year, and it excludes "merely books and reprints of books."

Following are the conditions upon which a publication is admitted as second class mail matter "at 1 cent a pound or fraction thereof, postage prepaid":

"First—It must regularly be issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, bear a date of issue, and be numbered consecutively.

"Second—It must be issued from a known office of publication, which shall be shown by the publication itself.

"Third—It must be formed of printed paper sheets without board, cloth, leather, or other substantial binding, such as distinguish printed books for preservation from periodical publications.

"Fourth—It must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and must have a legitimate list of subscribers who voluntarily order and pay for the same."

The bill admits also the periodical publications of "benevolent or fraternal societies, trades unions, or orders organized under the lodge system, having a bona fide membership of not less than 1,000 persons." It excludes from the second class "regular publications or any particular issue of any regular publication designed primarily for advertising purposes or for circulation at nominal rates." It imposes third-class rates, which are 1 cent for every four ounces, or four times greater than second-class rates, on numbers sent out by publishers as agents of advertisers to addresses furnished by the latter and on parts of a regular publication sent out separately.

That these changes are salutary we are convinced. When they shall have been made, it will be time to take up the broader scheme.

THE BERMUDA CABLE.

We printed the other day the news about the cable from Bermuda to the West Indies. Of course there is no commercial excuse for it, for commercial business would never support a second line when there is not enough for the existing facilities. They are adequate, even though the West Indies were thriving instead of decadent. Just why England should subsidize this commercially superfluous submarine link is perhaps explained by the revival of the proposal for purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States. If that were consummated the administrative offices of the present West Indies cable at St. Thomas would be on American soil. That might appear objectionable in a military sense, and not only to England, but to us as well. The chance of an Anglo-American conflict is scarcely reason to lay down a cable which will be an expense forever. But England will doubtless fight somebody some time, and in that case it would be obvious strategy to cut the line of intelligence to the West Indian naval headquarters. If St. Thomas were American instead of Danish, the temptation to attack would be much smaller and the chance of repulse proportionately larger. The military necessity of an all-England cable via Halifax and Bermuda would obviously be lessened in proportion as St. Thomas was secure in hands both strong and friendly.

But this is somewhat remote speculation. It is more to the point that we think England is already strong enough upon our flanks on the Gulf and Atlantic coast. And we are not anxious to take lessons in international deportment according to the code of manners demonstrated at Port-au-Prince. It would serve WILHELM Kaiser good and right if disgust with his bullying Haiti should now thwart his covetousness for an American naval station.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The farmers of the West have had a striking object lesson the past season in the causes which produce prosperity. Never before in that part of the country have so many farm mortgages been paid off in the space of a few months, and that, too, without a dollar of cheap money. Good times have come to them without any of the legislative prerequisites which they have been told were absolutely essential to a return of prosperity.

There have been no unlimited issues of silver, nor of paper money; and no change from the gold standard of values, which they believed so ruinous. The so-called 200-cent dollars which Westerners are using in large sums in the payment of Eastern indebtedness, and in the accumulation of book balances, are no less valuable now than they were two or three years ago, when Kansas farmers by the hundred were defaulting in the payment of maturing obligations. The politicians of that section then advised wholesale repudiation of debts which they said could never be paid, unless the country could obtain more money and a good deal cheaper money.

But the people of Kansas and of other States of the West harvested a great wheat crop last Summer, which, owing to short crops in other parts of the world, brought a much better price than usual, and, Western farmers having sold their wheat, find themselves in first-rate financial condition. But if they had grown no wheat for market, neither the high price nor the kind of money in circulation could have benefited them.

It is a mistaken notion that cheap money would fill the pocketbooks of farmers or of other persons who have nothing to give for it, and Western farmers have had a very simple demonstration of the fact that good money is readily obtainable by those who have something to sell.

* * *

Whether the new administration will find legal authority to remove the seven members of the Board of Education appointed since the passage of the Consolidation act is a question that will have to be settled, we assume, in the courts. But it would be a very bad mistake for Mayor VAN WYCK to try to change the board so as to make it go on the lines of the former boards when Tammany was in power. We have not approved of all the policy of the present board. We have thought especially that the claims of the primary schools should be completely satisfied before money was spent on high schools. But the record of the present board shines brightly in comparison with that of its predecessors, and it would be a gross injustice to the great mass of the people to do anything that would lower the standard of the public schools in the city or check the process of making adequate and proper provision for all scholars. The old schools were a cruelty and a shame. The new ones are not too good and not yet sufficient. That fact should determine the policy as to the Board of Education. Any change will be one of the first and most searching tests of Mr. VAN WYCK'S honesty in his fair promises.

* * *

The English papers are very kindly to Lieut. PEARY, and they note that his reception by the Royal Geographical Society "was something more than cordial; there was intense kindliness in it, and a tinge of hero worship." "This," as The Saturday Review remarks, "is as it should be: Lieut. PEARY is of our race and speaks our tongue, and it is only fitting that we should feel more warmly to him than to a foreigner." It is natural enough, but we do not see any especial fitness in it as between NANSEN and PEARY. There is, perhaps, nearly as much Norse blood in the English as there is English blood in Americans, and the two men are both engaged in a task the value or charm of which has nothing to do with any race and which must benefit all races—if it benefits any. We are glad that Lieut. PEARY is making new friends on the other side, but we suspect the man, not the nationality, has most to do with it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That once sprightly little magazine, The Philistine, has now come down to making attacks on the letter "q," a foe that cannot possibly fight back. The Philistine's onslaughts on other objects of public favor or tolerance never accomplished much of anything, so far as we remember, but in this case a cruel wrong has been committed, and that is enough to set folks to defending even so useless a member of the alphabetical family as the letter in question. For The Philistine says that "q" has no right to wear a tail! Why not, pray? The Phoenicians gave it one, and if that doesn't settle questions of this sort, what does? Moreover, the mere fact that a letter is useless seems to be nothing against it. There are lots of sounds in the English language that have no representation at all in the English alphabet, and many letters have to do double, triple, and even quadruple service in consequence, but "q" is not the only superfluity. "C," for instance, hasn't the slightest excuse for existence, and "w" has only the shadow of one. Why, then, should The Philistine single out "q" for maltreatment as well as for denunciation? It served a purpose once, and that is a reason for perpetuation, not very good, indeed, but still better than is possessed by many a more troublesome and pretentious institution.

—Harvard men are beginning to take an interest that is something more than earnest in the attempt making by the Alumni Association, or by a part of it, to extend the right of voting for Overseers to graduates of the special schools. Hitherto this right has belonged exclusively to persons who have taken the so-called "regular" course of study, but at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association last Summer a resolution was offered asking the university corporation to give voting power to graduates from the divinity, law, medicine, dentistry, and other departments. A circular containing this resolution, and asking that an opinion on it be returned, has been sent to every member of the association. Some of them evidently regard the plan with disfavor, and one alumnus, whose views appear in The Boston Transcript, speaks bitterly of it as an attempt by a clique connected with the Medical School to obtain more influence in the management of the university than is desirable. "A large majority of graduates of the schools," he says, "are graduates of other colleges or are not graduates of any college. It seems to be that the former owe to their own Alma Mater an allegiance which might impair their vote in connection with the management of Harvard, while the latter, lacking a university training, do not appear to me as entitled to a voting power equal to that of Harvard's own children."

—Real distinction has come upon the British warship Edgar. She has really used her guns on something else than a target, and the something was another vessel loaded with a valuable cargo at that. Very few modern fighting machines can claim to have done as much, though that is just what they are all supposed to be built for. The Edgar's exploit, however, was in the line of mercy, not slaughter, so her officers and men will not win any glory. It seems that she was steaming along through the Red Sea, when she sighted the steamer Edenmoor of Newcastle, with dense smoke issuing from every hatch and her crew signaling wildly for help. The Edgar sent a boat, took off all of the imperiled sailors, and then, learning that the Edenmoor was laden with kerosene and doomed, opened fire on her. Rapid-fire guns were first employed, and then cannon of large calibre. After seventy shots had been fired, the steamer rolled over and disappeared beneath the waves.

—It's curious how irascible some people are. Here is The Union and Advertiser of Rochester speaking in a really petulant way just because a paragraph in this column noted the fact that though the Rochesterians were anxious about the fate of the Powers Art Gallery, yet none of them had suggested the purchase of it by the city. The Union and Advertiser unintentionally confirms our suspicion that practically free enjoyment of these pictures for many years has, in a way, pauperized the city, for it says: "The disposition Mr. POWERS himself made of them has not been revealed, as his will has not been made public. And until that is known the proper thing to do is to keep still." In other words, "Don't say a word till we see that we can't get the paintings for nothing." And, apparently for the sake of distracting attention from this point, it proceeds thus: "It would also be well to hold back the idea of purchase by the city until it has supplied itself with the necessities of corporate existence." That isn't a bad idea, but it's rather startling to learn that Rochester has been getting along without the necessities of existence.

PERSONAL.

—That important and interestingly respectable institution "Lloyds of London" has at last taken action in regard to a certain overfamous voyage of the American ship T. F. Oakes. It will be remembered that the Oakes started from China for this city with just enough food of the poorest quality on board to last the crew, if winds favored, until they reached here. The winds did not favor, and before Cape Horn was reached the men were on short rations. Instead of putting into some South American port for provisions, Capt. REED held on his course and arrived at last, months overdue and with almost every occupant of the forecastle disabled with scurvy. During the latter part of the voyage the Captain's wife assisted—in taking care of the invalids? Not at all; in navigating the ship. And now "Lloyds of London" sends her a gold medal "in acknowledgment of her extraordinary exertion on the occasion of the disablement by sickness of the crew." Of course, "Lloyds of London" doesn't care much about sailors, and does care immensely about the safe arrival of vessels. Hence, doubtless, its keen appreciation of Mrs. REED'S nautical prowess. If there was any truth in the evidence given at the trial of the REEDS on charges of cruelty, the surviving sailors of that dreadful voyage will hear of this medal with emotions somewhat complex. Their emotions, however, are of little importance—to "Lloyds of London."

—Besides appealing to the citizens of this country to send gifts of food to the starving Cubans, the Government authorities at Washington are also taking steps toward securing the trade of such Cubans as still have money with which to buy something to eat. With this end in view, the Secretary of Agriculture has appointed G. W. SIMPSON of Boston as a Special Commissioner to investigate the condition of affairs on the island, and to see what can be done toward disposing of American products there. He will pay special attention to the present and future demand for cattle. Many of these are already exported to Cuba, chiefly from Fort Worth by way of Galveston, and it is believed that this business can be largely increased, besides establishing a considerable trade in sheep, swine, butter, cheese, and eggs. Mr. SIMPSON is connected with important stock and dairy interests, and as he is also familiar with the methods of transportation, it is expected that his mission will bring about good results.

—There was nothing about any "failure" of the Puritans in the address which Justice DAVID J. BREWER of the United States Supreme Court delivered before the New England Society of Charleston, S. C. He lauded the Pilgrim Fathers without reserve, and called attention to point after point in which the departures from Puritan standards, now so common, seemed to him to be changes for the worse. The Justice dwelt especially on the decreased regard that is shown for the sanctity of home. "How it would startle the fathers," he exclaimed, "to hear of a Legislature passing an act authorizing a constable, without process and upon his own suspicions, to force his way into a home and search the premises, even if the subject of his search was an article so dangerous to society as intoxicating liquor! Better, far better, an occasional wrong within the home than a free license to a stranger to open its doors and search its sacred precincts." Continuing on the same line, the Justice praised South Carolina for refusing to recognize divorce for any cause whatever. This, he said, might be going to an extreme, but he thought it better to err on the side of severity than on that of leniency in repulsing attacks on the marriage tie.

THE DECLINE OF THE SENATE.

Written for The New York Times by Noah Brooks.

When an old-timer visits Washington he finds it interesting to sit a while in the galleries of the Senate or the House and recall the men and the scenes with which he was familiar during the years, let us say, beginning with Lincoln's first Presidential term and ending with the accession of Andrew Johnson to the office of President. Those were "the old days of the war," and to an elderly person like myself the drama then passing so swiftly now seems like a far-off dream. Any one who can recall the men and the measures of that day must be impressed with the fact that very few of the actors in that mighty drama are now living. Young people, hearing the name of some statesman once prominent, some military or naval hero, and asking about him, have but one answer: "He is dead."

But the feeling of depression that comes over one who remembers with pride and pleasure the Senate of 1861-5, as he looks over the Senate of to-day, is not wholly due to sentimental musings on the mutations of time, the shortness of human life. Not only does one miss the great men of the elder time, but he sees almost none who adequately fill the places vacated by the passing of the mighty men of old. It is one of the commonest traits of human nature to overrate the past and underrate the present; and more than one old man who shakes his head mournfully and laments that "there were giants in those days" was probably just as certain in "those days" that weakness and corruption characterized the men whose greatness he now regards with so much regretful veneration. Then, again, the age in which Lincoln, Seward, Chase, Sumner, and men like them won their fame developed a race of statesmen which in these piping times of peace the country does not so strenuously need, perhaps, and certainly does not develop. This is the view commonly taken by the cheerful optimist who believes that a benevolent Providence watches over the fortunes of the Republic as well as over fools, children, and drunken men.

Let us look over the rolls of the Senate as it was constituted in the years which I have just mentioned. But, first, let me be understood as disclaiming any sympathy with those who insinuate, if they do not openly charge, that there is corruption among the Congressmen of the present generation. It should be frankly said that the Senators and Representatives of the present day are an honest and well-meaning body of men; that corrupt measures stand no chance whatever in either branch of Congress, and that the men who would be willing to barter their votes for any consideration are so few that they cut no figure whatever in any careful scrutiny of Congress. Again, whatever may have been true of the relative estimates placed upon the patriotism and mental abilities of Senators and Representatives, say thirty-five years ago, and the Senators and Representatives of the present day, it cannot be justly said that the character of the House of Representatives shows any marked deterioration. Having in mind such members of the lower house as Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, Henry Winter Davis of Maryland, Elihu B. Washburne of Illinois, Clement L. Vallandigham and John A. Bingham of Ohio, and other notable men on both sides of the House in their day, I aver that the present House, as regards high abilities, faithfulness, and industry, will not suffer by comparison with any of its predecessors.

Unfortunately all this is not true of the Senate into whose rolls of membership we have just proposed to look. A few years ago, with the incursion into the Senate of several millionaires and multi-millionaires, came the appositeness of the stigma of "a rich man's club" applied to the body of luxurious men, some of whom were suspected of having bought the seats which they occupied but did not adorn. To a certain extent this reproach has been taken away. Other influences have been at work to fill the Senate. But the visitor in the Senate gallery vainly listens for any such statesmanlike deliverances on great questions as those which he might have heard in the chamber during the elder time. Of that race of Senators I recall a few prominent names: Delaware was represented by James A. Bayard; Illinois, by Lyman Trumbull, O. H. Browning, and (later) Richard Yates; Indiana by Henry S. Lane; Iowa by James W. Grimes and James Harlan; California by John Conness and James A. McDougall; Michigan by "Zach" Chandler and Jacob M. Howard; New Hampshire by John P. Hale; Massachusetts sent Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson; Ohio, Benjamin F. Wade and John Sherman; Pennsylvania, David Wilmot; Kentucky, Garret Davis; Tennessee, Andrew Johnson; Maine, William Pitt Fessenden and Lot M. Morrill, and so on to the end of the chapter. Who are their successors, renowned for forensic ability, shrewdness in legislative management, and fertility of resource?

It must be admitted that the increase in the numerical strength of the Senate, caused by the admission of new States into the Union, has not correspondingly increased the dignity and power of that body. On the contrary, leaving out one or two notable exceptions which will occur to everybody, the introduction of Senators from the newer States has weakened the character of the upper house. As a rule, they have been of very light calibre—smooth-bores. Asked off-hand to name the Senators of any half-dozen of the far Western States, even the best-informed of public men and measures would be puzzled. Perhaps it is an early failure to find good men to send to Congress that induces the constant changes that go on in the Congressional delegations of these new States. They may be experimenting with their abundance of raw material, hoping to find the best men after a while. But this vicious habit of giving Congressmen only short terms of service has not been confined to the newer States. It is nearly fifty years since California entered the Federal Union, and during all that time she has persistently refused to give any one of her citizens more than one term in the Senate, until the present senior Senator from that State, Mr. Perkins, broke all records by succeeding himself. Long before, however, Aaron A. Sargent was actually elected three times to the House, (but not for consecutive terms,) and was then given the restricted single term of Senator. It is the cheerful custom of California politicians, without distinction of party, to turn upon a man and rend him limb from limb as soon as he becomes prominent in State politics. If he is named as a possible appointee to an important place in the Federal Government, every man's hand is against him. If he is elected to high office, his political destruction is already determined. Contrasted with this jealousy and fickleness is the steadiness with which Maine has maintained in both branches of Congress delegations whose abilities have always commanded the respect of the Nation which owes so much to their experience and labors.

The degradation of American politics, which has given us the boss and the tools of the boss, is chiefly responsible for the deterioration of the United States Senate. The man who has a genius for the baser sort of politics fixes his eye upon the Legislature of his State; for through that body he is able to hold his grip on federal power; he can levy tribute on men and corporations who may loathe him, but who are too cowardly to resist his exactions. A Legislature dominated by a boss will never send to the United States Senate any man who does not reflect the debasement of politics in the State from which he comes. As was intended by the founders of the Republic, the House of Representatives more directly reflects the will and temper of the whole people. It is "the popular branch" of our National Legislature. In the inefficiency and incapacity of the Senate, which even the sterling qualities of a very few notable men cannot elevate, we see the collected fruits of bossism in American politics. In the abler and more virile character of the House of Representatives we may see the people more truthfully, because more directly, represented without the interposition of the middleman. The decline of the Senate has kept pace with the rise and progress of the boss.

NOAH BROOKS.

CARELESS WRITING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While so much is being said nowadays as to the deficiencies of college students in English composition, a word ought to be said by way of suggestion that those who are in the position of exemplars in such matters ought to be cautioned lest they lay themselves open to the charge of carelessness in their writings. In illustration of what I mean I will instance three or four examples from the magazines of last month (November.)

In John Burroughs's article entitled "On the Rereading of Books" in The Century Magazine he speaks (Page 146) of "those books to which we return, and that stand the test of time," in which "that stand" should be "which stand," the canons of good English requiring that the same relative pronoun ("which") should there be used as in the preceding clause.

John Fiske's article in The Atlantic Monthly on "Forty Years of the Bacon-Shakespeare Folly" has two instances of solecistic English, as follows: On Page 637, "which of Shakespeare's contemporaries had enough of book-lore to have written them" (the plays) should be "which of Shakespeare's contemporaries had enough of book-lore to write them," and, on Page 639, "Spencer has greater instinctive power of observation and assimilation than any man since Shakespeare" should be "Spencer has greater instinctive power of observation and assimilation than any other man since Shakespeare."

In Carl Schurz's article on "Daniel Webster" in Harper's Magazine he gives (Page 958) "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever," as the phrase, so often quoted, which was used by Webster in the peroration of his celebrated reply to Hayne, but the phrase used by Webster was "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." This passage in Webster's speech has, from its frequent quotation, become so familiar a phrase, at least in this country, that there would seem to be no good excuse for its being garbled by any intelligent schoolboy; and the fact that Mr. Schurz misquoted it in so slipshod a manner must be set down as due to carelessness. (Parenthetically, it may here be remarked that Louise Manning Hodgkins, on Page 9 of her "Webster's First Bunker Hill Oration," misquotes Webster's famous phrase in identically the same way as Mr. Schurz, and that Prof. Nichol of the University of Glasgow, on Page 117 of his "American Literature," transforms Webster's phrase into "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and indivisible." The fact that Prof. Nichol is a foreigner may, perhaps, in a measure palliate his misquotation of the celebrated phrase of the great expounder.)

Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Fiske, and Mr. Schurz are each of them among our leading writers—Mr. Fiske being, moreover, one of the officers of instruction at Harvard University—and there are many other eminent authors whose writings furnish like instances of solecisms and other blunders which could easily be guarded against by a little more care on the part of the writers. This additional care they should exercise, and thus set better examples to those who are wont to look to their literary productions as models of good English; and the suggestin that they should do this ought not to be regarded as of the nature of zoilism. Such defects as I have instanced may individually seem trivial and unworthy of mention, but writers should always make perfection their goal, and they cannot do this unless they have a care to guard against such apparently trivial and unimportant blemishes as those to which I have called attention. They should bear in mind the words of Michel Angelo, "Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle."

C. W. L.

Boston, Dec. 25, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Valuable Functionary.

Willie—Pa, what's an usher?

Pa—He's the man who shows people where they mustn't sit at church—Chicago News.

Financial Expedient.

"What would you do if you had only 10 cents in the world, Kitty?"

"I would buy caramels with it to raise my spirits."—Chicago Record.

Knew What He Deserved.

"I don't know what I would have done if it hadn't been for you!" exclaimed the discharged prisoner.

"Well, you would probably have done time," said the proud lawyer.—Boston Traveler.

In Demand.

"When do you have your german?"

"Not until a year from next March."

"Isn't that a long time to wait?"

"Yes; but you can't get anybody to lead like Chawlie De Peyster, and that is the first vacant week he has."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A KANSAS COWGIRL'S FATE.

From The Denver Evening Post.

Once there was a pretty maiden living in a Western Eden,
On the grassy plains of Kansas broad and grand,
'Mid the lowing of the cattle first was heard her childish prattle,
And she grew to girlhood in that prairie land.
She was lively as a rabbit, unrefined in speech and habit,
And was wilder than the antelope at play,
Fear was always as a stranger to this dashing girlish ranger,
And her laugh would drive the clouds of care away.

When she'd spring into the saddle, like the cowboys à la straddle,
What a picture of wild recklessness and grace!
And in chases after cattle like a war-drum's rapid rattle
Fell her bronco's hoofs in their terrific pace!
In her pretty eyes of azure was a sparkling light of pleasure
As she galloped on the round-up o'er the plains,
And her voice like music ringing softened down the harsher singing
Of the riders in their rollicking refrains.

At the shindys of the ranches where they danced like wild Comanches,
Every rider sought to swing her in the whirl,
And the other maids grew jealous when they saw their steady fellows
Seek to clasp the waist of this wild, peerless girl.
In the waltz so soft and dreamy she would lay her cheek so creamy
On the shoulder of her partner on the floor,
And her eyes would scrap with his'n till his heart beat in its prison,
And was filled with fires of passion to the core.

Many cowboys tried to win her, but the saucy little sinner
Only laughed to scorn their wild, impassioned pleas;
When the love of one she'd smother she would quickly rope another,
And would bring him as a pleader to his knees.
But her pleasure now is over, for she struck a high-toned lover,
And he tamed the spirit of the little elf—
He's a whiskered freak of nature in the Kansas Legislature,
And she has to dress up and behave herself.

[illegible]LIKE TALK IN MADRID

[illegible] Press Resents the Tone [illegible] Gen. Woodford's Note to the Government.

[illegible] STATES CENSURED

[illegible] Pretension to Interfere in [illegible] Spanish West Indies Provokes Many Bitter Editorial Comments.

MADRID, Dec. 26.—To-day El Imparcial [illegible] that, in view of the character of the [illegible] of United States Minister Woodford to the note of the Spanish Government in answer to the first communication [illegible] the American Government through him, [illegible] necessary to increase the Spanish fleet [illegible] against the eventuality of a conflict with the United States.

El Heraldo says: "The encroachments of the United States upon the internal politics of Spain have become intolerable, and must be resisted energetically. The situation is difficult, but, at whatever cost, the Government ought to put an end to a shameful state of affairs for the sake of the dignity of Spain."

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Gen. Woodford's note dwells at length upon the Spanish complaint against filibustering and other moral and material assistance given in the United States to the insurgents, which the Washington Government reasserts it has done all in its power to check, with the view also of satisfying the representations made by Spanish diplomacy. The Madrid papers say the note is very friendly and so laudatory of the present home rule policy in Cuba and Puerto Rico that there is a general impression in official circles that the relations between the two Governments have a decidedly reassuring aspect.

"At the same time, papers of every shade of opinion, including the Ministerial organs, [illegible] very sharply the conduct of the United States Government, and are unanimous in saying that all the compliments the United States pays the new Spanish colonial policy cannot make a proud nation tolerate the pretension of a foreign Government to have the right to criticise and condemn the conduct of Spanish Generals and of the late Spanish Government in dealing with the rebellion.

"They equally resent the American pretension to interfere in the Spanish West Indies, which is so repeatedly claimed in the notes and the Presidential message, and, more recently, in Secretary Sherman's advocacy of relief for distressed Cubans. The press is most dissatisfied with the Woodford note on account of the arguments used to refute the Spanish complaints against filibustering. America is charged with infringing all the rules and usages of international law, in order to suit the aims of its encroaching policy in the West Indies.

"It is an open secret that the note has caused surprise and displeasure in official circles, because the Government had hoped that President McKinley and Secretary Sherman would refrain from increasing the embarrassments of the situation in Spain in consideration of all the concessions already made to Cuba.

"The Government will delay replying to the note for several weeks, as the United States took nearly two months to reply to the Spanish note. When it does reply Señor Sagasta will rebut the arguments of the note in a friendly, but firm, tone. The Government cannot longer risk the accusation of not being in touch with national feeling, which is getting very weary of American interference. The Spaniards think the note gives them an excellent opportunity to reply to criticism which naturally could not be challenged or noticed diplomatically when set forth only in the Presidential message."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Gen. Woodford's note differs greatly from the first he presented, and contains several statements that should be refuted. It is inspired on the whole by the sentiments pervading President McKinley's message. Señor Gullon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will reply, traversing the points raised."

WATCHING FOR FILIBUSTERS.

Federal Authorities on the Lookout for a Cuban Expedition from Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 26.—If the pilotboat Somers N. Smith of Pensacola gets out of this port with a filibustering expedition she will have to run over the cutter Seward in the river and a cruiser off the bar. The Smith was here in August last, when she was docked and repaired, after which she went to sea at night, bound, rumor afterward said, to Cuba, with eighty men and a lot of arms and ammunition. No trace of this expedition was afterward found, however, and William Bazzell, Commodore of the Pensacola Pilots' Association, presumably the owner of the tug, denied emphatically that the Smith was in the filibustering business.

Two weeks ago the tug reappeared in Pensacola and came immediately under suspicion, the papers there saying that the cruiser Montgomery was watching her. The papers also said that the Smith needed docking for repairs, but that the Mobile docks were too busy to take her. Nevertheless, she arrived here on Thursday and immediately went on the Mobile ways to be repainted. The manager of the ways says the paint on her does not need renewing and is just as good as when put on four months ago. She is said to have been followed as far as this port by the cruiser Montgomery. Telegraphic orders were sent last night to the Collector of Customs here to be on the lookout for filibusters.

United States Marshal Simmons went on board the tug to-day and had her searched, but nothing suspicious was found. Bazzell, who is here with the Smith, says there is no intention of filibustering, and that she is merely here for repairs. The cutter Seward dropped down the river this afternoon, and came to anchor just opposite the exit of the marine ways, and lies there, with steam up, and keeping an eye on the Smith. Persons from the lower bay report that a cruiser has been off the bar for the last twenty-four hours.

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Dec. 26.—The cruiser Montgomery and the cutters Forward and McLane arrived in Charlotte Harbor this morning in search of a filibustering expedition that was reported to be about to set sail for Cuba. Vessels in port were searched, but nothing of a contraband nature was found.

NO CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

State Department Officials Deny a Story from Madrid.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary of State Sherman was seen to-night regarding a story cabled from Madrid to the effect that the United States had demanded of Spain $8,000,000 indemnity to American traders for damages sustained during the rebellion in Cuba. The Secretary said that if any such demand had been made he had not heard of it.

Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, said: "So far as I know there is absolutely nothing in the story. Some one may have attempted to foot up all the individual claims that have been filed, but even on that supposition I should not attempt to say their estimate was correct."

At the Spanish Legation it was said that no information had been received of any such action. The legation had heretofore been notified of the filing of all individual claims, but it was thought improbable that any claim in bulk would be made.

THE ENGINEERS' BALLOT.

Result Overwhelmingly Against Ending the Strike.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The outcome of the ballot of the striking engineers, taken as the result of the recently adjourned conference between the representatives of the men and the employers, will not be known definitely for several days, but there is no doubt that the verdict is overwhelmingly against the acceptance of the terms of the

TEN BURNED TO DEATH.

A London Working Woman and Her Nine Children Cremated.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A Mrs. Jarvis and her nine children, the youngest a baby, were burned to death at 5 o'clock this morning in a four-room cottage occupied by the Jarvis and two other families in Dixie Street, Bethnal Green, London. The unfortunate family occupied the upper floor. The occupants of the lower floor escaped.

By a strange coincidence Mr. Jarvis, the woman's husband, who had been suffering from consumption, died in the workhouse infirmary this afternoon without having heard of the disaster.

Mrs. Jarvis earned a scant livelihood by making match-boxes, and her rooms were filled with inflammable material.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Report that England Is Negotiating for Them Ridiculed.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Daily Chronicle this morning ridicules the notion that England is negotiating for the purchase of the Danish West Indies. It says:

"Quite apart from the breach it would make in our relations with the United States, the purchase of more West Indian islands is the very last thing England would think of."

A PROPOSAL TO DENMARK.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to The Daily Mail says the Washington Executive has made overtures to Denmark for the sale of a narrow but carefully defined stretch of land in Northwestern Greenland, where the Americans intend to establish naval and coaling stations.

Death of Charles Harrison, M. P.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Charles Harrison, Radical member of Parliament for Plymouth since 1895, is dead.

Mr. Harrison was born Aug. 1, 1835, and was educated at King's College, London. He succeeded Sir John Hutton as Vice Chairman of the London County Council when Sir John succeeded Lord Rosebery as Chairman of that body.

In the first and second councils he was Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee and became known most prominently as the father of the modern application of the principle of betterment by public improvements. By profession he was a solicitor. Frederic Harrison, the well-known essayist and President of the London Positivist Committee, is his brother.

Comte Lemercier Dead.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Comte Anatole Lemercier, senior member of the Chamber of Deputies, is dead.

Comte Lemercier was born June 25, 1820. He was one of the seven Deputies from Charente-Inférieure, personally representing the First Division of Saintes.

He was a descendant of the Lemercier who figured in France during the revolution. His father for many years was a member of the Chamber. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honor and published several volumes.

The Manitoba School Question.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the Pope's encyclical, says:

"The Pope has approached the very difficult Manitoba problem in the spirit of conciliation and compromise, and the encyclical seems honestly designed as a message of peace."

Germans Dined by Gen. Blanco.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—This evening Capt. Gen. Blanco gave a banquet to the officers of the German corvette Stein. Forty guests were present, including the Spanish Admiral, the Mayor of Havana, and other naval and civil authorities.

GEORGE VANDERBILT'S TOUR.

Story About the Failure of His Biltmore Estate, Alleged to Have Prompted It, Is Denied.

A story published yesterday declared that the decision of George Vanderbilt to hunt tigers in India and take a tour around the world was prompted by disgust at the failure of his Biltmore Palace and estate in North Carolina to answer the demands he had made upon them. According to the story, Mr. Vanderbilt purchased the property and erected the house at a cost of nearly $10,000,000, with a view to establishing an estate that in proportion and equipment would rival any of the baronial possessions of the Old World.

The house was seven years building, and completed it cost Mr. Vanderbilt $2,000,000. The water found in the vicinity did not come up to Mr. Vanderbilt's expectations, and learning that on the top of an adjoining mountain known locally as Busbee there was a spring of peculiarly fine water he bought the mountain and piped the water to Biltmore house. A reservoir was constructed, elaborate pumping machinery was erected and the necessary five miles of piping was laid.

"Last Summer, (so the published story goes,) Mr. Vanderbilt, standing on the threshold of his house and congratulating himself on his possessions, became athirst and called for a servant to bring a glass of water—water from the Busbee spring. The servant went, but returned with an empty glass. The master of Biltmore demanded to know why his order had not been obeyed. The servant replied that something had happened to the water pipes or to the machinery, and that no water could be had.

"Then George Vanderbilt stopped. The sunken foundation, the cracked marbles, the idle sawmill, the unproductive dairy farm, the expensive forestry school, the unprofitable truck farm, and all the failures that had been pointed out came rushing in on him. He could have stood all these, but he could not stand this climax. He had spent $10,000,000 on Biltmore, and he could not get a drink of water!"

"Can we wonder that he decided to go to India?"

The story says further that during the Summer part of the foundations of Biltmore sank until the walls sagged and the fine marbles used in decorating cracked.

After descanting on the various extravagant operations on the estate, the story says that two months ago one of Mr. Vanderbilt's relatives took a run down to Biltmore.

"He looked at the sunken foundation and the cracked marbles. He looked at the dairy farm with its costly equipment and its inconsequential product. He looked at the truck farm and figured on the price of cucumbers in the Asheville market and the cost of raising them. He investigated the Forestry School. He visited the sawmill and looked over the great piles of lumber that were heaped about the place, unsold and unsalable. In short, he took a careful inventory of the whole place.

"When he had examined the condition at Biltmore and had seen that the experiment did not pay and never would pay, that it did lose and would always lose, he advised George Vanderbilt to give it up. George didn't like the advice. He still loved his dream of a baronial estate in the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains. He had made a paradise of a desert and he wished to enjoy the fruit of his work. He didn't care for the money that it cost him. He was rich and could stand it.

"The inability to get a glass of water, however, the story says, was the last straw, and Mr. Vanderbilt closed the place, stopped the work in progress, and discharged half the help."

The story was submitted to a relative of George Vanderbilt's who has visited Biltmore quite recently. He said it was untrue that there was a scarcity of water, that the foundations of the house are all right, and that Mr. Vanderbilt had gone abroad because he felt that he would enjoy the trip.

Bishop Potter at Larchmont Manor.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The Right Rev. Bishop Potter visited Larchmont Manor to-day, and at the Church of St. John administered the rite of confirmation to a class of twenty-one, four young men and seventeen young women. The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Richard Cobden, rector of the church. Following the administration of the sacrament the Bishop preached on "The life of Jesus Christ." The late Charles H. Murray, before his death, gave the parish a rectory, which, when completed, will cost $10,000. This is now under way. During the services the Bishop referred to this gift.

THE POPULAR CONCERT.

M. Ysaye, Miss Hoffman and Mrs. Jacoby Appear as Soloists.

The fifth of the series of Sunday night concerts at popular prices at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was attended by an audience of moderate size. Those present, however, appeared to enjoy the evening's proceedings and demanded encores after long concertos just as resolutely as other audiences do after shorter displays. The soloists were M. Ysaye, the violinist; Miss Rachel Hoffman, pianist, and Mrs. Josephine Jacoby, contralto. Miss Hoffman was the first to come forward and her number was a concerto in F minor, by Dupont. She displayed a facile technic and a good range of dynamics, but there was nothing in the concerto calling for the revelation of higher qualities, and nothing in the lady's performance to suggest that any other concerto would have called them forth. Her encore number was one which enabled her to show her skill in the technical feat known as repetition.

M. Ysaye's numbers were the D minor concerto of Vieuxtemps and Wieniawski's "Faust" fantasia. As is much too common, the violinist did some very erratic work in his passages in the higher positions. He played the slow movement of the concerto, however, like a master. Mrs. Jacoby was down on the programme for the familiar air of Dalilah from Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalilah," which she sang very creditably in most embarrassing circumstances. The orchestra through most of the first stanza was in a state of lamentable confusion, and almost had to stop. Such a piece of accompaniment has rarely been heard in New York, and certainly ought never to be heard again. In a little ballad which she sang as an encore number Mrs. Jacoby exhibited her lower register to advantage.

The orchestra, under Mr. Seidl, played Moszkowski's "Jeanne d'Arc" march, of which the chief theme is a fine piece of plagiarism from Liszt's "Les Preludes"; the "Lohengrin" prelude, and the last movement of Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite.

"The Trial of Santa Claus."

The Christmas festival of the New England Congregational Sunday School, South Ninth Street, Williamsburg, will be held in the hall connected with the church to-morrow and Wednesday evenings. The programme as arranged is very interesting. For a number of weeks the children have been rehearsing the cantata, "The Trial of Santa Claus." The cantata is replete with catchy choruses, which the jury of twelve will sing. Bert Boylston takes the part of Judge Commonsense, while Fred Heinrich is Squire Hardcash. Others in the cast are the Misses Gould, Donny, Brimlow, and Daniel, and Messrs. Howard, Phillips, and Burn. Prof. Leland will furnish the music.

Brooklyn's New Year Observances.

The plans for the Brooklyn observance of the birth of the Greater New York include a reception at the City Hall, to be given by Mayor Wurster and all the living ex-Mayors of Brooklyn except John W. Hunter, whose ill health will prevent his attendance. J. S. T. Stranahan will assist the Mayor and ex-Mayors in receiving. Controller Palmer and the ex-Controllers, and Auditor Sutton and the ex-Auditors will also receive in their offices, and similar receptions will be held by the other city officials and their predecessors. Among the speakers will be St. Clair McKelway and the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar. Will Carleton will read an ode written for the occasion.

Guilmant at the Organ.

Alexandre Guilmant, the organist, of Paris, played yesterday at the special musical service at the "Old First" Presbyterian Church. The regular organist, Mr. Carl, was in charge of the choir and played the hymns and carols, M. Guilmant giving the prelude, "Offertoire Sur Deux Noëls," by himself; the offertory, "Chorale" by Bach, and a fantasie, "Noël Espanol," also by himself. A congregation which filled the church was present, and many musicians of note were among those present.

The German Charity Ball.

The Executive Committee of the German Charity Ball held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Liederkranz Hall. Mr. Rudolph I. Schaefer presided. The several committees reported progress. Mr. Julius Rohe was unanimously elected as Floor Manager. Mr. Robert L. Kaemmerer announced that nearly all the boxes were sold.

Musicale at Newport.

NEWPORT, Dec. 26.—A musicale was given this afternoon at the cottage of Mrs. Converse, wife of Commander George A. Converse of the navy, by Mme. Clementine de Vere-Sapio, the soprano. Mme. Sapio sang a number of songs, accompanied upon the piano by her husband. Mrs. Converse was assisted in receiving her many guests by her daughters.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"The Paris Model," a new play by Mrs. Fige', will have its first production at New Haven Jan. 17, under the management of Rudolph Aronson.

Julia Marlowe arrived in New York Saturday night with her company, and went to the Hotel Netherland. She is much improved in health, and after a week's rest at Lakewood will appear at the Knickerbocker Jan. 3.

WOULD MAKE THE JUDGE MOVE.

A Prisoner Before Him Reveals a Plan to Override His Conscientious Scruples.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 26.—City Judge Schatz refuses to move from his present courtroom to the handsome courtroom provided for him in the new quarters of the municipal government. He contends that it is not legal for him to sit in a building where liquor is sold. In the building recently acquired for municipal purposes there is a saloon. The owner of the saloon refuses to vacate, as the location is a paying one and he has a lease running for two years more. Mayor Fiske and the Aldermen have been trying to induce the Justice to move, and they offer to assume all responsibility. The Justice is waiting for an opinion from the Attorney General on the subject.

Tired of waiting, the city officials concocted a plan by which they expected to force the Justice into occupying the new courtroom. It was nothing more nor less than to descend upon the old office early to-morrow morning and transfer everything over to the new room. The plan was to take the Justice by surprise.

Patrick Kelly was arraigned before Justice Schatz this morning for being drunk. The Justice sentenced the man to the Kings County Penitentiary. When this was done, Kelly said:

"Please, your Honor, suspend sentence on me, as, if I go down to Crow Hill this time, it will bother the contractors I work for, as they've a job on hand in the morning early and will not be able to get a man in my place."

"What's the job?" asked the Justice.

"Why, your Honor," was the reply, "we are going to move these here things of yours over to the new hall, and we've got to start by daylight."

The Justice suspended sentence, and has been seeing the Mayor and Aldermen all day trying to have them countermand the order.

Lennon's Alleged Murderer Caught.

The Brooklyn police think they have got the man who killed Thomas Lennon on Saturday night in Neeley's saloon, at Malbone Street and Nostrand Avenue. He is Michael Kiley, eighteen years old, of 216 Lefferts Street. Yesterday morning Justice Steers, in the Grant Street Court, held Kiley on a charge of manslaughter. It seems that Lennon was killed with a stone, and not by a kick, as was at first thought. According to the information which the police have, Lennon was knocked down, in the midst of the free fight which took place in the saloon, by a stone hurled through the window by Kiley, who had run outside to get it.

Train Fatality in Indiana.

TERHUNE, Ind., Dec. 26.—A carriage in which Mr. and Mrs. John Moore and Miss Clara Brattain were returning last night from a Christmas entertainment was struck by a freight train on the Monon Road. Miss Brattain's skull was fractured and she died at midnight. Mrs. Moore cannot recover. Mr. Moore was only slightly injured. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were married Thursday, and this was the first time they had been away from home together.

STAGE CHILDREN HAPPY

Entertainment and Distribution of Christmas Gifts Under Leadership of Mrs. Eldridge.

PRESENTS FOR HUNDREDS

Boys and Girls Entertain a Big Gathering of Actresses and Actors, and Then Receive the Desires of Their Respective Hearts.

The children of the stage held the stage at Tony Pastor's Theatre and in Tammany Hall last night, enjoyed a Christmas celebration of their own, and promoted the enjoyment of a large number of older people, most of whom are connected with the theatres.

It has come to be an established custom to give these festivals, and "Aunt Louisa" Eldridge is a habitual Santa Claus for all the stage children of this city. As all the world knows, life on the stage means ups and downs, higher ups and deeper downs following each other faster and more suddenly than in any other business.

The purpose of the Christmas entertainment is that those who may be up shall make sure that the children of those who are at the opposite end of the see-saw in New York may not feel the condition of downness at Christmas, and that all the children may enjoy the season and get the desires of their hearts.

Some of those who were tolerably far down when the first of the celebrations was held ten years ago are up now and were present last night in much fine raiment, having done generous parts in helping to buy gifts. Some who were up at Christmas of 1887 and were present then, glasses of fashion and molds of form, were seedy last night, but they were cheerful with the memory of past prosperity and generosity, and with the hope of better fate by this time next year.

There were young men and women with budding reputations who used to be among the most eager patrons of former Christmas trees and reminiscent talk and notes of changes were to be heard on all hands. Everybody conceded, however, that one person in whom there was no change was "Aunt Louisa." She is the same kindly, sunny, smiling, busy and faithful friend of everybody, and lover of her huge family of stage children that she has been during many years.

Tony Pastor Led the Fun.

Nobody knew how many children of the stage were present last night. They apparently numbered betweeen three and four hundred. They ranged all the way from one year to twelve years in age, and represented all the stages of adversity and prosperity, but they were all dressed in their best, and were all happy, pleased, and affectionate.

Mr. Pastor gave the use of his theatre and acted as master of ceremonies. He had been zealous and tireless in his activity, and spared no pains or cost to make the affair successful. Mrs. E. L. Fernandez was stage manager, and an energetic Santa Claus when the time came for her to appear in that character, and Mrs. Pastor entered into the spirit of the time and worked as hard as if her happiness for all time depended on her exertions.

In the audience were Joseph Jefferson, Nat Goodwin, Bijou Fernandez, Anna Robinson, Counselor Abe Hummel, Peter De Lacy, George W. Lederer, Frank McKee, Amelia Somerville, Al. Hayman, Perugini, Queenie Vassar, Maxine Elliott and Miller Kent.

The entertainment in the theatre was provided by the children themselves, and the professional people of all grades obviously enjoyed it thoroughly, while their applause was intensely appreciated by the young performers, who knew that it was discriminating and valuable. There were recitations, songs, character sketches, and dances of various kinds. One of the stars of the evening was little Louise Allen, three years old, in specialties. She was recalled again and again. Little Ruby, by permission of Vesta Tilley, did a wonderful dance, and Baby Lil, the Runkels, Wee Wee Cubit, Baby Minzinheimer, little Florence Olp, and Lottie and Lillie Gentle were among others who received extra shares of the honors.

Grace and Gravity Combined.

It was queer to see these little men and women perfect in their self-possession, doing their work with all the grace, gravity, and finish of the profession and then suddenly becoming boys and girls and babies as soon as their "turns" were finished.

Each performer was gravely presented on the stage with something in jewelry—usually either a little diamond ring or a watch. At the end of this part of the evening, Little Ruby was called out, and Mr. Pastor presented her with a doll—a doll nearly as big as Little Ruby herself, dressed in exact imitation of one of Miss Coghlan's costumes in "White Heather," and with movable arms and legs and all the other equipment and accessories of the ideal doll.

Mr. Goodwin had won it at a raffle, Mr. Pastor said, at a cost of one or two hundred dollars, and gave it to Ruby, who clasped it to her heart as eagerly and affectionately as if she had never been out of the nursery in her life, and in her haste to get into retirement with it ran over and nearly knocked down a mite of a young actress, apparently two years old, who had wandered on the stage, and in her covetousness of the dream of a doll was unprofessionally ignoring the audience and failing to run her eye over it to count up the house.

"Aunt Louisa's" Solicitude.

Mrs. Eldridge had sent out circulars requesting the children to write what they wanted, and the responses had been prompt and various. When the desire of the applicant was for anything less than a brownstone house and a carriage and pair it was generally gratified. There were piles of suits of clothing, dolls of many sizes and complexions, but all beautiful; sleds, musical instruments of many kinds, stage equipments, such as clogs, make-up apparatus, sets of bones, and the like. Two or three boys were made happy with punching bags, among other things.

The distributions were made down stairs and up stairs in Tammany Hall. The main hall up stairs was brilliantly illuminated, and the place of the Sachems was occupied by four tall and gorgeously decorated Christmas trees. Actresses and actors and attachées of theatres stood about in troops watching the distribution.

It was like a big family gathering, for everybody seemed to knew everybody else more or less, and the traditional jealousies as well as the social distinctions of the profession were apparently all forgotten. Mannerisms and artificialities were put away for once, and the people whose trade it is in the mimic life forgot mimicry and posing and became a big assemblage of kindly men and women, mothers, fathers, and sisters and brothers, deeply interested and heartily enthusiastic in the pleasures of young children.

Mrs. Fernandez seemed to be on intimate terms with nearly everybody. She found presents, identified boys and girls, and handed things out faster than anybody else.

"Come here, sweetheart, and kiss me. I was proud of you to-night," she would say to some very small girl.

"You, boy, why don't you give your full name?" she would say again, and then she would give the name better than the boy did, himself.

"Stand up here," she said, to one little fellow. "Mr. Goodwin wants to look at you. He played with your grandfather."

When there had been an appropriate supper and the gifts had all been distributed, the floor of the main hall was cleared and there was dancing which continued until midnight.

Then the assemblage dispersed and the boys and girls were led away to the many kinds of homes they occupy in many parts of the city, all pleased and happy and loaded with Christmas mementoes and blessings.

Aside from the liberal gifts of the stage people themselves there were many generous contributions from those who sit only in front. Elbridge T. Gerry always gives $100, with a polite note to Mrs. Eldridge personally. J. Pierpont Morgan is another regular subscriber. John Jacob Astor, J. Cleveland Osgood, E. C. Benedict, William Gillette, Col. O'Brien of the Southern Express, and others, sent $25 each.

WEST SUPERIOR IRON COMPANY.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 26.—Preparations have been begun for the transfer of the property of the West Superior Iron and Steel Company of this city to the Central Trust Company of New York, which holds against it a mortgage of $1,750,000, including interest on the principal and taxes since 1893.

A judgment was taken against the steel company in the Circuit Court of this county a year ago, and the property will be sold on Feb. 7 to satisfy the mortgage, by James R. Hile, referee.

MISS GONNE IN BROOKLYN.

The Young Irish Patriot Addresses Her Countrymen in the Cause of Freedom.

The Irish and Irish-Americans of this city and Brooklyn who are interested in the Irish cause assembled in large numbers at the Empire Theatre, Williamsburg, last evening, to tender a reception to Miss Maude Gonne, "Ireland's Joan of Arc," upon the occasion of her first visit to Brooklyn. The affair was under the auspices of the Irish Nationalists and Irish National Alliance of Long Island. The Hon. Edward M. Grout, President-elect of the Borough of Brooklyn, was Chairman, and introduced Miss Gonne.

Miss Gonne then arose and a set of engrossed resolutions, handsomely framed, was presented to her by a young woman connected with one of the Irish societies. During her address Miss Gonne among other things said:

"I came here this evening to speak in behalf of my mother land, so dear to all hearts in America—liberty. Nowhere in the world is a race of people so true to mother land. The Irish never forget the land of their nativity. Men of the greatest empires of the world are Irishmen. The more the exile loves his native laend the better citizen he is in the land of his adoption.

"England has promised us treaties several times, but the Irish should always look after their interest, and use every effort to shake off the English yoke. An alliance is what we want, and not a treaty. The Kingdom would not dare go to war with America. England to-day is obliged to procure over 50 per cent. of her products from America. England wants a treaty not to gain peace, but to avoid it. It would be a blow for America to give moral support to tyranny, as England expects that America would aid her in a conflict. We would gladly leave our cause to the United States for adjustment. England has to-day over 100 agents in these United States, in the guise of professionals and clergymen, who are paid hirelings, going everywhere to obtain information against the leaders of our cause.

"Fellow-countrymen, do all in your power to defeat this treaty. England has claimed that the Irish are incapable of governing themselves. Look at the number of our race who are holding positions of trust, in politics, professions, and among the brilliant writers of the day. Is not this sufficient evidence that we have men who can govern?

"Gladstone was a hypocrite. I have seen whole families evicted out of their homes into the snow by his orders, and homes burned while the inmates were inside, not receiving any warning. The same thing exists in Ireland to-day."

Among others who spoke were Andrew McLean, Luke D. Stapleton, James F. Egan, Thomas F. Larken, and Edward F. Fagan of Queens County.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.

The Conductor of a Trolley Car Killed by Highwaymen Near Norristown, Penn.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Dec. 26.—A trolley car on the Schuylkill Valley Traction Company's line was held up by four highwaymen at Swedeland, near here, about 10 o'clock to-night. Conductor Charles Galloway of Norristown refused to give up his money and was shot dead. Three shots were fired at Motorman Matthias, but none took effect. After rifling the body of the conductor of his money and a gold watch and chain the robbers escaped.

There were four women passengers in the car. The highwaymen covered them with their weapons, but made no attempt to rob them. The men looked like tramps, and escaped in the direction of Philadelphia.

ENGAGEMENT OF AN HEIRESS.

Miss Margaret Van Cortland Ogden to Marry Frank McNutt.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—A special to The Times-Herald from Richmond, Ind., says the engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Van Cortland Ogden of New York and Frank McNutt of this city. Miss Ogden is said to be worth $20,000,000. The wedding is announced for Jan. 4.

Mr. McNutt was a member of the American Legation at Rome under Minister Albert G. Porter.

WILL SUE PRESIDENT SIMIS.

Taxpayer Wants Him to Return a Year's Salary, Charging Neglect.

William H. Welch, a taxpayer living at 20 Lenox Road, Flatbush, is about to bring a suit against President Adolph Simis of the Brooklyn Board of Charities to compel the latter to restore the salary paid him as Charities Commissioner during portions of the years 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897. In all the sums which Mr. Welch wishes to have restored to the city amount to $5,000.

Mr. Welch charges that during the Summer months of these years Mr. Simis spent his time in Europe; that he has attended to his private law practice instead of to the business of the Charities Department, and that he does not live in Kings County. George C. Case of the Real Estate Exchange Building, Brooklyn, has charge of the case, and says that the name of Mr. Welch is used simply as that of any other taxpayer would be in a similar suit against a public official. He will not state who is the real instigator of the suit.

It is thought probable that the suit is a political move. Mr. Simis is understood to be slated for Charities Commissioner in Brooklyn under the incoming Administration, and this report has given great offense to many Brooklyn politicians. An effort was made to see him yesterday, but at the Hotel St. George, his residence, it was said that he was out of town.

WAGE QUESTION IN FALL RIVER.

Feeling in Favor of a Strike Weakening—New Proposition to Manufacturers.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 26.—The strike feeling among the operatives to-night is not as strong as it was all last week. It is believed that careful consideration of existing conditions has done much to change the sentiment.

The Conference Committee of the operatives, in which are representatives of all the textile unions, held another meeting to-night at which the wage question discussion was continued. The only information given out is that a new proposition to the manufacturers was adopted. Its details are not divulged. A manufacturer to-night volunteered the opinion that the new proposition might offer an acceptance of the cut-down, provided the present schedule was restored when a margin of profit, to be mutually agreed upon, shall warrant such action.

Marshal Newell's Funeral.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The funeral of Marshal Newell, once a famous Harvard football player, and latterly an official of the Boston and Albany Railroad, who was killed at Springfield Friday night, will be held at the Newell homestead, West Newbury, to-morrow, and will be attended by a large number of Harvard graduates, as well as many students and other representatives of the college.

The pallbearers, twelve in number, all Harvard men, have been chosen from members of the athletic teams to which Mr. Newell belonged, and from intimate friends. They will be Bertram G. Waters, '94; Frank W. Hallowell, '93; Bernard W. Trafford, '93; Joseph A. Upton, '93; Neil Rantoul, '92; Charles K. Cummings, '98; Walter B. Gage, '94; Everett Lake, '92; S. V. R. Crosby, '91; A. J. Cumnock, '91; D. W. Lane, '94, and George Lee, '94.

In addition to the active pallbearers eight honorary bearers, chosen from the older men of Harvard, will accompany the body.

Died After Rescue from the Water.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Rudolph Boericke, thirty-three years of age, son of Dr. Boericke of Philadelphia, and his brother Edward of Chicago, were rowing on Keuka Lake, three miles from Hammondsport, on Christmas night, when the boat was upset by their dog. Both men were taken from the water alive, but Rudolph died almost immediately after he was brought ashore.

Andrew Carnegie's Aunt Dead.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Catherine Morrison Hogan, only aunt of Andrew Carnegie, died this morning from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. She was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, eighty-six years ago, and had been in this country fifty-seven years. Her body will be cremated Tuesday.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD DEAD.

An Old-Time Leather Merchant Suffocated in His Room by Gas—Familiar East Side Figure.

Isaac Rothschild, seventy-nine years old, of 51 St. Mark's Place, was found dead in his room yesterday, having been killed by breathing illuminating gas, which had escaped from an unlighted gas stove. It is believed by his friends that death was the result of accident and not suicide, as reported by the police.

Mr. Rothschild had occupied a room on the top floor of the house since he retired from the business of a leather merchant, five years ago. When he retired, he turned over his capital to his son, Gustave, on the condition that the latter would support him during his declining years. The son opened an establishment in Paris and sent his father a liberal allowance monthly.

About two years ago, Mrs. Helen Fritsch put a gas stove in the old man's room. One night, however, through carelessness, he left the unlighted burners open and was found unconscious on the floor. He was with difficulty resuscitated. That accident happened not long after the stove was placed in his room. Then the gas stove was replaced by an oil stove, but the old man complained the other day that the oil stove smelled badly and he wished the gas stove back again. His desire was acceded to, and the gas stove was replaced on Christmas Day, with particular warning that he use it properly. He said that he understood its use, and would be very careful.

Mr. Rothschild retired to rest about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, after having passed a pleasant hour with others in the house. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the servant tried to get into his room, but found the door locked. She also smelled the odor of gas, and informed Mrs. Fritsch. Others then went to the room and forced open the door, to find the aged occupant of the apartment lying dead on the floor, with volumes of gas flowing from the burner in the stove, which had been left unlighted. It was evident that the stopcock had been turned off and on again. Mr. Rothschild was in his night clothing. He had apparently gone to bed and had been awakened by the sensation of suffocation. With an effort, it is supposed, he arose and fell unconscious while attempting to make his way out.

His friends scout the idea of suicide, for they say that he was a man of contented mind. He was a familiar figure in the neighborhood and a favorite of the children in the entire vicinity.

Mr. Rothschild's wife died many years ago. Besides his son, a married daughter lives in Paris.

JOHN COSGRAVE DEAD.

The Athlete Succumbs to an Operation for Appendicitis.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—John Cosgrave, the well-known athlete, died in the City Hospital to-day after an operation for appendicitis. He was a member of the New Jersey Athletic Club, the Ridgefield Athletic Club, and the Tenth Battalion Athletic Association of the National Guard.

Cosgrave won the all-round athletic championship of America in 1896, and finished second to Clark of Boston in this year's competition. His amateur standing was questioned recently, but the Registration Committee of the Amateur Union dismissed the charges as being absolutely without foundation. His affiliation with the New Jersey Athletic Club of Bayonne had won for him many friends in and about New York.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Moses Edison Worthen.

Moses Edison Worthen of Passic, N. J., died yesterday, sixty-six years old. He leaves an estate thought to be worth $1,000,000. He was born at Charlestown, Mass. He became a carpenter, but abandoned the bench for the life of a traveling salesman for the firm of Lock Brothers of New York. He later started in business with a man named Daly for partner. Some time after this firm failed Mr. Worthen formed a partnership with William P. Aldrich of New York, and engaged with him in the sateen printing business. The firm is now known as the Worthen & Aldrich Company. Their New York office is at 25 North Moore Street. The company has three mills—one at Passaic, one at Delawanna, and one at Soho. Mr. Worthen was President of the Passaic County Court House Commission, President of the Dundee Woolen Company, Vice President of the Pantasote Leather Company, and Vice President of the Passaic National Bank. He was married twice. His second wife survives him, also a son and a daughter. The funeral will take place Tuesday.

James S. Warren.

James S. Warren died on Saturday at his residence, 15 East Forty-first Street. He had been ill for some time with Bright's disease, which was the cause of his death. He was born in Verona, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1830, and came to New York forty years ago. He was for a long time senior partner of the wall paper firm of Warren, Fuller & Co., and later was identified with the National Wall Paper Company, of which he was the first President. He was a member of the Union League Club, Century Association, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the National Academy of Design. He was also a Director of the Bank of the Republic. One daughter survives him. The Rev. Dr. Green, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will officiate at the funeral, which is to be held at the house this morning.

George Whitney.

George Whitney, a prominent manufacturer of Royalston, Mass., died yesterday. He was born in Royalston in 1817, and for fifteen years drove a stage between Royalston and Boston. The opening of the Fitchburg Railroad put an end to the stage business, and Mr. Whitney turned his attention to other pursuits. Eventually he became interested in the manufacture of woolens, and continued in that line until his death. He served three years in the lower branch of the Legislature and two terms in the Senate, and for five years was a member of the Executive Council. He leaves a wife and one son.

Paul Chase Coffin.

Paul Chase Coffin, commission merchant at 191 Chambers Street, died on Saturday of heart failure, at his home, 111 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street. He was born in Yarmouth, N. S., in 1825, and had been in business in New York over forty years. He was a well-known hardware man, having been for many years senior member of the firm of Coffin & Kenworthy, which was afterward changed to Paul C. Coffin. Mr. Coffin was formerly a member of the Union League and other clubs. His widow survives him.

Edward P. Booth.

Edward P. Booth, a real estate dealer at 45 Liberty Street, died on Saturday after a lingering illness at his home, 117 West Seventy-eighth Street. He was sixty-seven years old. Mr. Booth was born in Philadelphia and when he came to New York he established a wholesale drug business under the firm name of Booth & Freeman. He later engaged in the real estate business, which he carried on up to the time of his death. His widow and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. Moncure D. Conway.

Ellen Dana Conway, wife of Moncure D. Conway, the well-known writer, died at her home, 305 West Seventieth Street, Saturday. Mrs. Conway was born in the South in 1833. Besides a large circle of friends in this city, she had a wide acquaintance in Cincinnati, and in London, where seventeen years of her life were spent.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Caroline M. Baker, wife of Sharrington Baker, died yesterday at the family home, 374 Bleecker Street, where she had lived for forty years. Her husband is the son of the late William Baker, who was a wealthy lumber merchant of Troy, N. Y. Mrs. Baker was sixty-four years old and had been ill for a long time with Bright's disease.

Conrad Mecke Smyth, who was for twelve years a clerk in the Yorkville Police Court, died yesterday at his home, 172 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. He was forty-five years old. His father, J. Kennedy Smyth, was for some time connected with the Department of Public Works. Mr. Smyth leaves a widow and one little son.

The Rev. W. W. Taylor, aged eighty-six years, the oldest Presbyterian preacher in Delaware, died yesterday at Wilmington. He was graduated from Yale sixty years ago. At one time he was pastor of the church which President McKinley's wife's parents attended, and officiated at their marriage.

John H. Musgrave died on Friday at his residence, 410 Summit Avenue, Jersey City Heights. He was born in Boston in 1859. He had been employed at the Pennsylvania Railroad roundhouse at Point of Rocks, Jersey City, for twelve years. He is survived by his widow and two children.

James W. Allen of the banking firm of Winslow & Allen of Worcester, Mass., died yesterday at his home of pneumonia, after an illness of only a week. He was United States Consul at Zanzibar from 1892 to 1895. He was thirty-seven years of age and unmarried.

O. S. Long of Charleston, West Va., Clerk of the State Supreme Court and Lieutenant Grand Commander of Scottish Rite Masonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, died at his home last night.

Funeral of George S. Croker.

Funeral services for George S. Croker, brother of the Tammany leader, were held last evening at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. William T. Jenkins, Pennsylvania Avenue, Rosebank, S. I. The Rev. Dr. D. Brainard Ray of Grace Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, and the Rev. Dr. J. C. Eccleston of St. John's, Rosebank, officiated. The body was inclosed in a red cedar casket with black coverings. The casket will be brought to the foot of Forty-second Street this morning, and be transferred to the Grand Central Station, from whence a special train will leave for Woodlawn at 11 o'clock. Richard W. Croker and Edward Croker, brothers, were at the funeral. Among others present were Mayor-elect Robert A. Van Wyck, Sheriff-elect Dunn, Dr. Franklin Edson, Dr. John T. Nagle, Nicholas Muller, J. J. Coogan, Dr. Talmage, Edward M. Muller, James Oliver, John F. Carroll, Senator Thomas F. Grady, Justices McAdam and Giegerich, Thomas S. Brennan, Thomas W. Fitzgerald, Thomas Nolan, Edward Jacobs, Justice J. F. Fitzgerald, W. O. O'Rourke, Michael J. Dady, Alderman Hall, John Boyle, Michael Reilly, and Warden Fallon.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

Pearls and all kinds of precious Stones, of the best quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad. HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MARRIED.

ELY—CRANE.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, December 25th, by the Rev. Frits W. Baldwin, D. D., Louise Day, daughter of Thomas S. Crane, to Professor Charles Russell Ely of Washington, D. C. No cards.

DIED.

BOLTON.—In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., December 25th, 1897, Frank Hoff Bolton, son of the late Dr. Edward C. and Fanny R. Bolton.

Funeral services from his late residence, 301 Mill Street, Monday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COFFIN.—On Dec. 25, 1897, Paul Chase Coffin.

Funeral service at his late residence, 111 West 111th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 4 P. M.

CONWAY.—On Saturday, Dec. 25, at 305 West 70th St., New York City, Ellen Dana, in the 64th year of her age, wife of Moncure D. Conway.

Funeral private.

Cincinnati and London papers please copy.

COOKIN.—Suddenly, at Southport, Conn., Dec. 25, 1897, Hetty Dimon, widow of Warren D. Cookin, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 83 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 2:15 P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving New York at 12:02 P. M.

DALE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 25, Herrman Foster Dale, son of the late John G. and Eugenie E. Dale, in the 27th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 28, at 10 o'clock.

DALHEIM.—Ray, beloved wife of Otto J. Dalheim, daughter of Simon and Henrietta Abraham, in the 34th year of her age, of pneumonia, on Dec. 26.

Funeral from 165 East 75th St. Monday morning, Dec. 27, at 11 A. M.

EAGER.—Suddenly, Dec. 25th, at 24 East 47th St., Mrs. Laura E. Eager, widow of Jennison Eager.

Funeral private.

GREEN.—At Princeton, N. J., December 23d, Charles Ewing Green, LL. D., in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 155 West State St., Trenton, on Monday, December 27th, at 12 noon.

HAMILTON.—On Friday, Dec. 24th, Isabella Hamilton, wife of the late Edward J. Hamilton, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral at her late residence, 350 Manhattan Av., on Monday, Dec. 27th, at 1 P. M.

SMYTH.—At his residence, 172 East 120th St., Dec. 25, 1897, of erysipelas, Conrad Mecke, son of the late J. Kennedy Smyth.

Funeral private.

TABER.—On Friday, Dec. 24th, Henry M. Taber, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 42 West 12th St., on Monday, Dec. 27th, at 10 A. M. His remains will be incinerated at 12:30 P. M. the same day at the Fresh Pond Crematory.

WEIR.—At Wilmington, Del., Dec. 14, Alexander Webb Weir, son of Col. Henry C. and Josephine Henderson Weir of Sugar Loaf, Orange County, N. Y.

Funeral services Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M., in the chapel of St. Ann's Church, corner Clinton and Livingston Sts., Brooklyn.

WYCKOFF.—In Rome, Italy, on Friday, December 24th, Elizabeth B. Wyckoff of this city, widow of the late Henry S. Wyckoff.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Dec.
BLOYAG, Angelina, 321 E. 109th St.	4	24
BIAMER, John, 342 E. 23d St.	43	23
BENEDETTI, Sofia, 303 E. 58th St.	68	25
BECHLER, Lena, 639 10th Av.	50	24
BARTON, Katharine, 606 E. 14th St.	73	23
BAIERLE, Albert, 86 Delancey St.	29	25
BERNSTEIN, Louis, 86 Madison St.	64	26
BONNEY, Lawrence, 421 E. 14th St.	26	24
BETTS, Charles D., 126 E. 113th St.	25	24
BAKER, Caroline M., 374 Bleecker St.	64	26
BURNETTI, Joseph, 107 7th Av.	50	24
COHEN, Michael, 11 Elizabeth St.	57	24
CLARKSON, W. H., 634 E. 144th St.	60	24
CIFUNI, Giovanni, 251 Elizabeth St.	2	26
DERIDSSON, Frank, 2,699 8th Av.	30	23
DIRKES, John D., 168 W. 98th St.	65	23
DRESSEL, William, 519 W. 131st St.	4	25
DAHLHEIM, Rachel, 82 E. 92d St.	33	25
FLEET, Frank, 82 Chrystie St.	18	25
FOLEY, Margaret, 527 W. 46th St.	7	25
FARRELL, James, 1,828 3d Av.	64	24
FREIMUTH, Henry, 230 3d St.	42	25
FARNHAM, Lillian, Nichols, N. Y.	25	24
GLAESER, Annie M., 443 10th Av.	24	24
GRUBBER, Raphael, 179 Madison St.	4	25
GIBSON, Ethel, 159 W. 31st St.	2	25
HIRSCH, Nettie, Montefiore Home	17	23
HIGGINS, James, 201 E. 102d St.	6	25
HARMER, Teresa, 292 W. Houston St.	45	23
IMBI, Mary, 92 Avenue B	47	24
JOYCE, John, 25 Oak St.	1	24
JUSTICE, Cecelia, 1,109 Park Av.	84	23
McGUIRE, Frank, 135½ Allen St.	1	25
MARQUETTE, Hugo, 239 W. 30th St.	32	25
MANGANARO, Gaetano, 21 Marion St.	65	24
MASSET, Catherine, 431 W. 52d St.	41	23
MOHR, Elmer E., 149 Goerck St.	7	23
MITCHELL, Wm., 524 W. 45th St.	24	24
MORRIS, John H., 242 W. 47th St.	57	25
O'DONALD, William, 81 10th Av.	34	24
O'KEEFE, John, 162 E. 84th St.	60	23
PRUDOWSKY, Flora, 49 Attorney St.	1	25
PETERSON, Hattie, 270 W. 128th St.	28	25
PRETZ, Elizabeth, 138 Orchard St.	79	25
RUBINSTEIN, Hannah, 49 Ludlow St.	81	25
REILLY, John T., 78 Henry St.	37	24
REILLY, Ellen, 330 E. 75th St.	44	24
ROSENFELD, Wolf, 106 Ludlow St.	39	26
STEPHENSON, Isabella, 129 E. 86th St.	60	23
SUTER, Arthur J., 512 W. 50th St.	1	25
SCHNEIDERMAN, B., Hebrew Asylum	12	24
SAUTER, George, 504 W. 157th St.	48	23
SCOTT, Rose, 107 W. 101st St.	46	25
STAHL, Robert, 21 Clinton St.	34	24
SHEA, John, 188 Hester St.	29	24
STERBECZKY, Lillian, 2,076 Lexington Av.	24	25
TANCREDI, Luigi, 32 Oak St.	3	26
TRANOR, Frank, 156 E. 29th St.	45	23
TABER, Henry M., 42 W. 12th St.	72	24
URGO, Rocco, 234 E. 29th St.	2	25
WEIMARS, Mary, 496 E. 147th St.	24	23
WHITEHURST, Sarah, 448 W. 54th St.	61	25
WETZEL, Lorenz, 887 1st Av.	65	25
WARD, W. R. L., 230 W. 74th St.	86	23
WHITE, Hannah, 202 E. 113th St.	67	23
WOHNSIGL, Frank, 433 6th St.	48	24

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ALFUCHE, Cordelia, 70 Johnson St.	2	26
BASSI, H. R., 883A Greene Av.	8	25
BISHOP, Richard, 166 Lorimer St.	73	24
BROOME, Edith M., 731 Lexington Av.	2	24
CONRAD, Julius, 41 Morrell St.	46	24
COLLIER, Alexander D., 1,267 3d Av.	50	24
CAREY, B. H., 230 Degraw St.	19	25
DEVERTS, Mary, 11 Park Av.	58	23
FULTON, Robert, 174 Water St.	25	25
FREY, Martin, 77 Sackett St.	61	25
GETTIGAN, E. M., 165 W. 9th St.	56	24
HEARTZ, Isabel, Memorial Hosp.	34	24
HODGINS, T. M., 50 Duffield St.	1	25
JAMIESON, Joseph, 76 Lott St.	1	24
LANGFORD, Georgiana, 476 Clermont Av.	10	24
LUDWIG, Maria, 39 Newell St.	70	24
LEGENHAUSEN, L., 2,012 Fulton St.	49	24
LEFKOWITZ, David, 151 George St.	1	24
LOWENTHAL, Rosa, 92 Walton St.	1	25
MURPHY, Ann, 274 Van Brunt St.	51	23
MURPHY, Edward, 72 N. 3d St.	32	23
MAGUIRE, Mary, 308 Brooklyn Av.	68	25
MAHONEY, Mary, 487 6th Av.	68	24
MOORE, Michael, 210 Concord St.	39	23
MURPHY, Deborah, 26 2d St.	57	23
MOORE, Judith A., 33 Hart's Alley	31	23
O'NEIL, Ella, 723 Douglass St.	3	25
PEARCE, Robert, 24 Broome St.	4	24
PETERMAN, George, 1,799 Fulton St.	30	24
REILLY, John J., 208 54th St.	36	24
ROAN, John, St. Mary's Hosp.	43	24
REID, Mary, 196 Freeman St.	37	23
ROSEOVER, Michael, 18 Bolivar St.	9	23
SEGAL, Samuel, 1,825 E. Parkway	1	25
SCHMIDT, Katharine, 247 Johnson Av.	15	24
SHIELTHEIS, F., 138 Linden St.	1	25
SCHWEMMLE, P. F., 360 Linden St.	3	24
SIMON, Jacob, 156 Stockton St.	73	23
STAUCH, Nicholaus, 150 Johnson Av.	50	23
STIEFEL, John, 104 Stockton St.	17	24
TOOLE, Joseph, 66 Kent Av.	2	24
WANDENMACHER, F. W., 136 Norman Av.	61	25
WALTER, Wilhelmina, Evangelical Home	84	23
WEH, Anna, E. New York Av. and Rochester Av.	73	24

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS,
COTTON AND GRAIN.
Market letter furnished on application

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Three hundred and ninety-nine (399) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

214	7666	13135	16592	29318	37468	48095
282	7760	13188	16651	29826	37473	48134
292	7765	13208	16652	29337	37578	48409
300	7823	13209	16695	29341	37627	48725
309	8066	13438	16717	29345	37990	48841
336	8104	13582	16744	29356	37992	48915
401	8181	13586	16757	29373	38339	48916
419	8232	13590	16758	29435	38462	48940
550	8235	13604	16791	29472	38931	49000
722	8479	13796	16841	29530	38969	49162
723	8491	13922	16894	29578	39709	49168
3918	8708	14010	16958	30050	39810	49169
3922	8779	14024	17014	30123	41421	49330
3928	8783	14034	17024	30273	41473	49360
3931	8784	14088	17124	30283	41559	49912
4042	8830	14071	17126	30529	41611	49918
4163	9042	14090	17146	30807	41616	49925
4245	9075	14111	17149	30831	41655	49927
5657	9083	14190	17162	30834	42337	49938
5661	9465	14195	17169	30892	42532	50292
5674	9527	14425	17211	31889	42612	50536
5684	10026	14460	17262	31432	43305	50625
5697	10212	14478	17268	31446	43551	50894
5782	10291	14483	17276	31645	43604	51168
5825	10411	14520	17677	32031	43852	51242
5882	10589	14812	17742	32775	44115	51248
5913	10808	14827	17878	32800	44117	51262
5917	11055	14858	17881	33125	44119	51293
5919	11071	14873	17900	33126	44122	51294
5936	11072	14884	18062	33147	44134	51297
5978	11112	15146	18150	33601	44143	51420
6008	11260	15149	18155	33672	44234	51788
6230	11371	15156	18157	33676	44250	51858
6322	11375	15157	18194	33991	44278	51885
6376	11532	15158	18213	34000	44504	51965
6485	11545	15224	18222	34006	44630	52045
6509	11848	15236	20649	34022	44635	52048
6602	12055	15365	20650	34207	44905	52059
6635	12098	15376	20671	34306	45234	52067
6706	12109	15408	20676	34480	45327	52120
6723	12410	15409	20997	34698	45420	52122
6727	12421	15583	21010	34699	45456	52161
6733	12437	15602	21058	34710	45498	52272
6743	12472	15658	21065	34726	45652	52274
6805	12486	15823	21099	34792	45697	52284
6894	12498	15847	21146	34949	46305	52492
6897	12499	15883	21624	34981	46718	52540
6977	12504	15889	28517	35168	46944	52766
7066	12505	15919	28542	35169	47129	52789
7084	12506	15942	28590	35220	47175	52829
7143	12508	16074	28611	35786	47181	52901
7339	12548	16120	28706	35810	47221	52919
7377	12601	16184	28721	36288	47392	53050
7386	12636	16255	28724	36307	47543	53091
7449	12859	16436	28742	36737	47563	53154
7512	12884	16463	28793	36792	47785	53807
7611	13017	16540	28919	36930	47925	53884

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, NOV. 15, 1897.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three hundred and ninety-nine (399) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York;
R. L. HALL,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company;
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

To the Stockholders of the

Central Pacific Railroad Company

Referring to notice heretofore given, certificates of stock may be deposited with CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK, No. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, under agreement filed with the Trust Company.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall Street, New York, or from any member of the committee.

New York, December 23, 1897.

AUGUST BELMONT,
JOHN G. CARLISLE,
GEORGE COPPELL,
Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
Counsel.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS. FIRST DIVISION.

THE NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, complainant, vs. THE KANSAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, The Union Pacific Railway Company, and S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, J. W. Doane, and F. R. Coudert, defendants.—No. 7,166.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE KANSAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned Special Master hereby gives notice that there is due and payable upon each of the first mortgage bonds of the KANSAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY the sum of $40.62; of said sum the amount of $18.79 is due upon said bond and the sum of 72 cents upon each coupon. Payment in accordance herewith will be made at the office of S. H. H. CLARK, OLIVER W. MINK, E. ELLERY ANDERSON, J. W. DOANE, and F. R. COUDERT, RECEIVERS, NO. 27 WILLIAM STREET, in the City of New York, in the State of New York, upon presentation of the bonds and coupons.

All bonds and coupons not presented by the 21st day of January, 1898, will cease to draw interest after that date.

HIRAM P. DILLON,
Special Master.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the sinking fund $140,165.51 of the FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1898, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.
The FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

But little activity is looked for in Wall Street during the coming week. The interval between Christmas and New Year's Day is always attended by "holiday markets," and many Wall Street men left their offices last Friday night with the intention of staying away until next Monday.

Practically the only matter of importance in financial circles at the moment is the money market. There has been a stiffening of rates, as is usual at this time of the year, and as was to have been expected. The recent plethora of money led some people to believe that the disbursement period could be approached and passed without the usual advance in rates. But, although money has been more plenty than at the close of recent years, there is at this time an increased demand for it. The Union Pacific syndicate's payments falling due, there is need of the larger offerings.

While there are apprehensions of higher money during the coming week, and although some of the bankers are predicting 4 and 5 per cent. call money, there are no believers in continued high rates. It is generally thought that with the new year the money markets will get back to where they were a few weeks ago, with the call rate 2 or 2½ per cent. The large interest and dividend disbursements and the Government payments of the checks for the redemption of currency bonds are looked to for ease in the money market.

Wall Street starts in upon the last week of 1897 with a decidedly strong stock market which, although hampered by the holiday dullness, for the past few days has given unmistakable indications of its upward tendency. The markets of Thursday and Friday were most encouraging. In fact, Wall Street has had an unusual experience this year—a bull market at Christmas.

Transactions in stocks during the past week showed the effects of the approaching holiday season, the total amounting to only 1,092,701, as against 1,929,870 in the previous week.

For the first time in some weeks, Sugar Trust was not the leader, the dealings in Manhattan amounting to 150,124 shares, about 11,000 more than the Sugar total. Manhattan closed with a gain for the week of 4¾ per cent. Metropolitan Street Railway rose 9½ per cent. on transactions aggregating 33,032 shares. The greatest advance of the week, however, was in Third Avenue stock, which shows a net gain of 22 per cent. on sales of less than 4,000 shares.

Sugar's gain for the week was 2⅝ per cent. The Granger stocks were very quiet, and the changes in them were only fractional. The coalers were quite heavily dealt in, and all of that group scored advances—Jersey Central rising 2⅝, and Reading first preferred 3⅜.

Bonds were in smaller demand than for some weeks past, but with the disbursements due about Jan. 1 a repetition of the recent activity is confidently looked for.

ONLY ONE UNCERTAINTY LEFT.

President Duncan D. Parmly of the Phenix National Bank expresses hopefulness in regard to monetary prospects for the coming year. In talking with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Parmly said that, while Wall Street affairs may be stagnant during the coming week, he expects to see material gains in values in a short time. He believes that the Cuban question is effectively shelved for the present, and sees no other disturbing influences likely to appear. The passage of some measure by Congress showing our stand in clear and definite terms on the money question is, he says, the only action which Wall Street really desires to have taken. In discussing the situation and prospects, Mr. Parmly said:

"One of the most hopeful signs I have yet seen is the manifest earnest endeavor on all sides to do business. We have passed the stage where we were stuck for so long, when nobody seemed to care, and when there was little or no confidence. The desire for activity, coming, as it does, at the end of the year, shows that we are about to enter upon an unusual period. The good reports that have lately been coming in have had their effect, and investors and brokers are feeling the improvement. There ought to be an active stock market within a short time.

"About the only thing which is left for us to desire is some action by Congress on Secretary Gage's currency plan—action which will show conclusively to other nations that we have taken a firm stand for sound money. As it is we cannot sell our securities in England or Europe. The foreign investors will not take the chances of what seems to them to be an unstable currency. They will not send us their money, and all we get on our loans are our own securities. When once we get on a firm basis again, they will resume their business with us. All we want Congress to do is to state clearly the value of the dollar. When that is done, all be well.

"I hear most encouraging reports from the West, and the prosperity of that section is bound to be generally felt."

WHY BOSTON IS BLUE.

A gentleman who has traveled across the continent within a few weeks speaks of Boston as the only blue spot he has found, and he attributes business here to the condition of the cotton manufacturing industry, representing an estimated investment of $200,000,000. Cotton manufacturers are not hopeless. They are, rather, facing adversity with courage, and seeking to comply with the requirements of domestic competition in a way that promises better business in good time.—Boston Herald.

REASONS FOR CONFIDENCE.

Messrs. Talbot J. Taylor & Co. of the Stock Exchange, in a letter to clients, thus review existing stock market conditions and the prospects for 1898:

"We are not optimists, neither are we pessimists, but we try to look at conditions as they actually exist. We believe we are safe in saying that there has never been a time in the history of the United States when so favorable a combination of circumstances were in evidence as to-day. By this we mean that 40 per cent. of our population, namely, the farmers, are happy and contented, having reduced their mortgage indebtedness to a point where it is not a menace to their prospects, and having ample money in the bank to plant and harvest their next year's crops—a condition of affairs that they have not enjoyed for some years.

"Merchants and manufacturers are also satisfied with the business they are at present doing, and happy in the outlook for next year's trade. Railroad officials are jubilant over the splendid condition of their properties, and the outlook is for heavy traffic and large earnings for their systems the coming year.

"We have a Republican President, a Republican Senate and House, and an Administration devoted to the best interests of the country at large. The amount of gold in the United States Treasury to-day is $159,770,735, and we can call on Europe for about as much more at any time. We have a large credit abroad for commodities we have sold, and as fewer of our securities are held there than at any time for years payment will be made in gold instead of securities, as has formerly been the case. Besides, there are complications in Europe which may eventually result in a conflict between some of the European powers, and as the United States would not be embroiled in any way, should there be war in Europe, America would be the basis of supplies, not only of cereals and native products, but of arms, ammunition, and all manufactured articles.

"In summing up we believe that 1898 will be the most prosperous year this country has ever known."

CHICAGO'S CHILLINESS.

Says The Chicago Inter Ocean:

"Chicago people, it seems, can scarcely appreciate the difference in sentiment concerning the business situation which obtains in New York and Chicago. The Eastern people are altogether bullish. They see nothing, except, of course, the unexpected, to interfere with the progress of business prosperity with the turn of the new year. New York is well satisfied that no trouble will be had with Spain. The large Eastern interests being in touch with the influential people in Congress, arrive at their predictions of safety after information from first sources as to the probable outcome of any introduction of jingo measures in Congress. On the currency question New York is not altogether satisfied. But if anything whatever is done it will be regarded as an improvement.

"After becoming saturated with the foregoing atmosphere, a Chicagoan is on his return home struck with the chilliness of the local atmosphere. He doesn't know just why it is that business people here should be so lacking in the degree of enthusiasm which prevails in New York. Some explanation may probably be found in the fact that Chicago did not see an upturn in its business until last August, whereas New York began to enjoy improved business almost immediately after the new Administration had been installed. New York is from six to nine months ahead of Chicago. It is also to be remembered in this connection that the Eastern metropolis did not suffer in the Summer of 1896 as did this city. The seat of the silver agitation was in Chicago, and after its Stock Exchange closed there came in the Winter a snapping of banks which was sufficient to sap the courage of any community. But all this is changing, and rapidly so. Bank clearings alone for six months show the substantial improvement that has taken place in general business, and with the beginning of the Spring months there should be a growth of business prosperity from the foundation so well laid."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
(OF CHICAGO).

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, 2 Madison Street, on Monday, January 10th, 1898, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed in accordance with the by-laws at the close of business Monday, December 20th, 1897, and will reopen Tuesday, January 11th, 1898.

C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of Rosener, Arnold & Co. for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, will be held on Monday, the 10th day of January, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, No. 45 Beaver Street, New York City. The transfer books will be closed on December 27th, 1897, and reopened on January 11th, 1898.
Dated New York, December 23d, 1897.
AUGUSTUS W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
11th December, 1897.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 15 Nassau Street, on Tuesday, 11th January, 1898. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE MERCANTILE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 120 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, January 5th, 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
LYMAN RHOADES, President.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE MERCANTILE ELECTRIC COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 120 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, January 5th, 1898, at 1:15 o'clock P. M. The polls for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
LYMAN RHOADES, President.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 24, 1897.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 18th, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Liberty National Bank of New York.
December 10th, 1897.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking rooms on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
New York, Dec. 22, 1897.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house Wednesday, January 12, 1898, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
Dec. 11th, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on Tuesday, Jan. 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 21, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1898. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 10th, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, Dec. 24, 1897.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking house, 287 Greenwich Street, on Tuesday, January 11 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

The German-American Bank,
New York, December 24th, 1897.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking room, No. 28 Broad Street, on Monday, the 10th day of January, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
H. ROCHOLL, President.

The National Bank of the Republic, New York.
Dec. 9, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 10th, 1897.
The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 407 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association,
New York, Dec. 7, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 11, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
CHARLES S. YOUNG, Cashier.

National Citizens' Bank,
New York, Dec. 10th, 1897.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 401 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York.—New York, December 12, 1897.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1898. The polls will be open from 9:30 to 10:30 o'clock A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Holders of Central Trust Company Certificates, issued for

7% Bonds, General Mortgage 6% Bonds, and Stock.

Notice is hereby given that, at a meeting of the holders of Central Trust Company certificates representing General Mortgage Bonds of the above named Company, duly held this day pursuant to notice, at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Company, New York City, the settlement effected by the Committee in their behalf was ratified and confirmed.

Under the terms of said settlement the Central Trust Company, upon surrender of its certificates, will pay in cash the sum of $650 for each $1,000 of said General Mortgage Bonds represented thereby, with all unpaid coupons attached.

Holders of Central Trust Company receipts for 7% bonds (or for Guaranty Trust Company certificates representing such bonds) upon surrender of their receipts to the Central Trust Co. may have the option, under said settlement with the Southern Railway Company:

(1) to participate under the plan of the Committee of which Mr. Adrian Iselin, Jr., is Chairman, as modified by the notice this day published by that Committee; or

(2) at any time after January 1, and before January 15, 1898, to receive par and accrued interest for their bonds and coupons, together with interest at the rate of 6% per annum on all unpaid matured coupons, less the amount which has been heretofore paid (with interest at the rate of 6% per annum from the date of payment) on account of said coupons.

Upon surrender of its certificates for stock deposited, the Central Trust Company will return said stock to the respective owners and refund in cash the amount of the assessment paid thereon, together with a further sum of 5% of the par value of each share of stock so returned.

By a resolution of the Committee, the Plan and Agreement of April 27th, 1896, as proposed to be modified October 5th, 1897, has been declared abandoned, and the payments aforesaid and the return of the stock duly authorized.

Dated New York, December 24, 1897.

SIMON BORG,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ALBERT S. ROE,
EMANUEL LEHMAN,
J. J. McCOMB
JAMES A. BLAIR,
HORACE E. GARTH,
} Committee.

LEOPOLD WALLACH,
PATRICK CALHOUN,
Counsel to the Committee.

CITY OF NEW YORK
3½ Per Cent.
COUPON OR REGISTERED
Gold Bonds.

MATURING 1918 TO 1927.

Exempt from Taxation.

FOR SALE BY

Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Nassau & Pine Sts. Nos. 27-29 Pine St.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,

bought and sold on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges for cash or carried on margin.

HOLMES & CO

Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office: Hoffman House.

Office of the
American Malting Company,
80 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 24, 1897.

Holders of iterim certificates, issued by the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York, for the common and preferred stocks of the AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY are hereby notified that they can exchange them for engraved stock certificates at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of New York, 65 Cedar Street, on and after Monday, Dec. 27, 1897.
E. R. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned has made application for the renewal of the following certificates of stock:
2 shares Del. & Rar. Canal Company, No. 414.
3 shares Camden & Atlantic Railroad & T. Company, No. 1774.
1 share Camden & Atlantic Railroad & T. Company, No. 4355.
4 shares United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Company, 18574.
Said stock being held on the books of the said company as the property of Frederick Trefts, now deceased, the original certificates having been lost or destroyed.
LOUISA HUFFSEY,
Administratrix estate of Frederick Trefts, Dec'd.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMmissioners, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 387, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
128 and 130 Bowery.
127th Consecutive
Semi-Annual Dividend.
NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1897.
A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of Five Dollars and upward and not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, which shall have been deposited at least Three Months, on the first day of January next, and will be payable on or after Monday, Jan. 17, 1898, in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws.
Dividends not called for will be credited to each account and be entitled to future dividends the same as a deposit.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
ROBERT LEONARD, Secretary.
ISAAC P. MAILLER, Assistant Secretary.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York,
New York, Dec. 27, 1897.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31st, 1897, at the rate of Three and One-half per cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of January 1st, 1898, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 17th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

Metropolitan Savings Bank,
1 AND 3 THIRD AV., (Opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. 89TH DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 14, 1897.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1897, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 13, 1898.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1898.
WM. BURRELL, Pres't.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on October 15, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, wherein J. Pierpont Morgan and others, constituting the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., are complainants, and the Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, Receivers, are defendants;

The undersigned, J. P. Morgan & Co., as successor Trustees under a certain trust deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by said Union Pacific Railway Company to the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., as Trustees, together with W. D. Cornish as Special Master appointed by said Court in said cause, jointly, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, to the highest bidder or bidders on the terms hereinafter mentioned, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1898,

at twelve o'clock noon, the following described bonds, stocks, and other securities and property:

STOCKS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Co.	$920,300.00
Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Co.	105,000.00
Bozeman Coal Co.	96,000.00
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.	874,200.00
Colorado Western Railroad Co.	9,100.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co.	3,000,000.00
Gray's Peak, Snake River & Leadville Railroad Co.	6,000.00
Green River Water Works Co.	225,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co., (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	6,424,900.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co.	1,725,875.00
Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co.	88,500.00
Lawrence & Emporia Railway Co.	465,000.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Tunnel Co., (240 shares at $20)	4,800.00
Montana Railway Co., ($600,000, 70% paid)	420,000.00
Montana Union Railway Co.	425,000.00
Morrison Stone, Lime & Town Co.	100,000.00
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, ($5,000,000, 3% paid)	150,000.00
Omaha & Elkhorn Valley Railway Co.	40,300.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co.	2,327,523.77
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Common)	6,300.00
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Preferred)	373.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co.	63,300.00
Salt Lake Foundry & Manufacturing Co.	67.00
Salina & Southwestern Railway Co.	231,700.00
South Park & Leadville Short Line Railroad Co.	1,000,000.00
Union Depot Co., Kansas City	45,000.00
Union Elevator Co., Council Bluffs	46,700.00
Union Elevator Co., Omaha	31,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co.	4,437,900.00
Union Pacific Coal Co., (held as Collateral)	562,100.00
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co.	1,997,800.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., (Reorganization Certificates)	177,450.00
Union Pacific & Western Colorado Railway Co.	400,500.00
Western National Fair Association	7,950.00
Wood River Improvement Co., (323,200, 80% Paid)	258,560.00

BONDS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Union Depot & Railroad Co. Second Mortgage 5% Bonds	$4,500.00
Colorado Central Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	1,487,000.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co. First Mortgage 4½% Bonds, (to be included in plan of reorganization)	54,000.00
Green River Water Works Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	214,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	1,025,000.00
City of Junction City, Davis County, Kansas, 6% Bonds	5,000.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds Reorganization Certificate of Deposit, (held under an agreement made by J. P. Morgan & Co. to sell upon exercise of an option)	1,585,500.00
Kansas Pacific Railway Co. 7% Income Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	1,250.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	400,000.00
Ogden Union Railway & Depot Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	163,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	121,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	526,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Extension First Mortgage 5% Bonds	1,246,000.00
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company 5% Income Bonds, Series A	451,500.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	132,000.00
Union Depot Co., of Spokane Falls, First Mortgage 5% Bonds	334,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	4,890,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Equipment Trust, Series C, 5% Bonds	225,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Kansas Division and Collateral Mortgage 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	5,000,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Receipt)	145,000.00

Miscellaneous Securities and Claims.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Echo & Park City Railway Co. Notes, (8@$25,000 each)	$200,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. Note, of which $349,863 has been paid by sale of collaterals, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	767,736.76
Portland & Puget Sound Railroad Co. Certificate of Indebtedness, (held as Collateral)	969,245.98
Wood River Improvement Co. Notes; (Collateral, $467,000, Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds)	250,000.00
Note L. E. Walker secured by $50,000 Receivers' Certificate Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co.	25,000.00

Claim to 200 Gondola Cars, built by Pullman's Palace Car Company and leased to Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company.

186 Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company Five Per Cent. Coupons at $25 each, amounting, at par value, to $3,400—being 35 coupons due March 1, 1892; 35 coupons due September 1, 1892; 35 coupons due March 1, 1893; 81 coupons due September 1, 1893.

The sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions and provisions contained in said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

As provided in said decree, the undersigned will first offer for sale said bonds, stocks and other securities or property in separate parcels, as follows: Each class of stock will be offered for sale in one separate lot, and each class of bonds or other securities or property will be offered either in one separate lot, or may be divided up and sold in such amounts as the undersigned may deem best. The bids received for the bonds, stocks and other securities and property so offered for sale in separate lots will be received and noted upon condition that all the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which together with any other cash then held by said complainants, as trustees under said trust deed, shall be deemed by them sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest upon all the collateral notes then outstanding under said trust deed and remaining unpaid, and the other payments to be made therefrom as directed by such decree, then the undersigned will offer no more of such stocks, bonds and other securities or property for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds, stocks and other securities and property offered for sale in separate lots, the same will be offered for sale in a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bids for all such bonds, stocks and other securities and property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received and noted for said bonds, stocks and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such bonds, stocks and other securities so offered for sale will be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but, if the highest bid received for the bonds, stocks and other securities or property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the highest bids received and noted for such bonds, stocks and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several lots offered for sale will be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, as directed by such decree, will receive no bid at any such sale from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with said complainants, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of such bidder either in cash or in collateral notes secured by such trust deed taken at their par value. Any sum in cash or collateral notes so deposited will, to the extent of 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of the purchaser, be applied to the payment of the purchase price of the property bidden in by such purchaser if the same shall be struck down to him. Any deposit of cash or of collateral notes so made at the time of or prior to the sale, by any unsuccessful bidder, and the unapplied portion of any deposit made by any other bidder, will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down to others.

Upon the acceptance of any bid of any bidder, such accepted bidder, forthwith, must deposit with said complainants twenty per cent. of the amount of his accepted bid either in cash or in such collateral notes taken at the par value of their face with the interest accrued and unpaid thereon; but any cash or collateral notes which previously may have been deposited by such bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required to be deposited on the acceptance of his bid. The balance of the purchase price payable by such bidder may be paid or satisfied in whole or in part either in cash, or by presenting such outstanding collateral notes and allowing to be stamped thereon an acknowledgment of the receipt of such proportion of the purchase price as will be equivalent to the amount that the holder of such collateral notes would be entitled to receive thereon in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash; but such collateral notes so presented must be surrendered and canceled if the whole amount remaining due thereon for principal and interest shall be satisfied by payment or by such credit thereon. The purchase price other than the portion thereof required to be deposited at the time of sale as aforesaid must be paid either in cash or to the extent above mentioned, by presentation of collateral notes to said complainants at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at such time after the day of sale as said complainants may designate, and against delivery of the bonds, stocks, and other securities sold.

As provided in such decree, if any bidder shall fail to complete his bid and comply with the terms of sale, the cash or collateral notes deposited by such bidder with said complainants will be forfeited and such bidder may be held by the complainants, constituting said firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and as Trustees under said trust deed, liable for any deficiency there may be between the sum for which any bonds, stocks and other securities were struck off to such bidder on the sale and that for which they may be sold on a resale, and also any costs and expenses accruing on such resale which such deposit shall not be sufficient to pay.

By the terms of such decree all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of the said receivers, and all right, title and interest of said complainants as such Trustees under said trust deed in and to the bonds, stocks and other securities and property sold, will pass by such sale thereof under said decree, but without any covenant, warranty or representation, express or implied.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decree of said Court.

Particular information concerning the various bonds and coupons and other property to be offered for sale will be furnished upon application by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
As Trustees under the Trust Deed, dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustee; and W. D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Southern Railway Company,
80 BROADWAY, N. Y., December 15, 1897.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Company was declared, payable January 20, 1898, to preferred stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books for preferred stock.
The transfer books for preferred stock will close December 30th, 1897, at 3 P. M., and will reopen January 10th, 1898, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET, N. Y., December 15, 1897.
The above dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be payable on Jan. 20, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on Dec. 30th, 1897, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for preferred stock of the Southern Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for preferred stock will close December 30, 1897, at 3 P. M., and will reopen January 10, 1898, at 10 A. M.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, December 22d, 1897.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 31st instant, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of January next.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

The National Bank of North America
IN NEW YORK.
25 NASSAU STREET.
Organized 1851.
Eighty-eighth Dividend.
At meeting of the Board of Directors at this Bank held this day, December 22d, 1897, the usual semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared payable to the shareholders, on Monday, January 3d, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that day.
HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
December 15th, 1897.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 24th, 1897, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., December 24th, 1897, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., January 4th, 1898.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Irving National Bank,
New York, Dec. 24, 1897.
65TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1898, to stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.
JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 24th, 1897.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 21, 1897.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra one of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, December 22d, 1897.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Astor Place Bank,
New York, Dec. 16th, 1897.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable January 3d, 1898, to the stockholders of record of December 28th, 1897.
The transfer books will be closed December 28th and reopened January 4th.
JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

Phenix National Bank,
New York, Dec. 21, 1897.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) per cent. free from tax, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 24 to Jan. 3 next.
ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
Dec. 21, 1897.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. upon the stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1898, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.
NEW YORK, Dec. 22d, 1897.
96TH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank,
New York, Dec. 22d, 1897.
Eighty-ninth consecutive semi-annual dividend. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from December 22d until January 3d.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York—Dividend.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after January 3, 1898.
Transfer books closed until 4th proximo.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW York, Dec. 23, 1897.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free from tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1898.
Transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3, 1898, inclusive.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

Office of the Madison Square Garden Company.
The interest due May 1st, 1897, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid, with interest thereon, at the Mercantile Trust Company, on December 27th, 1897.
The equivalent of each coupon will be $26.00.
JAMES C. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, Dec. 21, 1897.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 21st until January 3d, 1898.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, December 22d, 1897.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4%) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 22, 1897.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable January 3d, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 24, 1897.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on and after January 3d, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

National Citizens' Bank,
New York, Dec. 24, 1897,
A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after January 3d, 1898.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank,
New York, December 22, 1897.
A dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared payable on and after Monday, January 3, 1898.
[illegible] NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
MILLS BUILDING.
NEW YORK, December 10th, 1897.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:
Whereas, The net earnings of this Company are now on a basis which, after providing for fixed charges and a reasonable cash surplus for contingencies, justify the belief that the Company may, with safety, begin the distribution of dividends on its preferred stock;
And Whereas, The preferred stock certificates of this Company contemplate that any dividends thereon shall be declared and paid quarterly;
Therefore, Be it resolved, that there be, and there hereby is, declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 % on the preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1897, same to be paid January 15, 1898, to the holders of record of the preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on December 21, 1897;
Resolved, That for the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company be closed at 3 P. M. on December 21, 1897, and reopened at 10 A. M. on January 4, 1898.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, December 10, 1897.
The above dividend of 1 % will be payable on January 15, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on December 21, 1897, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for preferred stock will close in New York and in Berlin at 3 P. M. on December 21, 1897, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 4, 1898.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK IN BERLIN,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York.
187TH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
December 23, 1897.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½%) free of tax, payable January 3, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed on and after December 24th, 1897, and reopened January 4th, 1898.
J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

CENTRAL PACIFIC STOCK.
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY will, after Jan. 1, 1898, against delivery of Dividend Warrant No. 33, appertaining to certificates of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, pay to persons presenting the same, ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. of the par value of the stock represented by such certificates, respectively.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.
Metropolitan Street Railway Co.,
(NEW YORK.)
At a meeting held December 21st, 1897, by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business, on Saturday, January 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Tuesday, December 28th, 1897, when the transfer books shall be closed, and be opened on Monday, January 17th, 1898.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Canada Southern Railway Company.
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., Dec. 22nd, 1897.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a didividend of one per cent. upon its capital stock, payable at this office on the first day of February next, to shareholders of record at 3 P. M. on the 31st day of December, when the transfer books will be closed. The books will be reopened on Monday, January 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
ALLYN COX,
Treasurer.

Franklin Trust Company.
DIVIDEND No. 30.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 8th, 1897.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable Jan. 3d, 1898, to stockholders of record on closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. on December 24th, 1897, until 10 A. M. on January 3d, 1898.
JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Co., payable Jan. 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, Dec. 27, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Monday, Jan. 3, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Dec. 31, 1897.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, December 14, 1897.

Columbia Bank,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.
New York, December 20th, 1897.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 21st, 1897, to January 3d, 1898.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Spokane Falls & Northern Railway Company.
Treasurer's Office, Spokane, Washington,
Dec. 16th 1897.
The coupons falling due January 1st, prox., on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds, and the coupons falling due same date on the debentures of this company, will be paid on and after January 3d, 1898, at the Chase National Bank, New York.
J. K. O. SHERWOOD, Treasurer.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 21, 1897.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 3d, 1898.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

United Traction and Electric Company,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., December 9, 1897.
A Dividend of THREE-QUARTERS OF ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 3d day of January, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 4th proximo, inclusive.
F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
New York, December 9, 1897.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable Jan. 15, 1898.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M., Jan. 12, 1898, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 18, 1898.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 24th, 1897.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 21, 1897.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the third day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 21st, 1897.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 5th, 1898.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
New York, Dec. 24, 1897.
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., free of tax, payable January 3d, to which date, from Dec. 31st, the transfer books will be closed.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, December 21st, 1897.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMpany, No. 46 Wall Street, will pay the coupon due January 1, 1898, on the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.
The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.
By A. S. HEIDELBACH, Chairman.

WILL THE EAGLE SCREECH?

Mr. Henry Labouchère, in London Truth, (just received here,) says in discussing the American stock market:

"The beneficial effect of a sober foreign policy upon American business has been fully evident during the past week as a result of Mr. McKinley's common sense Presidential message. The question is whether the American eagle will for some time at least give up the unpleasant habit of screeching which it has developed of late years. Sensational utterances on the Cuban question, for instance, have repeatedly spoiled what might have developed into a strong recovery in business and in the tone of the American market, until finally even the operators who still retained a partiality for Yankee rails were frightened away. Let us hope that the President's massage will usher in a new era of common sense Government in the States. The pronouncement has undoubtedly created a favorable impression."

THOUSAND TO BE FED.

Preparations Being Made for a Barbecue at a Stock Growers' National Convention.

From The Denver (Col.) News, Dec. 21.

The barbecue feature of the National Stock Growers' Convention next month promises to be one of the biggest affairs [illegible] in the West. The committee in charge of the arrangements held a meeting yesterday afternoon and divided up the work of preparation. It was estimated that there would be at least 10,000 people at the barbecue to be fed, and the arrangements are being made upon this basis. The committee decided that they would need:

[illegible] beeves,
[illegible] elk,
[illegible] buffaloes,
[illegible]-five sheep,
[illegible] bears,
[illegible] antelope,
[illegible] thousand pickles,
[illegible] a ton of cheese,
[illegible] thousand loaves of bread,
[illegible] hundred opossums,
[illegible] barrels of yams,
[illegible] hundred kegs of beer.

There will be twenty-five cooks employed and one of the novel features will be the waiters. The committee will send out invitations to 200 of the most prominent men in town, such as D. H. Moffat, Myron Reed, Wolfe Londoner, Mayor McMurray, G. Ross-Lewin, ex-Gov. Grant—in short, all the prominent men who can be induced to put on a white apron and act as waiter for the day. Already some of the above have expressed their willingness to undertake the job, and it is believed that there will be no trouble in getting all of this high class of waiters needed. The barbecue is to be the thing, and the best people of the city are already showing an interest in the affair, which promises to make it a big success.

A Tent for the Feasters.

In order to make sure that the weather shall not interfere, a big circus tent, warranted to hold 10,000 people, has been secured, and will be erected at the stock yards. The railroads will furnish the extra trains needed to transport the people there and back, and the arrangements will be most complete in every way. A barbecue with such a novel bill of fare has never been heard of before. It is to be made the big social time of the convention, where the people of Denver and the cattle men of the West will greet those of the East and get acquainted. The committee, under the leadership of Chairman Ricqles, is enthusiastic, and the barbecue will be as complete as it is possible to make it. Mr. L. [illegible], who has had big experience in barbecues before, will give his personal attention to the arrangements, and there is no question but it will be the success promised.

PRESIDING OFFICERS FROM MAINE.

The State Furnishes Some Very Capable Ones.

Washington Letter to The Bangor Commercial.

Although Speaker Reed presides over the House and Senator Frye, as President pro tem., frequently presides over the Senate, this by no means exhausts the supply of good presiding officers in the Maine delegation. Ample proof of this was had last week, when one day Senator Hale was the presiding officer of the Senate and Representative Dingley the presiding officer of the House.

The Speaker often calls Mr. Dingley to the chair, especially when he wants a good safe man. And Representative Dingley is as much of a success in the Speaker's chair as he is as leader of the House. He is conservative, and, as many people would put it, not easily rattled by the confusion that frequently arises in the House proceedings.

It is humiliating for the Speaker to find a presiding officer of his own selection in a tangle over the rules, making it necessary for him to assume the reins instanter and curb the unruly elements. The fact that Mr. Dingley is called repeatedly to the chair is sufficient to show that his management as a presiding officer is eminently satisfactory.

Senator Hale has the same tact as a presiding officer that he has in engineering matters through the Senate. However, the Senate is not a turbulent body, like the House, and the duties of a presiding officer are less difficult. It was rather significant that when Senator Hale held the gavel last week the Senate passed a large number of pension bills, and the first bills on the long list that was passed affected people in Maine. But Senator Hale is constantly doing those things, so that they have long since ceased to be matters of comment. It is no exaggeration, whatever, to state that there is no other man in House or Senate to-day who is able to accomplish more in the way of National legislation.

State Income Tax in South Carolina.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

Although it is only a few days before the first of the year, there is very little general interest in the important innovation that is then to go into effect in the Tax Department of the State. "From and after the 1st day of January, 1898, there shall be annually assessed, levied, and collected," the act reads, "a tax on incomes." Further down in the act it is stated that the tax is to be levied upon incomes of $2,500 and above.

Some of those responsible for the passage of the act at the last session of the General Assembly say that they are now in favor of its repeal, so there will be likely an effort to repeal the act at the coming session, but as the act now stands it does not reach the average citizen, and the chances are that it will be allowed to remain. There is a great deal more likelihood that the measure would have been killed had the figures been left at $1,200, as they stood at one time in the progress of the measure.

A Canadian Novelist on Canada.

From The Toronto (Ont.) Mail and Empire.

In a letter to Miss FitzGibbon, in which the writer, Mr. Gilbert Parker, the Canadian novelist, refers in complimentary terms to Miss FitzGibbon's Canadian calendar, he writes of Canadians and Canada. He says it is "the best country in the world, the most clean-living, law-abiding, physically healthy, and least nerve-racked community and people of modern times." It is something to be stalwart and righteous of purpose, even if poor and struggling. But "we mauna be proud, for the Laird kens us sae weel, an' we hae oor faults, too!"

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook in a private family; city or country; the best of reference. 452 6th Av., Bird bell.

COOK.—By thorough cook; can serve company dinners; by day or permanently; good references. 432 6th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A few more engagements wanted by the day by a first-class French children's dressmaker. Mme. Balogh, 205 West [illegible]th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; assist with chamberwork; good city reference. M. [illegible], 183 East 23d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing dresses and repairing; buttonholes. Mrs. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Wife, cook and laundress; first-class reference; country. D., 580 6th Av.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—26; clean silver, gentlemen's clothes, windows; furnace; good [illegible] and valet; four years' best personal [illegible] references; moderate wages. Henry, 580 [illegible] Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]—A competent, experienced Protestant [illegible] to take the charge of an elderly lady; [illegible] be highly recommended. Apply at 6 [illegible] 58th St., between 10 and 11, or after [illegible] on Monday and Tuesday.

[illegible]—Competent waitress; German, English or American; assist with chamberwork; [illegible] of four; personal references required; [illegible] 212. Call, Monday, 2 to 4, 30 West [illegible].

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible] solicitor to secure advertisements [illegible] publication. F., Box 151 Times.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William [illegible], foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 262 Morris Avenue, east side, 81.6 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 18 by 70.3 by 17.11 by 70.3, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,808.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BORROWERS ON MORTGAGE..

should apply to the largest lender on mortgage in New York or Brooklyn. LOW FEES for examination and guarantee of title.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $4,500,000

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

TWO FURNISHED FLATS, six rooms and bath; refined; first and fifth; very light; references; $88 and $45. Janitor, 54 West 96th St.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-1aw6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 38th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.
ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.
KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
d27-1aw6mM

LAWRENCE, CORNELIA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIA A. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 238 West Eleventh Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1898.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1897. JOHN P. FAURE, Executor. JAMES E. CHANDLER, Attorney for Executor, 115 Broadway, N. Y. jy12-1aw6mM

PECK, MEHETTABLE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louisa Mix Spencer, Ann Louisa Johnston, Mary Lawton, Eugene Mix, Jane Augusta McFarlan, Mary Ann Peck, Martha Frances Mix Smith, and George Mix, send greeting:

Whereas, Martha A. Hart of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twelfth day of December, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MEHETTABLE PECK, otherwise known as M. HETTA PECK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 31st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
d13-1aw7wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New York City. o25-1aw6mM

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. n22-1awBtilmy28

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d13-1aw6mM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EDOUARD C. FINLAY, Charles J. Finlay, Henry P. Finlay, Isabel Finlay de Navarrete, Marie Louise Sauvalle, Robert H. Finlay, Frederick D. Finlay, and Marie J. Finlay, send greeting: Whereas, PAUL FULLER of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 15th day of May, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ELIZA DE BARRES DE FINLAY, otherwise known as YSABEL DE BARRES DE FINLAY, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 24 day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
d20-1aw6wAJ31 Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and chaperonage for special students. Kindergarten in French and English.

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Berlitz School of Languages Madison Sq., (28th St. & B'way,) N. Y.; 73 Court St., B'klyn; branches in other cities. Best Teachers, best method, moderate terms. Class or private.

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INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY

will reopen after the Christmas holidays on Monday, January 3d, 1898. Individual instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for Prospectus. S. S. PACKARD, President,
23d Street and Fourth Avenue.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 EAST 49TH ST.
Classes and private lessons. Men's class commences Dec. 8th. Dodworth's new minuet.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BIRNBAUM, ROSALIE, or ROSA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Golde Ettinger, Anna Baumgarten, Joseph Kornblum, Theodore P. Birnbaum, Charles Sigmund Birnbaum, Bernard Birnbaum, Natalie Schmeltz, Toni Theophile Infeld, Anna Censor, Joshua Jacob Birnbaum, Heinrich Birnbaum, Max Birnbaum, Rosalie Perlberg, Samuel Birnbaum, Regina Birnbaum, Bertha Lattner, Leo Birnbaum, Siegfried Birnbaum, Bertha R. Berman, Daniel Kleinberger, George F. Kleinberger, Eva H. Schlisky, Deborah Birnbaum-Dembitzer, Anna Rothhirsch, Bertha Schneider, Sigmund Fragner, Joshua Birnbaum, Bertha Baumgarten-Astrich, Leon Bermann, Isaac Hirsch, and to all persons interested in the estate of ROSALIE or ROSA BIRNBAUM or ROSALIE or ROSA BIRNBAUM-HILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 26th day of January, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Mary Helen Kridel, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto af-[L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the sixth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
d13-1aw6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Galinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1897. SARAH DICKINSON, Administratrix. GEORGE W. GALINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City. o11-1aw6mM

IVES, HENRY S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lillian Gertrude Ives, Anne Ives Striker, David E. Austin, Russell Sage, Edward M. Tucke, William Faxon, Jr., Daniel B. Halstead, George Gildersleeve, Judson Harmon, William H. Jackson, Ebenezer C. Jackson, John H. Hankinson, Clara Belle Graham, Channing M. Britton, Charles J. Richter, William Brewster, Frank O. Burridge, Lee S. Burridge, Thomas McKay, Sylvester B. Sage, Louis F. Georger, William Henry Gunther, Franklin L. Gunther, William B. Clark, Frank Haviland, Gorham Manufacturing Company, Lawrence Klosset, Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, Ferdinand W. Chase, John J. Gibbons, Timothy J. Martin, Sarah J. Mead, Park & Tilford, the Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Albert Baer, C. A. Church, Gilbert T. Reeder, Arthur J. Reeder, Ewen McIntyre, Ewen McIntyre, Jr., Walter J. Lee, S. R. Kepler, Thomas Tomlinson, Tiffany & Co., New York Cab Company, Limited, William L. McLane, Franklin H. Knower, William Scott, Cooper & Jarvis, Stephen A. Cooper, Duncan Guiney, the Meriden Britannia Co., James Stroud, William B. Wood, Seymour Horton, the Consolidated Gas Company, Pursell Manufacturing Company, Charles Jones, Walton Oxygen Works, Samuel W. Barde, James E. Ware, Dr. A. Brooks, Ephraim M. Youmans, Charles Thorley, Louise & Co., Margaret Flynn, Marion Davey, John R. Caswell, William M. Massey, Thadeus W. Thrash, Patrick H. Thrash, B. P. Traitel, B. D. Traitel, J. Dansis, Ernest G. Stedman, Davis Collamore & Co., Limited, James H. Shady, and to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY S. IVES, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of George W. Striker, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto af-[Seal.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
THOMPSON & KOSS, Attorneys for Executor, 256 Broadway, New York. d20-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street with said easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly and again parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, upon a certain map entitled "Map of One Hundred and Twenty-eight acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dykeman, deceased, known as the Fort George property, dated September 15th, 1868, R. Ross, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868, as Map 697, and which parcel is distinguished and known thereon as No. 135, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the southeasterly side of Plot No. 134, on said map; thence running southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Plot No. 134, on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running southeasterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 136, on said map, two hundred twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along said centre line on Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.
ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 257 Broadway, New York City.
d27-1aw6wM&W&ja17.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

AT THE "PIANO EXCHANGE,"
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

427 CHERRY STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New York.—MOSES ALLEN STARR, WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, and JONATHAN I. BROOME, as executors of the last will and testament of Egbert Starr, deceased, plaintiffs, against Benedict A. Klein and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the fourth day of November, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by Solomon De Walltearss, auctioneer, on the 30th day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, namely: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Cherry Street, and distinguished on a map of certain lots in said ward belonging to Edward W. Laight, Henry Laight, and others, made by John T. Ludlam, City Surveyor, dated May 27th, 1821, and intended to be filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, marked and designated thereon by the name of "Ed. W. Laight," and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Cherry Street distant about one hundred feet and four inches westerly from the southwest corner of Cherry and Jackson (formerly Walnut) Streets, running thence southerly on a line parallel with Jackson Street and part of the way through a party wall about ninety-two feet and six inches to a line drawn parallel with Water Street, at a distance of one hundred feet therefrom and to a point in said line distant one hundred feet westerly from Jackson Street; running thence westerly along said line twenty-five feet, thence northerly about ninety feet and seven inches to the southerly side of Cherry Street, thence easterly along the southerly side of Cherry Street twenty-five feet and one inch to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less. Said premises being known as street No. 427 Cherry Street.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1897.
PORTE V. RANSOM, Referee.
WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City.

The sale of the above-mentioned premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, December 21st, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, November 30th, 1897.
PORTE V. RANSOM, Referee.
WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City.

The sale of the above-mentioned premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, December 28th, 1897, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1897.
PORTE V. RANSOM, Referee.
WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City.

PLEASANT AVENUE.—SUPREME COURT.—JACOB LEUDEMANN, plaintiff, against ANNA WEYMAN and others, defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 23d day of December, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side or line of Pleasant Avenue, opposite the centre of a party wall, distant seventy-six feet four and one-half inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line or side of Pleasant Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, running thence easterly and parallel with 115th Street, and part of the way through said party wall, ninety-four feet; thence northerly, parallel with Pleasant Avenue nineteen feet seven and one-half inches to a point opposite the centre of another party wall; thence westerly, again parallel with 115th Street, to and through said party wall ninety-four feet to the easterly side or line of Pleasant Avenue, and thence southerly along the same nineteen feet seven and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, be said distances and dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by party of the second part and wife by deed of even date, and to be recorded simultaneously herewith, and this mortgage being given to secure part of the consideration or purchase money for said conveyance.—Dated New York, December 23, 1897.
JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.
D. SOLIS RITTERBAND, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, New York City.
d24-2aw3wF&M&ja14

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 21st day of January, 1898, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-third Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-second Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-second Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-third Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

The lots, pieces, or parcels of land above described are shown on two similar maps, plans, and profiles, accompanied with explanatory remarks, made by the Department of Public Parks, each of which is entitled "Map showing a public park west of Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York," one of which said maps is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and the other of which is filed in the office of the Department of Public Parks in said city.

The said Board of Street Opening and Improvement, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, has determined that the proportion of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park to be assessed upon the property, persons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition and construction of such park shall be twenty-five per cent., or one-quarter of such expense; and said Board has also determined that the area within which such expense shall be so assessed shall be as follows: On the north by Fifty-sixth Street; on the south by Forty-eighth Street; on the east by Ninth Avenue, and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

LOVE, GEORGE R.—The people of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE R. LOVE, as surviving partner of the co-partnership firm of John Swan & Co., send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John T. Sackett, as assignee of above named GEORGE R. LOVE, as surviving partner of the copartnership firm of John Swan & Co., insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger [Seal.] A. Pryor, Justice of the said Supreme Court, at the County Court House, New York City, this fourth day of December, 1897. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
FRANK G. WILD, Att'y for Assignee, 15-17 Beekman St., New York. d6-1aw6wM

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?
SAVE RAILROAD FARES.
SAVE FATIGUE.
THE LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
AMONG THE PINES.
—Balmy and Tonic Air.—
FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH.

Glass inclosed piazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, will be opened in the hotel about January 1st. This department will be under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

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Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York.
WILL REMAIN OPEN THIS WINTER.
A lovely spot for a Winter's sojourn. Arrangements can now be made for any length of time.
THOMAS WETHERAL, Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE SALE, LOUIS LEVY, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 535 Broadway, stock of merchandise, consisting of cloth, trimmings, suits, waists, skirts, jackets, linings, office fixtures, safe, and factory fixtures, by order of H. Hohenstein, Assignee of Julius Friedlander. Felix Jellenik, Attorney for Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and William J. Quinlan, Jr., as Trustees under the last will and testament of Sidney Mason, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and Mary E. Barry, his wife; William Merz, William F. Hayward, Charles Bryan Hayward, Mary E. Robinson, William Kerby, John K. Austin, Thomas Smith, William Roller, Kingan Provision Company, Joseph P. Wintringham, Percival S. Menken, Mortimer M. Menken, Edward Davis, Henry Butler, Stephen W. Gammund, George F. Parsons, and the following-named tenants: John Daly, John Siegel, John Ryan, John Leaycraft, John Gordon, John Kirkman, John Jewhurst, John Hunt, the name "John" being fictitious, said defendants' true Christian names being unknown to plaintiffs, and Jenny Nelson, defendants.—Summons. Action No. 1.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 30th, 1897. W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the defendant Mary E. Robinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the City and County of New York, dated the sixteenth day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at the said City of New York, in the said County and State of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1897.—Dated New York, December 17th, 1897.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. d20-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and William J. Quinlan, Jr., as Trustees under the last will and testament of Sidney Mason, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and Mary E. Barry, his wife; William Merz, William F. Hayward, Charles Bryan Hayward, Mary E. Robinson, William Kerby, John K. Austin, Thomas Smith, William Roller, Kingan Provision Company, Joseph P. Wintringham, Percival S. Menken, Mortimer M. Menken, Edward Davis, Henry Butler, Stephen W. Gammund, George F. Parsons, and the following-named tenants: John Skalarsky, John Dudley, John Lerned, John Halliday, John Hohenstein, John Peyrous, the name "John" being fictitious, said defendants' true Christian names being unknown to plaintiffs, and Jenny Nelson, defendants.—Summons. Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 30th, 1897. W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the defendant Mary E. Robinson: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the City and County of New York, dated the sixteenth day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at the said City of New York, in the said County and State of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1897.—Dated New York, December 17th, 1897.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. d20-1aw6wM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

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Lahn, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 AM	Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM

Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Tues., Jan. 4, 2 P. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

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†Kais. W. II., Dc. 30, 10 AM	*F. Bism'k, Jan. 22, 10 AM
*Normannia, Jan. 4, 10 AM	†Kais. W. II., Feb. 5, 10 AM
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM	*Norman'a, Feb. 12, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9AM | Normannia, Mh. 24, 9AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Palatia, Jan. 1, Noon. | Prussia, Jan. 8, 7 A. M.
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.......Dec. 29	PARIS..........Jan. 19
ST. LOUIS........Jan. 5	ST. LOUIS.........Jan. 26
NEW YORK.......Jan. 12	NEW YORK........Feb. 2

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.

Kensington, Dc. 29, 10 AM	Southwark, Jan. 12, noon
West'land, Jan. 5, noon	Berlin, Jan. 19, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Jan. 1, noon	Servia, Jan. 22, 1 P. M.
Aurania, Jan. 8, 1 P. M.	Campania, Jan. 29, 11 AM
Umbria, Jan. 15, 10:30 AM	Aurania, February 5

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest.
The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.

Seminole, Sat., Dec. 25	Algonquin, Wed., Dec. 29
Iroquois, Mon., Dec. 27	Comanche, Fri., Dec. 31

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

Winter Cruise to the Orient.
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
For further particulars apply to
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

For $490

You can leave NEW YORK by the S. S. NORMANNIA, Feb. 12, and take an extensive first-class tour throughout, of 61 days, visiting EGYPT, the HOLY LAND, ITALY, etc., all traveling expenses being included. Full particulars of this and many other Oriental and American tours from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 Broadway, New York,
or any of their Offices, Branches, or Agencies in the United States and Canada.

FRENCH LINE.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Morton St.

La Champagne....Jan. 1	La Normandie.....Jan. 22
La Bretagne.......Jan. 8	La Champagne...Jan. 29
La Gascogne.......Jan. 15	La Bretagne.........Feb. 5

1st-class passage N. Y.-Paris $80, and upwards.
Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can. 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Gen'l Western Agency, 71 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Dec. 29, Noon	Majestic, Jan. 26, Noon
Germanic, Jan. 5, Noon	Germanic, Feb. 2, Noon
Teutonic, Jan. 12, Noon	Teutonic, Feb. 9, Noon
Britannic, Jan. 19, Noon	Britannic, Feb. 16, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CHINA	Jan. 6, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	Jan. 25, 1 P. M.
COPTIC	Feb. 3, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu	Feb. 12

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50 (Dining Car) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car) 3:50, 4:20 (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,328, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Nov. 14th, 1897.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

To Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:33, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
[From foot of Liberty St.]

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:38, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:05, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily, 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10.45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:10 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:20, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:50, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:20, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions, chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Bethlehem.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 335, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

HISTORY OF 100 YEARS

The First Reformed Church Is Celebrating the Centennial of Presbyterianism in America.

ITS POWER AND PROGRESS

The First Church, Says the Rev. David Steele, to Declare Early in the Century that Slave Owners Should Not Be Admitted to Communion.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in America by the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in West Twelfth Street was begun yesterday in that church, and will be continued during the week.

The church was profusely decorated with flags and streamers, and over the platform there was a silver shield bearing the dates 1797 and 1897 in the upper corners, and lower down the words, "Christ's Crown and Covenant."

When the services were opened there were not very many present on account of the snowstorm, but later on the congregation swelled to larger proportions. The services were conducted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. James D. Steele, and the prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Peebles.

The sermon for the occasion was preached by the Rev Prof. David Steele of Philadelphia, who complemented it with a sketch of Presbyterianism since its organization in Scotland and of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States. The text for his sermon was selected from Isaiah, xiv., and especially the words from verse 14: "God hath founded Zion."

This, the preacher sought to prove, was a prophecy of the Church of Christ, and he quoted many texts from the Old Testament which he claimed foreshadowed the establishment of the Church and its ultimate triumph over its enemies. He spoke very sanguinely of the religious movement among the masses, and pointed to the Christian Endeavorers and other young people's religious societies as proof that God was pouring out His spirit upon mankind.

The clergyman began his history of Presbyterianism with the persecutions of the Scotch Church by James I. and the tyrannies of Charles I. In 1662, the preacher said, ministers had to leave their charges, and later were allowed to return only under restrictions. Those ministers who would not accept the restrictions formed missions and held social meetings among the Covenanters in the fields. It was the Covenanters who passed the resolution declaring that the people could release themselves from allegiance to the King when the latter persecuted them on account of their conscience.

From 1643 there were three important periods in the Presbyterian Church—the meeting of the Westminster Assembly, the organization of the Presbyterian ministry in 1743, and the organization of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia fifty-five years later.

The minister pointed with pride to the action of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at the beginning of this century when it declared that no slave-owner could be admitted to communion, and that at a time when other denominations were strongly upholding slavery. Had those churches followed the initiative taken by the Reformed Presbyterians at the time, the preacher believed that the civil war would never have taken place.

The present Twelfth Street church he said has grown slowly but steadily. The members met originally in a small building in Chambers Street on the site of the present building of the American News Company, and then gradually moved higher up town. The present location has now ceased to be central, and the members are looking for another site further up town, and have placed the present building in the hands of a real estate man for sale.

In the afternoon there were meetings of the Sunday school and of the Christian Endeavorers, and in the evening the pastor gave a history of the congregation.

Services will be held this evening, and to-morrow evening will be guests' night, at which greetings will be received from pastors of neighboring churches. On Wednesday evening prominent missionaries will speak, and on Thursday evening there will be a reception and social reunion.

A pamphlet giving an account of the organization of the congregation, illustrated with half tones of the five pastors and the buildings in which the congregation worshipped, has been prepared. There will also be an exhibition of photographs, documents, and other relics, and among these is one of the historic covenants made in 1643, and signed by Scotch Covenanters, some of whom signed the document with their own blood. The worship of the congregation differs from that of other churches in that they have no instrumental music and sing only Psalms.

A TRIBUTE TO THEIR PASTOR.

The Rev. F. Goodchild Receives a Present from His Congregation.

The congregation of the Central Baptist Church, 220 West Forty-second Street, gave a considerable sum of money as a combined Christmas and birthday present to their pastor, the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, on the occasion of his thirty-seventh anniversary, yesterday. Mr. Goodchild acknowledged the gift at the services yesterday morning. For his regular Sunday morning sermon he took the text, "As thou has sent Me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world," John xvii., 18.

He said that man was the agent of God; that God worked through man to accomplish His ends, and that the amount of good a man might do depended upon the proportion of his ability he turned over to his Maker. Mr. Goodchild made an appeal for a more practical Christianity, a Christianity which would see to the needs of the poor in our cities as well as send the Gospel into the wilds of uncivilized lands.

CHILDREN SING CAROLS.

Chorus of 350 Voices Gathers at Five Points House of Industry.

A special Christmas song service was held in the chapel of the Five Points House of Industry yesterday afternoon, in place of the regular Sunday afternoon exercises. The 350 children of the House of Industry had been formed into a chorus, and for many weeks had practiced Christmas carols, recitations, and responsive services under the direction of S. M. Penfield, the organist of the institution. Superintendent S. M. Barnard of the House of Industry conducted the responsive services.

Christmas services are generally omitted at the House, because it has been found that only a few of the parents and friends of the children will attend. Yesterday's service, however, was well attended. The chorus of child voices showed great perfection under Prof. Penfield's training.

A special collection was taken at the close of the services. Superintendent Barnard said that the House of Industry was never in such financial need as at the present time. There is still due on the construction of the new building, at 155 Worth Street, about $100,000. Of this sum $75,000 has been promised on condition that $25,000 can be raised by collections and subscriptions. A large amount was given during November, but the institution is in great need of the balance of the $25,000.

Small presents will be distributed on New Year's Day, consisting principally of bags of candy.

In Memory of the Rev. Dr. Morais.

A meeting was held in the Jewish Theological Seminary, 736 Lexington Avenue, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to honor the memory of its founder, the Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais, (who died recently after a residence of forty-seven years in this country,) by establishing a Morais professorship. The committee that represented the movement consisted of Daniel P. Hays, Newman Cowen, A. S. Solomons, Moses Ottinger, and Max Cohen. Another committee of fifteen was appointed yesterday to further the work of securing the necessary endowment to establish the Morais chair. The Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes, Dr. Solis Cohen of Philadelphia, a former trustee of the seminary; Daniel S. Hays, President of the Temple Israel congregation, and Henry Allen, spoke in eulogy of Dr. Morais. The Rev. Dr. D. Davidson, the Rev. Dr. Maisner, A. F. Solomon, ex-Register Ferdinand Levy, Frederick Nathan, Cyrus Sulzberger, Joseph Blumenthal, Philip Cowen, and Max Cohen were among those present.

CHRIST AND CITY SOCIETY.

Dr. Parkhurst Asks Women to Think Seriously About Their Obligations.

At the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached from the text: "Jesus answered, 'My Kingdom is not of this world.'" Dr. Parkhurst said in part:

"At a season when the thoughts of men are so generally turned to the advent of our blessed Lord at Bethlehem it would be a blunder—I should almost say a crime—to let this particular morning pass without making it a means of gaining some new hold upon the meaning of the Lord's life and the intention of His ministry.

"There is a great deal of love in the world, and its amount has been increased by the tokens which it has just been making of itself, but these last few days have been so crowded with the interchange of love tokens that it has been surprisingly easy to forget Him whose presence in the world for eighteen hundred years has done so much to soften human hearts, and render those hearts desirous of making to others some expression of the love which his love to us has begun and fostered in us.

"No stringed instrument was ever constructed in such perfection that it would not flat by use, and however much we may say of that still finer ethical instrument which we call the human conscience, that, too, flats by use. It is forever sagging below the key to which it is naturally pitched. We learn to do wrong without feeling the wrong of it, and that means that our deeds are likely to determine our conscience more than our conscience determine our deeds.

"There is no kingdom of Jesus Christ that is not composed of little separate portions of empire lying ensconced, each of them in separate individual human hearts, and when we pray that the kingdom of Christ may come the only thing that we can scripturally and intelligently mean by our prayer is first of all that our own life may become thoroughly loyal to the will of Christ. Ninety per cent. at least of our behavior has a moral character. That is a matter for those of us who bear Christian names to think over with considerable seriousness. For illustration, you are a Christian woman. If you are such your personal relation to Christ as the authority to which you owe your supreme loyalty is with you the first consideration. As a woman living in New York in the midst of your acquaintances, you have what it is strictly proper to call your social obligation. I am not insensible to the right meaning of social ties and friendship to pronounce them with any querying inflection.

"Still, if you are in society, particularly if you are what is called a society woman, considerable of your time, strength, and personal availability is discharged along social channels, and I am only asking whether the appropriation you make of yourself in that way is an appropriation that has been distinctly determined to the quiet of your heart, in the retirement of your own closet, and in fulfillment of your duty as a Christian woman to make your entire life part of the kingdom of Heaven."

FATHER MALONE ON TAMMANY.

He Expresses the Hope that the Catholics of the Administration Will Follow the Church's Teachings.

At the conclusion of the 9 o'clock mass in the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Wythe Avenue, near South Second Street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning, Father Malone, the pastor, spoke on the subject of Greater New York. In referring to the subject, Father Malone said:

"We should all offer prayers to God for the success of Greater New York, so that the promises made by those who were instrumental in consolidating the various cities which compose the greater city will be facts. If such will prove to be the case then the Greater New York will be a blessing to all the people. We must pray that God will give to the rulers of this great city wisdom, and that He will control their actions so that they will render good service to the people.

"Now that Tammany Hall will be at the head of the Municipal Government, and as so many of their leaders are members of the Catholic Church, they should be wise and seek to do good for the public, and not merely to attain their own ends. Good service rendered to the public is of more value to the Catholic Church, when accomplished by one of its adherents, than any other moral action which can be presented.

"I hope they will not forget the moral action and its relation to principle which the Catholic Church teaches, for if they are active in God's work, which is everlasting, they will make good officials, and under their reign the city will prosper. I trust and sincerely hope that this is the spirit which will prevail to make the Greater New York one of the best and grandest cities in this great country of ours, and that when Tammany's term of office is over the actions of its officials will not have reflected upon our Church."

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN

Last Sermon Preached to Masons by Its Founder in the Building, Which Is to be Pulled Down.

The several branches of Freemasons in Williamsburg, who for many years have attended the Christmas service at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, at Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, were present in full force yesterday, it being the last occasion on which they could attend the church in a body, owing to the fact that the building is about to be pulled down to make way for the new East River Bridge. Several clergymen were also present.

The pastor, the Rev. S. M. Haskins, who is the oldest clergyman in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, delivered a farewell sermon, in which he reviewed the history of the old church, which is known as the "School of Bishops," and which he built in 1839. At that time the church society numbered only eighteen communicants, half of whom lived in Maspeth. The church was consecrated in April, 1841, by Bishop B. T. Onderdonk, who then presided over the New York Diocese.

A new structure is to be built on a ten-lot site at the Eastern Boulevard and Brooklyn Avenue.

CONVERTS TO CATHOLICISM.

Record of Recent Changes of Faith Compiled by the Paulists.

Among the recent converts to the Roman Catholic Church, according to the record of such conversions compiled by the Paulist Fathers, are the following:

In England, the Hon. Albert E. Bingham, a son of the Earl of Lucan, and the Hon. Mrs. Albert E. Bingham; Mrs. Herbert Rowbotham, wife of Herbert Rowbotham, of the British South Africa Company; Robert E. Dell, an Oxford graduate and editor of The Surrey Mirror; the Hon. Mrs. Moore Smith and the Viscountess Canterbury, sisters of the Earl of Oxford; in France, Mrs. Terry, formerly Miss Sybil Sanderson, the American opera singer.

The recent converts here include Dr. Grewer, wife, and seven children, Scranton, Penn.; Miss Marion Gurney, a graduate from Wellesley College; Dr. Luke Robinson, San Francisco; C. E. Allen and Frederick Long of Cleveland; Dr. Richard Ralls, San Francisco; Miss Bessie Livingston Webb, matron of the Meriden Hospital, Meriden, Conn.; Clarence Whitaker, Colorado; Henry Augustine H. Boyer, formerly a Presbyterian minister in Chicago, now a student at St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers; the Rev. E. L. Buckley, former rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Newport, R. I., at present engaged in study in Europe for the Roman Catholic priesthood.

YELLOW FEVER NOT THE CAUSE.

Dr. Wilson Says Purser Cochran Died of Heart Failure and Pneumonia.

Under instructions from Dr. Frederick A. Jewett of the Brooklyn Bureau of Diseases, Dr. Ezra H. Wilson, the bacteriologist, yesterday made an autopsy on the body of William H. Cochran, purser of the Clyde Line steamship New York. Mr. Cochran died on Saturday, and Dr. Wesley Sherman, who attended him, said the case was one of yellow fever.

The result of the autopsy was the finding that pneumonia and heart failure were the immediate causes of death. The body was jaundiced. It was, however, impossible to say positively whether there was any trace of a contagious disease, owing to the meagreness of information concerning the case. Dr. Wilson took some material away for more careful bacteriological examination, but does not think he will find any yellow fever germs.

The funeral will be held this morning, and Dr. Jewett ordered that it be private. The room has been disinfected, but the house, which is in Thirteenth Avenue, near Fifty-fifth Street, will not be quarantined. Dr. Jewett says he does not believe the man had yellow fever, and if he did the germs would be killed in this atmosphere.

THE IDEA OF SALVATION

Dr. Joseph Silverman Explains the Jewish Theory of a Messiah at Temple Emanu-El.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN SAVIOR

Common Belief that a Personal Messiah Is One of the Essential Articles of the Hebrew Creed Erroneous—The Fallacy of Faith.

"Who Is Our Savior?" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman's address yesterday at Temple Emanu-El before a large and interested congregation. The preacher said:

"One of the greatest popular errors regarding the Jews is the common belief that one of the essential articles of the Jewish creed is the doctrine of a personal Messiah, who is to be animated of God to save Israel and the world from sin and perdition. On this error was founded the doctrine that Jesus of Nazareth, having fulfilled, as was supposed, the alleged conditions of a Messiah, was the long expected savior of Israel and mankind.

"The fact of the matter is, however, that the doctrine of a personal Messiah or Savior never formed part of the Mosaic religion, and in the sense in which Messiah or Savior is commonly understood never even later became an essential feature of the Jewish creed."

Dr. Silverman then gave the original definition of the word Messiah, which, he said, meant a political deliverer, and dwelt upon the conditions existing in Palestine at the time Jesus came into the world and which made it possible for Him to be hailed not only as a political but also as a spiritual redeemer. Continuing, he said:

"We do not and can not believe in any doctrine of vicarious salvation. No one man can be the savior of any other man, much less of multitudes of men or of the world. The doctrine is simply unthinkable. How can any man save my soul? He cannot even save my body. How can any man atone for my sins? Such a doctrine is merely verbal. It satisfies the imagination and is entirely impractical and barren of results. It is fascinating because it is so easy of acceptance. It relieves us of the burden of our salvation and frees us from distress by the delusion that we are saved. Sad delusion! It requires nothing but faith—no soul effort—no exertion of the will. How easy to have faith in the saving power of another!

Faith Does Not Save Men.

"What an unfortunate delusion! It defeats its purpose! It promises results in the hereafter, and therefore it is so difficult to expose its failures. But of one thing we are certain, that faith does not save men in this world. That very faith in the vicarious salvation prevents this, for it frequently happens that men who possess the faith are weak minded, weak morally, and end in degeneracy. They find happiness in their doctrine and not in self-regeneration. They fail to cherish the finer feelings of the heart and the nobler virtues of the soul, and therefore there sets in a spiritual deterioration, loss of energy, of will, of self-control.

"That doctrine of vicarious salvation has not freed the world from sin or made men better. Not the blood of one martyr or of a million could blot out the stain of one sin or remove from man the inclination to sin. Not all the heroes who have died on battlefields to save the Union have blotted out the idea of secession. They have saved the Union. The sin remains.

"Israel having ceased to be a nation, even beyond the hope of resuscitation, does not to-day hope for a political Messiah. We form to-day merely a religious community, and as such look forward to the salvation of the individual and of the human family from all forms of sin, from falsehood, superstition, ignorance, immorality, skepticism, poverty, and disease. This great object does not contemplate what is usually understood by the doctrine of saving souls—for that doctrine presupposes some imaginary region of future torture from which some religions are solicited to save us.

"Our conception of salvation involves a plan of life that shall save the whole man for this world as long as it is possible to save him. We do not seek so much to reclaim 'lost souls,' which are hard to find and to locate, but to redeem wasted lives before it is too late. For there comes a period in this 'dance to death' which some are dancing when all science, all religion, and all progress are inadequate to save, and the wretch goes visibly to his certain doom.

To Save Lives Israel's Mission.

"Not to save souls, but to save lives, is our mission; to make men able to live better, happier, nobler lives on this earth, irrespective of any future outlook. I believe with Theodore Parker, who, when asked on his deathbed what he thought of the future world, replied: 'One world at a time, my friend.' I believe if we save men for this world we will not run much risk of losing the future world. Our plan of salvation involves nothing mysterious or supernatural. It means, first, the physical salvation, the proper care of the body. The human body should be to us like a sacred temple, which we should keep pure and undefiled, approach with something of awe and reverence, a temple of flesh, dedicated to the highest purposes, the habitation of a divine image.

"But religion in general does not concern itself with these problems. It seeks souls, and leaves the body to shrivel and decay. How much of a soul is there left to save in a putrid body? How can we hope to have a pure spirit in a foul earthly temple?

"Then there is one other kind of salvation not ordinarily contemplated by the religion that merely saves souls—I mean the care of the mind. They have much to tell us of right feelings, right emotions, of loving the true, the beautiful, and the good, but they do not go to the root of all these things. To narrow thought down to theological thinking or Biblical thinking will not suffice. There never was much salvation in the policy of the Church that held men in ignorance, and that made war upon every new thought of science and philosophy. You cannot save the world by chaining the intellect. Religion must include thought-expansion.

"I believe in this religion of the mind, the gospel of science, the revelations of philosophy. One Bible is not enough for the requirements of the mind. Let us not make a fetish of the Bible, and say that it contains the essence of all wisdom, and is the only book of all literatures that should receive the homage of mankind.

Man Must Be His Own Savior.

"This is the general outline for that great redemption of the world from sin, error, and superstition, but how shall it be carried out? Surely not by any one man, living or dead; not by any mere faith in some great ancestor. Will God be our savior? Not God, not any personal Messiah, will save us. Every man must be his own savior. God will help only those that help themselves. Only those shall succeed who intensely desire and make great effort to achieve success. No physician can alone save your life.

"No priest, no missionary, no prophet, no real or imaginary Messiah, can save you—not even God—unless you exert yourself; unless you use those means of body, mind, and morals which will uplift you and make you happier; which will make you correct in thought, charitable in judgment, kindly in action.

"I believe in this salvation of self-help, of self-culture, of enlightenment, of progress. It is the grandest possible religion, excluding nothing, embracing everything, composing all things. That religion means, firstly, freedom for every man, woman, and child. Whoever is a slave cannot help himself, cannot save himself. Break every chain and shatter every yoke.

"It means, secondly, education for all mankind. The more we know, the more instruments we possess by which to grapple with the problems that confront us and narrow our lives. It means, finally, health for all. It is the strong, the wise, the free that can become their own saviors. And it is these who will make health contagious, education universal, and freedom an everlasting possession, in order that all mankind may be saved."

Masons Attend Church.

There was a good representation of Charity Lodge, No. 727, of Masons in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, last evening, on the invitation of the Rev. Karl Schwartz, assistant to the rector of this church. The Rev. Mr. Schwartz, who is also Chaplain of Charity Lodge, preached a sermon relating to the Christian phase of Masonry.

A BARREN CHRISTMAS TREE.

Pathetic Incident in a Tenement—A Poor Old Man's Efforts to Cheer a Dying and Destitute Girl.

While two members of a church relief society were visiting among the poor on Christmas Day they came upon a peculiar and pathetic case. They had been told of a poor girl, destitute and almost alone in the world, who was dying of an incurable malady. Without much difficulty they found this unfortunate person in a cheerless room on the fourth floor of a tenement in Thirty-ninth Street, near Ninth Avenue. The apartment was almost barren of furniture. There was a small stove, a rough wooden table, one chair, and a rude cot on which the invalid lay. A smoky fire made of damp packing stuff, evidently picked up in the street, barely took the chill off the atmosphere, and the sick girl presented a woefully pinched and haggard appearance.

A very old man, thinly clad and emaciated, sat beside the cot. He arose when the two church workers entered the room and passed silently down the dark stairway. After administering such relief as the urgency of the case demanded, the visitors looked about the room to see whether the sick girl was properly supplied with food and fuel. They found a very scant supply of coarse food, and only the damp packing stuff piled behind the stove. Standing upright on the rough kitchen table was a stunted Christmas tree—a small branch lopped off a tree of ordinary size. This bright little bit of evergreen was braced up by two flatirons, but it was utterly barren. There was not even a bit of colored paper on it. It told eloquently its pathetic story of the dying girl's cheerless Christmas.

"Where did you get your Christmas tree?" asked one of the kind-hearted women, in a cheerful tone, although she could scarcely keep the tears back.

"Old Aleck brought it up," gasped the girl, feebly. "He found it in the street, and said that he thought it would seem more like Christmas to me if I could see the evergreens."

"Old Aleck," it was subsequently ascertained was the old man who had been sitting by the girl's bedside. He was a fellow-lodger in the tenement and was as destitute and almost as helpless as the sick girl whom he tried to befriend.

"'Old Aleck' has been sick, too," explained the girl. "But he tries to help me because he knew my grandmother in the old country. He built the fire this morning."

One of the church women hastened down stairs while the other remained to tidy the room, stir up the fire, and endeavor to make the poor invalid's couch a little more comfortable. It was not long before supplies began to arrive. They came from the grocer, the baker, the butcher, and the dairy, and soon they were followed by the purchaser who had several bundles in her arms. In short order a tempting little meal was provided. The forlorn Christmas tree was placed on a firm wooden stand by the window and trimmed with a few pretty trifles. Some substantial presents were laid around its base, and "Old Aleck" was not forgotten.

The poor girl, it is scarcely necessary to say, will no longer be neglected.

MESSENGER BOYS IN A FIGHT.

Their Fines Paid from a Ball Fund Which They Had Collected.

George Patterson, Daniel O'Connell, Charles Bloom, and Louis Levy were messenger boys until Christmas eve, when, with many others, they were laid off, the holiday rush being practically over. They decided that they would replenish their purses by giving a ball and selling tickets to merchants, representing that it was a dance for the messengers' benefit. They made Bloom treasurer. On Saturday night they met at the home of Patterson's sister, May, who lives at 16 Doyers Street, to make final arrangements.

When the four reached No. 16 Patterson found that his sister was entertaining a man not her husband, and he began to upbraid her. The sister retorted in kind, and a wordy war was soon on. Several of the messengers sided with the sister, and said that if Patterson did not stop they would "punch his head." This quickly provoked hostilities, and in a few minutes a general fight was in progress.

Soon after the fight began Detectives Millhausen and Murphy of the Elizabeth Street Station passed the place, and, hearing the strife, started up the stairs. One of the combatants saw them and promptly threw two buckets of coal ashes over the officers. Half blinded and strangled by the dust, the detectives rushed into the room, only to find that the four ex-messengers had fled to the roof. They followed, and as they climbed through the scuttle they were met with more ashes. Finally the four fighters were arrested and locked up. Yesterday morning they were fined $3 each, which Bloom promptly paid from the ball funds. They declared that they would go ahead with their ball.

DIFFER ABOUT WATCH NIGHT.

West Side Pastors Speak For and Against the New Year's Eve Custom.

There is a little controversy between two of the prominent up-town west side churches in regard to watch night services. The pastors of the congregations made reference to the subject in their pulpits yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw of the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and West One Hundred and Fifth Street, in the preface to his sermon made an outspoken attack upon the custom of the Methodist churches of holding watch night services on New Year's Eve. He said that the custom was a sort of dissipation—that it did harm by making people stay away from their beds until after midnight. He added: "By it people are robbed of their sleep and are unfitted for the proper observance of New Year's Day. They go about during the daytime rubbing their sleepy eyes, and in no condition for work or social duties." In the opinion of Dr. Shaw a short religious service in the early evening of the 31st of December or in the daytime of the 1st of January would be much better for all concerned, and fully as acceptable to God.

Dr. Shaw's remarks were listened to with marked attention by his hearers, because it was understood that he had especial reference to Grace Methodist Church congregation, whose place of worship is in West One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. At the same time that the pastor of the West End Church was making his attack upon watch night services, the Rev. Dr. Philip Watters, in Grace Church, was preaching an earnest sermon favoring the observance of what he believed a good old Methodist custom. With considerable warmth he said: "Let us all come together for our watch night service. Let us all bring our unconverted friends—the friends we have loved and prayed for. Let us bring them with us, and pray for them here. Some people seem to think 12 o'clock very late, but I am sure they will not be harmed by remaining in church and watching the old year out and the new year in. Many willingly stay up until long after midnight at secular social gatherings."

It is said that members of the West End Church, more especially the young people of the congregation, have been in former years in the habit of attending watch night services in Grace Church, a custom which is not relished by the Elders of the Presbyterian Church.

CARRIED BURGLARS' TOOLS.

Capt. Price and Policeman Savage Catch Two Men After a Chase.

Patrick Smith, alias McGloin, a stonecutter, of 312 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and William James, alias Holloway, of 2418 Wood Street, Philadelphia, were held in $1,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Deuel in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, on the charge of having burglars' tools in their possession, the complainant being Policeman Savage, of the West Sixty-eighth Street station.

Both men were caught by Capt. James Price and Policeman Savage last Friday afternoon after a long chase in Amsterdam Avenue. The policemen, who were in citizens' clothes, saw the men at Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, and recognized them as "crooks." The men scented danger, and sprang on a southbound car, and were a full block away before Price and Savage could start after them. A florist's wagon, driven by two gorgeously attired negroes, happened along and Capt. Price jumped on it, taking the reins out of the hands of the astonished driver, while Policeman Savage hung on at the rear.

The wagon rapidly gained on the car, and when a half dozen blocks had been traversed, one of the men threw a bundle into the street. Policeman Savage picked this up, and it was found to contain two burglar's "jimmies," besides a number of skeleton keys. The wagon caught up with the car at Seventy-second Street, and the men were arrested.

HELP FOR SHADOWED LIVES

The Rev. Dr. Eaton on Humane Work to be Done in the Poor City Districts.

PHILANTHROPY AND 5 PER CENT

Examples of Practical and Profitable Benevolence in European Cities—Lessons Drawn from the Novel, "The Angel of the Tenement."

"'The Angel of the Tenement,' or, Our Duty to Shadowed Lives" was the topic of the evening lecture of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity yesterday. He said:

"'The Angel of the Tenement' is not a great book. Probably very few within sound of my voice this evening have ever seen it. It was written more for children than for adults, and yet it is more significant than some books which are more ambitious and which exhibit more literary skill. On this evening, so full of Christmas feelings and ideals, it suggests appropriate lessons. The simple tale begins with the advent of the angel in the tenement. A three-year-old child, deserted in an empty room, becomes the charge of the hard-worked inmates of the house. The seamstress, the washerwoman, the 'chorus-lady' become her entertainers. The influence of an innocent and confiding child upon the hearts of those among whom she unexpectedly finds herself forms the subject of the story and gives the author an opportunity to suggest the conditions of life in what we may call our shadowed homes, and the work done by our institutions for the education and for the care of the sick and the poverty-stricken.

"As we read the book, two cities rise up side by side before us, the city of the rich and the city of the poor. The great human interests in both are the same; each has its peculiar sorrows, its peculiar sins; each has its ideals and joys. The outward circumstances of life differ very much. The inward experiences are essentially the same. The citizens in the city of the rich and in the city of the poor are actuated by rest or by unrest; they exhibit courage or cowardice, jealousy and suspicion or good comradeship and confidence, selfishness or self-forgetfulness, purity or impurity, drunkenness or temperance. There are heroes and saints in all walks of life. Christ Himself was born in a manger, of parents in humble circumstances and of straitened means. He lived the life of a carpenter, and while He did the work of His calling formed His soul for the redemption of the world.

Worse than London's Slums.

"Our hearts naturally turn, in these Christmas days, to the shadowed homes of the poor. It is our duty first to understand the facts which confront us. The conditions of life which obtain south of Fourteenth Street and east of the Bowery in this city are a strange commentary on Christian civilization. As is well known, it is the most thickly populated district on the surface of the earth. The worst specimens of houses to be found in the world are there. In the Tenth Ward the population numbers per square mile 357,888. This district, then, is twice as thickly populated as the worst district in London, which has a population of 175,816 to the square mile. Divide the area in our worst district equally, and each of the inhabitants would have 8.6 square feet. Here is a solid phalanx of wretched men and women, crowding on to death. London has seven persons to a house on the average; New York twelve. It is not uncommon to find 100 persons living in a building of three stories and twenty-five feet in width.

"It is not necessary to refer to the awful condition of affairs that existed previous to the commission of 1884. It would hardly be possible for us to imagine the cellars of our city, in which, previous to that time, men and hogs dwelt together in a veritable unsanitary abyss.

"The late Tenement Commission, of which Mr. Gilder was President and Edward Marshall Secretary, carried on some very wise investigations, and was instrumental in bringing about some marked improvements over the recent condition of our shadowed homes. In the condemnation of Gotham Court and the closing of the iron doors of the Single and Double Alley the Health Board made a most decided forward movement. No worse slum has ever existed than this. But public opinion is spasmodic. We may say what a well-known Englishman said of the English people: Once in a while they become 'outrageously' virtuous, and then for a long period they seem to forget that virtue exists. It is necessary constantly to inform and educate public opinion.

Causes Should Be Removed.

"Again, it becomes our duty to remove the causes of shadowed homes. England has shown us in Liverpool and London, where millions of dollars have been expended in the clearing away of slum districts and the building up of model tenement houses, how there may be a union of business and philanthropy. Glasgow, Birmingham, Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, and Budapest have followed in the same line of progress. The result has been, in Liverpool that the rents have been reduced in the tenement houses 40 per cent., and the investment has paid 5 per cent., while arrests for crime within these districts have decreased 20 per cent. In Birmingham the death rate was reduced 47 per cent., and 2,400 lives in the district were saved. The principle of Peabody, who gave $75,000 for model tenements, was 'philanthropy and 5 per cent.' The avarice of house owners who receive an average profit of 12 to 20 per cent. in evil tenements, must be broken down. In some cases these shadowed homes pay 100 per cent. Respectable real estate is content with 5 to 6 per cent., the Astors receiving but 4½ per cent. It is our duty to shame these misers into 'philanthropy and 5 per cent.'

"But there is a higher duty which we owe to shadowed homes. We are under obligation to alleviate present evils by cultivating appreciation of the real worth of those who live under the shadow. The poorest and the vilest man has God's mark upon his soul. Some of those upon whom we are inclined to look with suspicion have in some time of storm and stress shown themselves more heroic and more tender-hearted than their more fortunate brethren. The hands which are extended to help in times of sickness or of starvation are the hands of the day laborers, those whose manners may be rough and their speech untutored, yet who have the love of man in their hearts.

Necessity of Personal Contact.

"But most essential of all is the necessity of personal contact. We may not be able to give of gold and silver, but we may give ourselves. A simple touch of the hand, a broken word of sympathy, will often do far more than power or wealth. It has been said that a well-known pastor could get $1,000,000 from his church, but could not get personal Christian service. It may be said, whether this be true or not, that the only conclusive evidence of a man's sincerity is that he gives himself for a principle. We are recognizing more each year the necessity of this personal contact with the ignorant and the unfortunate. As a result, university and college settlements, kindergartens, mothers' meetings, history clubs, fresh-air funds, penny provident associations, industrial schools, and social clubs are being established.

"Chalmers in Edinburgh established a mission in a tanloft, which had been the scene of fourteen murders. In five years a self-supporting church, an industrial school, a washing house, and a savings bank had grown up, where one-quarter of the people before had been on the poor roll, and these same people contributed to benevolent work $350 a year. Gov. Washburne used to give three hours every week to a Bible class. We are told of a merchant in Glasgow who resigned his seat in Parliament because he would not imperil his work among the poor. Earls and Lords, gentlemen and ladies, scholars and men of affairs, aristocrats and democrats alike are devoting their lives more and more in the simple faith of Christ to the teaching of the ignorant and the recovery of the poor and sick. We have been long seeking for Christ. With Lowell we have sought Him in the home of wealth, in the forum of power, and in the cathedral, and have found Him not, and at last we have come to say with the great poet:

"I knelt and wept; my Christ no more I seek;
His throne is with the outcasts and the weak.'"

Observed the Feast of Light.

The congregation of the Temple Israel, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, observed Chanuka, or the Feast of Light, yesterday afternoon at the Harlem Music Hall, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The hall was crowded with members of the congregation, who listened for two hours to a number of vaudeville entertainers provided for the afternoon by the music hall proprietors.

Good morning, did you get it?

If not, we have it here ready for you.

If bought here and you don't like it, change it; or get your money back—we'll never tell.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man and boy.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FOR YOUTHFUL PATRIOTS.

Organizing a Junior Auxiliary to the Daughters of the Revolution.

At the last annual meeting of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution it was suggested that interest in the society and its principles might be increased by the organization of a junior rank to take in those who by reason of youth are not eligible to the older body. A resolution was adopted authorizing the formation of a Junior Auxiliary. The work of organization and oversight of the auxiliary was intrusted to a committee of which Miss Sarah E. Hunt of Massachusetts, Second Vice President, was made Chairman. The committee consists of the State Regents ex officio, and the following members: Mrs. Edward F. Church, New Jersey; Mrs. Henry N. Sheldon, Massachusetts; Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, Secretary, 88 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York City, and Miss Mary A. Kent of Pennsylvania.

Membership in this Junior Auxiliary is open to daughters under eighteen and to sons under twenty-one years of persons lineally descended from an ancestor who (1) was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Continental Congress, Legislature, or General Court of any of the Colonies or States; or (2) rendered civil, military, or naval service under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or of the Continental Congress; or (3) by service rendered during the War of the Revolution, became liable to the penalty of treason against the Government of Great Britain, provided that such ancestor always remained loyal to the cause of American independence.

The Junior Auxiliary is especially designed for the children of members of the patriotic societies, its chief object being to interest them in the study of the history of our country and its institutions, and thus prepare them for enlightened and useful citizenship, and to inspire them with reverence and love for our flag and devotion to the principles for which it stands. The committee for the younger branch announces that it is now prepared to receive applications for membership. A number of members have been enrolled already in this neighborhood, the youngest being a girl three years old.

LONG HOURS OF DRUG CLERKS.

An Effort Will Be Made to Have Their Time on Duty Shortened by Law.

The Druggists' League for Shorter Hours has during the last week collected data that will be used in its appeal to the next Legislature for a law providing for a limit of ten hours a day for the work of druggists and drug clerks. The league will also bring to the attention of the January Grand Jury the fact that the majority of drug clerks are compelled by their employers to sleep on cots in the rear of their places of business. This requirement, the league asserts, often results in the mistakes made in putting up prescriptions, and two fatal cases that occurred last week are cited. They are the deaths of Solomon Levin of 5 Christie Street, and Ruth Schulaag of 442 East Eighty-eighth Street on last Thursday. The Druggists' League will report to the Grand Jury that these deaths and many others were due to the fact that the clerks are worked from fourteen to sixteen hours, and that they are compelled to arise from their cots on a moment's notice to mix prescriptions.

President Wilson of the Board of Health is in favor of the bill, and the Mayor of Greater New York will be asked for his indorsement. Two meetings were held last week by the league in conjunction with health associations of the city. The Social Reform Club has taken up the matter, and has instructed Ernest H. Crosby and James B. Reynolds, its delegates to the Joint Convention of the American Federation of Labor and the Workingmen's State Assembly at Albany, Jan. 11, to work for the passage of the bill. The officers of the league on Jan. 12 will make an exhaustive report.

HENRY GEORGE MEMORIAL FUND

A Report and an Appeal from the Committee in Charge of It.

The committee having charge of the Henry George Memorial Fund issued yesterday a report to the public on the progress thus far made, and a further appeal for subscriptions to complete the fund. The report was signed by Mayor Strong, as Chairman, and George Foster Peabody, Secretary and Treasurer. It says:

"More than $13,000 has already been subscribed, but this sum ought to be largely and promptly increased. The recognition of the genius, public spirit, and self-sacrifice of Henry George has been universal and most gratifying. But we would again remind the public that the sacrifice made by Henry George was a real one. It involved his renunciation of wealth and prosperity, and the general appreciation of this fact ought to be evidenced by widespread contributions to the fund in honor of his memory, and for the benefit of his widow, from all classes and conditions of men. The committee gives below a list of subscribers to the amount of $100 and over up to the present time. Subscriptions, whether large or small, will be gratefully received and promptly acknowledged, and should be remitted directly to the Treasurer of the fund, George Foster Peabody, 27 Pine Street, New York."

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

Seth Low	$1,000	Tom L. Johnson	$1,000
T. F. Walker, Birmingham, Eng.	1,000	Joseph Pulitzer	1,000
August Lewis	500	Andrew Carnegie	1,000
T. G. Shearman	500	Isidor Straus	500
C. S. Smith	250	J. P. Cranford	500
Anson P. Stokes	250	J. Kennedy Tod	250
Samuel B. Clarke	250	E. M. Shepard	250
James Gaunt	250	S. Mendelson	250
James C. Carter	250	James A. Herne	250
William E. Dodge	250	"Admirer"	250
John S. Kennedy	250	C. S. Fairchild	250
Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, Brooklyn	200	Elihu Root	100
Francis L. Stetson	100	James Speyer	100
G. F. Peabody	100	Joseph Larocque	100
R. R. Bowker	100	Horace White	100
E. T. Dyer	100	A. A. Healy	100
W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.	100	John R. Waters	100
Read Gordon	100	A. B. Farquhar	100
Dr. W. Mendelson	100	Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Mills	100
W. S. Kahnweiler	100	Alphons Lewis	100
		Eugene Lewis	100
		E. H. Crosby	100

Broke Woman's Jaw with His Fist.

Michael Nolan and John Mason, who live at 330 East Thirty-fifth Street, and had been drinking together all the afternoon, quarreled and fought last night. Mrs. Mary Moran got between them, and was struck such a powerful blow by Nolan that her jaw was broken. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Nolan was locked up.

Suicide in a Lodging House.

John E. Martin, a machinist, committed suicide yesterday at 274 Bowery, a lodging house, by taking poison. It is said that he was despondent over the recent death of a sister and brother.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's Theatre, Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees at 2. Every night this week, and Saturday Matinee. Holiday Production of THE GEISHA. Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Julius Steger. **Special Wednesday Matinee MISS ADA REHAN in TAMING THE SHREW. **Next week: Special production of As You Like It. Miss REHAN as ROSALIND.

SEIDL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT THE ASTORIA, 5th Av. and 34th St. Fifth Concert THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M. SOLOISTS: MME. LILLIAN BLAUVELT and MR. J. WILLIAMS. Ticket office at 2 WEST 33D STREET open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also at Tyson's Theatre Ticket Office, Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and F. Ruhlmann's, 111 Broadway. CARL LOEWENSTEIN, Concert Director.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. TUESDAY AFT., DEC. 28, AT 3:00. One Matinee Organ Recital Only. GUILMANT. Vocalist, Mme. EMMA JUCH. Res. Seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Direction: The Henry Wolfsohn Musical Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL. 25th Season, 1897-98. Oratorio Society. Walter Damrosch, Conductor. ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE The Messiah. SECOND Aft. Concert Dec. 29 at 2. SECOND Evg. Concert Dec. 30th at 8. SOLOISTS: Sopr., Clementine De Vere. Contr., Mrs. Carl Alves. Tenor, Ellison Van Hoose. Basso, David Bispham. Full chorus by Oratorio Society. Reserved Seats, 75c. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Now on sale at box office.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. HELENE MORA, McINTYRE and HEATH, WILLIAMS and WALKER, CHAS. R. SWEET, THE GREAT GAUTIER, La Table Parlante, the 5 Castilians; Jessie, Equestrian Baboon, the Randelles, Deaves' Merry Marionettes, others. Afts., 15c., 25c. Open Noon New Year.

Proctor's High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11. 25c. 50c. NANCE O'NEIL AND McKEE RANKIN. "Oliver Twist"; Auguste Van Biene, "An Old Love Song"; Living Pictures, the Bunns, Comedy; "The Storm Dance"; French Novelty; 40 other stars. Sat. (New Year's) open from 9:30 A. M. to 11 P. M.

BIJOU Broadway & 30th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. MAY IRWIN JOIN THE GLAD TUMULT TO SEE AND HER CO. IN THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL.

Holiday EDEN MUSEE Attractions. TIME TABLE. 11 A. M. World in Wax—New Groups. 1, 2, 4, 5. Cinematograph—New Views. 2:30. Hungarian Band Concerts. 3. Marionettes Christmas Pantomime BEAUTY and the BEAST. 8 and 10. Cinematograph—2d Series. 8:30. Hungarian Band Concerts. 9. Till's Royal Marionettes in HUMPTY DUMPTY. To-day every child gets Palmer Cox's Brownie book.

BROADWAY THEATRE. "Stirring songs and dainty ballads."—Herald. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2. BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA COMPANY in De Koven & Smith's emphatic success, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK 66TH STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE. Open to the public daily except on Mondays.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 5th Av. OIL PAINTINGS AND PASTELS by Antonio Mancini, also the fine collection of DUTCH WATER COLORS by foremost artists of the Dutch School. Daily December 20 until January 4. Galleries open to the public 8:30 A. M. until 6 P. M. Gustav Sues, Firm Maison Arts, The Hague, Holland.

American Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2 P. M. 42d St. & 8th Av. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF. Sat. Mat., 2. 25c., 50c.; Wed. Mat., 25c. Ev'gs 8:15. ENTIRE lower floor, 75c.; 1st balc., 50c.; 2d balc., 25c., (opera chairs and elev'rs.) Jan. 3—IL TROVATORE in English. Seats now ready.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, Cor. 38th St. LAST WEEK. EVE. 8:20. MAT. SAT. N. C. GOODWIN—AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. NEXT WEEK—JULIA MARLOWE. (First Week) AS YOU LIKE IT.

Wallack's Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat. at 2. LAST WEEK. A WARD OF FRANCE. Jan'y 3d—"The Salt of the Earth."

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d St. Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman...... Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday. The Princess AND The Butterfly.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat. Positively Last 7 Times ANNA HELD Big Vaudeville Bill. CHARMION—THE SENSATION. This week only—(CHAS.) KID McCOY.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. THE NANCY HANKS. Something new to laugh at. MARIE JANSEN and Their FRANK TANNEHILL, JR., Company. Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday.

EMPIRE THEATRE. LAST 6 NIGHTS. JOHN DREW LAST WED. AND SAT. MAT. A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE. Tues., Jan. 4.—Empire Theatre Co.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. MAUDE ADAMS THE LITTLE MINISTER. Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Praise fails to do it justice. "THE WHITE HEATHER." Mats. Wed. & New Year's, 2. Eve. 8:15.

CASINO! First Time To-night! Curtain Rises Promptly 8:10. The Telephone Girl. The Paris Musical Success, Introducing Mr. Louis Mann and Miss Clara Lipman.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL. Sunday Mats. Wed. & Sat. Concert. POUSSE CAFE. BESSIE CLAYTON In her famous dances. In Olio: FELSON & ERROL and JNO. E. DREW.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, B'way and 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES...... Manager. CHARLES COGHLAN in the Great success, THE ROYAL BOX. Evenings at 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.

Manhattan Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Professional Mat. Thursday. Edward E. Rice's Production. The BALLET GIRL. 50th perf. of The Ballet Girl, Jan. 31. Souvenirs.

HOYT'S THEATRE, 24TH ST., Near B'way. Last 6 Nights, at 8:30. Last Saturday Mat. 2:15. HOYT'S A STRANGER IN NEW YORK. Next Monday, Ward & Vokes in "The Governors."

Herald Sq. The. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID." Sunday, Jan. 2—Col. R. G. Ingersoll in new lecture.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. THE RAYS IN A "HOT OLD TIME."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. JULIE KOPACSY and a Star Cast in Suppe's charming operetta, "THE MODEL."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Chas. Frohman's Comedy "NEVER AGAIN."

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Andrew Mack. AN IRISH GENTLEMAN.

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1897. EIGHT PAGES.

Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 25, 1897.

Range for Year 1897.		Closing Dec. 24.		Net Ch'ge for Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Week Ending Dec. 25.				Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For Week End. Dec. 25, 1897.
Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Ask'd		Total Sales Week Ending Dec. 25, 1,092,701		Date.	Per Cent.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.		
160 Oct. 5.	150 Feb. 10.	158	160	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	2	155	160	155	158½	150	18
26⅝ Sep. 12.	9½ May 28.	23⅛	23½	− ¼	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	....	..	23¼	23¼	22¾	23¼	12¼	1,150
80½ Sep. 1.	52¾ Feb. 15.	75	76	+ ¼	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	....	..	75⅝	76	75⅝	76	52	319
118½ Nov. 19.	110 Jan. 5.	116	118	+ ½	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '97.	3	117	117	117	117	111	202
15⅝ Aug. 5.	6¼ Nov. 23.	6⅞	7¼	− ⅝	American Spirits Manufacturing	28,000,000	....	..	7⅜	7⅜	6½	7	11¾	1,800
35 Aug. 5.	15 Dec. 24.	16⅞	16⅞	− 2¼	American Spirits Manufacturing pf.	7,000,000	....	..	18½	18½	15	16⅞	25¾	3,300
159¾ Sep. 3.	109⅛ Mch. 29.	141⅛	141¼	+ 2⅜	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Oct. 2, '97.	3	138¾	141⅝	137⅝	141½	110½	139,041
121½ Sep. 14.	100¼ Jan. 7.	112¾	113½	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Oct. 2, '97.	1¾	112⅞	113	112⅝	113	101	386
93⅜ Aug. 12.	86 Mch. 4.	90	91½	− ⅛	American Tel. & Cable Co.	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '97.	1¼	90	90	90	90	88	171
96⅜ Aug. 9.	67½ Feb. 15.	87¾	87⅞	+ 1⅝	American Tobacco	17,900,000	Nov. 1, '97.	2	86½	88	85½	87⅞	78¼	7,191
17 Sep. 18.	9½ Apl. 19.	13	13¼	− ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	....	..	13¼	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	...	2,931
35¼ Sep. 18.	17½ Apl. 19.	30⅛	30⅜	− ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	119,657,300	....	..	30⅞	31	30	30⅜	...	10,124
21½ Sep. 20.	9 July 10.	13½	13⅞	+ ¼	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	..	13⅞	15	13½	14	15¼	7,805
9½ Sep. 20.	3 May 22.	6	7	..	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf.	20,000,000	....	..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...	240
16½ Aug. 17.	3⅞ Oct. 28.	4½	4¼	+ ¼	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	....	..	4⅞	4⅞	3⅞	4⅞	11	22,044
37 Sep. 18.	18⅝ Jan. 7.	34½	34⅝	+ 2	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	....	..	32½	35⅞	32	34¾	19¼	15,001
137 Sep. 13.	85 Jan. 7.	117½	118½	+ 1⅛	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	117⅞	118¼	117¼	118	88¾	715
8¼ Dec. 16.	¾ June 16.	6½	7	− 1⅛	Brunswick Co., 2d in. pd.	5,000,000	....	..	7⅞	7⅞	6¼	6⅝	...	5,400
25⅝ Sep. 20.	16 May 14.	23	26	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	....	..	22	22	22	22	...	100
62⅛ Sep. 10.	44½ Jan. 13.	52½	53	− 2½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 2, '97.	1	56	56	52	52½	46	1,945
82 Dec. 16.	46½ Mch. 29.	81⅛	82½	− ¾	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	81¾	81½	81¼	81¼	...	600
63 Dec. 10.	50½ Oct. 11.	61	62	− ½	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '97 65c.		61	62½	61	61½	...	800
18 Sep. 28.	7½ Apl. 20.	11½	12¼	..	Central Pacific	67,275,500	July 1, '97.	½	10½	10½	10½	10½	...	150
27⅛ Oct. 30.	15⅝ Mch. 29.	22⅛	22¼	+ ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,497,500	....	..	21⅞	22¼	21¼	22¼	16	3,630
168 Mch. 10.	152½ July 27.	101	...	..	Chicago & Alton	18,751,100	Sept. 1, '97.	1¾	162	163½	162	163½	...	35
102¼ Sep. 20.	69⅝ Jan. 5.	100¼	100⅜	+ ⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Dec. 15, '97	1¾	99¾	100½	98⅝	100⅜	70¾	80,852
103 Sep. 14.	95 Nov. 8.	100	102	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	4,830,700	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	100	100	100	100	...	100
20⅝ Aug. 12.	8⅝ June 23.	15¼	15⅛	− ½	Chicago Great Western	20,880,245	....	..	16	16¼	14⅝	15⅝	4⅞	37,880
43 Sep. 20.	31½ Aug. 26.	35½	36	− ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A	11,157,000	....	..	35¾	35⅞	33⅜	35⅞	...	686
13 Aug. 31.	8 Oct. 29.	8⅝	9	− ⅝	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	....	..	9⅛	9⅛	8½	8½	...	760
38¼ Sep. 1.	26 Nov. 8.	30	32	+ ⅝	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	8,883,750	....	..	31	31	31	31	...	167
102 Sep. 15.	69½ Apl. 19.	95⅝	95⅛	− ½	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	46,027,261	Oct. 21, '97.	3	95⅝	96	94⅝	95⅝	73⅛	54,449
146 Sep. 4.	130½ Mch. 6.	142½	143	+ ⅝	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	30,792,900	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	142	142¼	142	142½	130⅝	730
132¼ Sep. 15.	101⅜ Apl. 19.	121⅝	121⅝	+ ½	Chicago & Northwestern	39,086,383	July 6, '97.	2½	121¼	122	120⅛	121½	101½	4,670
97¼ Sep. 20.	60¼ Apl. 19.	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1	90⅝	91¾	90	91½	66	23,497
41½ Sep. 15.	21½ June 1.	34¾	35¼	− ⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,987,835	Aug., '93.	1½	35⅛	35½	34⅜	34⅞	25¾	1,461
86½ Sep. 8.	63 June 16.	80	85	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	Apl. 1, '97.	1¼	83½	83½	83½	83½	...	10
168½ Sep. 8.	161 Apl. 30.	168	...	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	Sep. 1, '97.	1¾	167	167	167	167	...	2
27⅞ Sep. 14.	15¼ June 28.	24⅞	25	+ 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000	May, '93.	1½	23	25	23	25	24¼	3,810
18 Jan. 18.	1½ Apl. 30.	6¼	6⅝	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. pd.	47,000,000	....	..	5½	6⅝	5⅜	6⅝	5	505
18 Jan. 18.	1½ Apl. 30.	5¼	5⅝	..	Columbus, Hocking Val. & Toledo	11,696,300	....	..	4⅞	5¼	4¾	5	17¼	800
46 Jan. 1.	14 Aug. 3.	15	17	− 2	Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	15	15	15	15	52¾	260
241½ Sep. 16.	136½ Jan. 2.	182	183	+ 1½	Consolidated Gas	36,230,000	Dec. 15, '97.	2	181¼	183⅝	180½	183	141	7,035
41½ July 19.	28 Nov. 8.	30	32½	..	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	....	..	33	33	32⅜	32⅜	...	23
90½ July 20.	80 June 16.	87	88½	− 1½	Consolidated Ice pf.	3,500,000	Aug. 14, '97.	6	89	89	88½	88½	...	331
123 Sep. 18.	99⅝ Apl. 11.	112	113	− ½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¼	113½	113½	112½	113¼	121	1,216
164 Apl. 12.	146½ May 20.	156	157	− ¼	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '97.	1¾	156	157	156	157	...	1,202
14⅝ Aug. 14.	9½ Apl. 20.	11½	12¼	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	....	..	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	...	35
50½ Aug. 10.	36 Apl. 26.	46½	46¼	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	23,650,000	July 15, '97.	1	46	46	45⅞	46	42	504
14⅝ Aug. 14.	9¼ Apl. 20.	11⅞	12⅛	− ¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,000	....	..	11½	11½	11½	11½	...	120
132½ Sep. 17.	101⅜ Jan. 2.	124	125	..	**Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.**	7,988,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	125	125	125	125	100½	652
19 Sep. 16.	11½ Apl. 19.	14½	15	..	**Erie**	100,000,000	....	..	15½	15⅛	14⅝	15	14⅝	640
46⅝ Sep. 16.	27 Apl. 19.	38⅝	39	+ 1¼	Erie 1st pf.	30,000,000	....	..	38⅝	39	38	39	...	3,906
25⅝ Aug. 12.	15½ May 24.	20	20½	..	Erie 2d pf.	16,000,000	....	..	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	...	102
14¼ Aug. 30.	9½ Aug. 5.	...	...	− 1	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,398,200	....	..	12	12¼	12	12	...	300
49 Oct. 13.	31 July 29.	...	...	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	6,342,000	1893.	2	49	49	42	42	...	200
20 Sep. 2.	10 Aug. 14.	...	...	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	....	..	19½	19½	18	18½	...	90
41⅜ Sep. 15.	28⅝ May 17.	33⅞	34	+ ⅝	**General Electric**	30,460,000	Aug., '93.	2	33⅛	33⅞	33	33⅞	31⅛	3,455
30 Dec. 10.	25 Dec. 9.	26	27	− 1½	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	....	..	28	28½	26½	26⅝	...	1,300
110⅜ Aug. 7.	91¼ Apl. 10.	103⅜	104	− ½	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sep. 1, '97.	2½	104½	104⅝	103½	103⅝	98½	2,332
97 Aug. 7.	*90 Dec. 20.	91	96	..	Illinois Central, leased line	10,000,000	July, '97.	2	90	91	90	91	...	67
50 Aug. 30.	29½ Apl. 29.	48	49	+ 7	Illinois Steel Co.	18,650,635	July, '96.	1½	47	49	47	48	...	2,050
41⅜ Sep. 4.	28 June 8.	31½	33	..	Iowa Central pf.	5,569,376	Apl. 1, '92.	1	33	33	33	33	26	35
29⅜ Sep. 10.	17½ Dec. 20.	20	20¼	− 1⅛	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	19,863,000	....	..	20⅝	21¼	17½	20⅞	...	7,716
4⅞ Aug. 12.	2 Feb. 27.	2⅝	4	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	....	..	2½	2½	2½	2½	...	6
49⅝ Aug. 31.	22 May 4.	44½	45	− ¼	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	....	..	43⅝	44⅝	43⅝	44½	24⅝	1,300
96 Aug. 31.	70¼ Mch. 24.	90	91	..	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '97.	3½	90½	90½	90½	90½	75	40
22½ Sep. 20.	13 May 11.	16⅞	17⅞	+ 1½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	..	15⅞	17½	15⅝	17½	16⅝	400
79⅞ Sep. 20.	58¼ Apl. 11.	71⅞	72½	+ ⅝	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1¼	71⅝	72¼	71⅝	72¼	69	358
181 Sep. 16.	152 Jan. 2.	171	174	− ⅜	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Aug. 2, '97.	3	173	173	173	173	153⅝	201
55 Jan. 8.	38 Dec. 15.	38	40	− 1½	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	38	39½	38	39½	42	870
63¾ Sep. 8.	40½ Apl. 19.	56⅝	57	− ⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	..	57	57⅞	56⅛	56⅞	47⅞	12,610
113 Sep. 10.	81⅞ May 6.	109⅞	109½	+ 4⅝	**Manhattan Con.**	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1	104¾	109⅝	103⅝	109¼	87¼	150,124
132 Dec. 24.	90⅝ Oct. 16.	131⅝	132	+ 9⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Oct., '97.	1¼	123	132	123	132	...	33,082
2⅝ Aug. 13.	1 Nov. 29.	1	1½	..	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	....	..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1	1	100
111½ Sep. 6.	90 Jan. 28.	102	103	− ⅜	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Aug. 2, '97.	2	101⅜	103¼	101⅜	103	92	742
31½ Sep. 16.	16 May 14.	25¼	26½	− ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	....	..	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅝	18½	310
60 Aug. 31.	38 Apl. 14.	58	59	+ ⅝	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '96.	1½	58	58½	58	58½	...	300
16⅞ Sep. 16.	10 Apl. 19.	13	13¼	+ ⅜	**Missouri, Kansas & Texas**	52,450,000	....	..	13⅛	13½	13⅛	13½	12⅝	200
42 Sep. 15.	24⅝ Apl. 19.	36¼	36⅞	− ½	**Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.**	13,000,000	....	..	36⅝	36⅞	35⅞	36⅜	27⅞	1,905
40¼ Jan. 7.	10 May 6.	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜	Missouri Pacific	47,442,375	1891.	3	34½	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	19½	22,174
32 Aug. 19.	18 June 3.	28⅞	28⅞	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	....	..	28	28	28	28	...	50
*178½ Dec. 13.	162½ June 11.	168	170½	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '97.	3½	170	170	170	170	162	8
44 Sep. 10.	21½ Feb. 16.	36	36⅞	+ 1⅝	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Oct. 17, '95.	1	34⅝	36½	34	36⅝	23	5,540
109⅝ Sep. 10.	88⅝ Feb. 18.	104½	105⅝	+ 1	National Lead Co. pf.	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¾	104	105	104	105	86	466
25½ Aug. 31.	10 May 18.	16⅝	17⅞	..	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sep. 16, '95.	1	17	17	17	17	13	100
90 Sep. 30.	51½ Mch. 30.	65	78	..	National Starch 1st pf.	2,219,400	Nov. 1, '97.	2	76	76	76	76	...	40
103¼ Jan. 19.	68⅞ May 24.	97½	98	+ 2⅝	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1	95½	98⅛	96⅜	97⅝	90¼	30,943
115½ Sep. 16.	92½ Feb. 18.	107⅝	107½	− ⅜	New York Central	100,000,000	Oct. 15, '97.	1	107⅝	107⅞	106⅝	107⅝	93½	4,178
185½ Sep. 20.	160 Feb. 11.	181½	186	− 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,636,500	Sep. 30, '97.	2	182	182	182	182	...	199
17⅞ Sep. 3.	11 Feb. 11.	13½	13⅝	− ⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	....	..	13	13	13	13	...	526
81½ Sep. 4.	67⅝ Feb. 15.	65	75	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mch. 2, '96.	5	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	71	5
20 Oct. 2.	6½ May 28.	19	20	+ ⅝	New York, Susquehanna & Western	13,451,600	....	..	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	8½	760
45 Sep. 17.	18⅝ May 20.	33	34	..	New York, Sus. & Western pf.	12,951,100	1893.	2½	34⅞	35¼	33⅞	34⅞	23	3,521
48⅛ Dec. 15.	22½ May 5.	47	48¼	− ⅛	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	....	..	48⅛	48½	47½	48½	...	2,026
6½ Aug. 13.	3⅝ Apl. 20.	4½	4⅝	..	North American	39,733,600	....	..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	250
22⅝ Dec. 15.	11 Apl. 19.	21½	21⅝	− ½	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	....	..	21⅛	22⅛	21	21½	13½	24,221
61⅝ Dec. 15.	32½ Jan. 5.	59⅝	59⅝	− ½	Northern Pacific pf.	75,000,000	....	..	60⅝	61	58⅝	59⅝	31⅝	46,815
17⅞ Dec. 18.	12 Nov. 8.	17½	18	− ½	**Oregon Improvement, 4th in. pd.**	7,000,000	Aug. 1, '90.	..	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	...	600
10½ Jan. 11.	3⅛ Nov. 29.	3⅞	5	+ ⅝	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	....	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	10½	395
20⅞ Sep. 11.	12⅜ Apl. 19.	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜	Ontario & Western	58,118,982	....	..	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	14⅝	19,370
78½ Sep. 11.	57⅞ Jan. 8.	68	70	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf.	18,651,500	....	..	68	68	68	68	36	72
22⅝ Aug. 16.	17⅝ July 9.	18½	20	+ ½	Oregon Short Line	24,778,600	....	..	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	...	100
39⅝ Sep. 2.	24 Jan. 9.	29⅝	30	+ ⅜	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	29⅝	30¼	29	30	28⅞	2,685
*340 Mch. 24.	*330 Dec. 20.	340	370	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '97.	4	330	330	330	330	...	2
119 Sep. 20.	109½ Nov. 9.	112⅞	113¾	− ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	113	113⅝	112¾	113	...	3,136
8⅝ Aug. 30.	5 Apl. 23.	4	7	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	..	5	5	5	5	...	200
97⅞ Dec. 13.	91 Nov. 29.	97½	97⅞	+ ½	People's Gas of Chicago	25,000,000	Nov. 24, '97.	1½	96⅝	97⅞	96	97¼	...	22,850
39⅝ Dec. 20.	11½ Mch. 29.	38⅝	39¼	+ 3⅝	Pitts, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	[illegible]	....	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12½	12,212
70½ Oct. 30.	44½ June 29.	67½	68	+ 1⅝	Pitts, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	[illegible]	Jan. 27, '96.	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	1,675
12 Sep. 13.	4⅝ Aug. 13.	5⅝	6	− ½	Pittsburg & Western pf.	15,000,000	....	..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...	100
185 Sep. 13.	152 Jan. 2.	171	173	− ⅝	Pullman Palace Car Company	[illegible]	Nov. 15, '97.	2	172⅝	172⅝	172⅝	172⅝	151½	222
29⅝ Sep. 20.	16⅝ Apl. 19.	23	23⅛	+ ⅝	Reading	69,900,000	....	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23⅝	...	35,080
57⅞ Sep. 20.	38⅝ Apl. 19.	53	53⅛	+ 3⅝	Reading 1st pf.	28,000,000	....	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	53	...	57,441
33⅝ Sep. 20.	22½ Apl. 10.	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜	Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000	....	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	27⅝	28⅝	...	22,565
[illegible] Jan. 28.	*178 Oct. 9.	178	...	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	July 1, '97.	4	180	180	180	180	...	40
60½ Dec. 22.	38½ June 28.	58⅝	60¼	..	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,500,000	Nov. 15, '97.	¾	59	60⅝	59	59⅝	...	1,659
123 Dec. 13.	*116 Mch. 8.	122	122⅝	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1¼	122	123	122	122	117	140
9⅝ Sep. 2.	3⅝ June 14.	7½	8	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000	....	..	8⅝	8⅝	7⅝	8	...	900
64⅝ Dec. 22.	37⅝ June 10.	53⅝	55¼	+ 1⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,497,900	....	..	53	54⅝	52	53	...	5,700
20⅝ Sep. 2.	10⅝ July 28.	19⅝	19⅝	+ 1⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,490,000	....	..	15⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	...	5,895
9 Aug. 12.	4 Apl. 19.	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000	....	..	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	4½	1,320
58⅝ Dec. 13.	37 Jan. 28.	56⅝	57⅝	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,000,000	....	..	56⅝	59	56⅝	57	34½	1,570
27⅝ Dec. 15.	12 Apl. 13.	26⅝	26⅝	−	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	16,000,000	....	..	26⅝	27	26⅝	26⅝	12	3,540
7 Aug. 13.	[illegible] Apl. 1.	4⅝	6	..	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	....	..	4	4½	4	4½	4	325
14⅝ Sep. 8.	8½ Apl. 1.	10⅝	11	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	20,000,000	....	..	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	9	118
125 Aug. 6.	114 Jan. 28.	123⅝	124¼	..	St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	20,000,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	124	124	123⅝	123⅝	...	408
[illegible] Sep. 16.	47 Jan. 2.	78⅝	79	+ ⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	18,559,157	Feb. 20, '97.	2	78⅝	78⅝	77⅝	78⅝	47⅝	1,370
[illegible] Dec. 16.	133½ Jan. 13.	145	152	..	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	11,259,912	Aug. 20, '97.	3½	151½	151½	151½	151½	...	50
[illegible] Sep. 8.	[illegible] Jan. 13.	20⅛	21	− ⅛	Southern Pacific	70,006,100	....	..	20½	20½	20	20½	14⅝	1,140
[illegible] Sep. 10.	[illegible] Apl. 19.	9	9¼	− [illegible]	Southern Railway	120,000,000	....	..	9⅝	9⅝	9	9⅝	9⅝	2,144
[illegible] Sep. 10.	[illegible] Apl. 19.	32⅝	32⅞	− [illegible]	Southern Railway pf.	54,500,000	Jan. 4, '97.	1	33⅝	33⅝	32½	32⅝	28⅝	[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 19.	[illegible] June 29.	...	...	− [illegible]	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	....	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	10	[illegible]
[illegible] Sep. 9.	17 May 20.	24⅝	25	− [illegible]	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	1887.	1	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	26	25⅝	[illegible]
15 Oct. 30.	8 Apl. 1.	11⅜	11⅝	− [illegible]	Texas Pacific	38,710,900	....	..	11½	11⅝	10⅝	11½	9	[illegible]
[illegible] Dec. 24.	[illegible] May 21.	170	175	+ 22	Third Avenue	[illegible]	Feb. 1, '97.	1½	147	160	147	160	...	[illegible]
[illegible] Dec. 21.	[illegible] Dec. 20.	13	...	+ 1⅛	Twin City R. T.	15,010,000	....	..	9⅝	10½	9⅝	10½	...	[illegible]
[illegible] Dec. [illegible]	*85 Dec. [illegible]	...	...	..	Twin City R. T. pf.	[illegible]	Oct., '97.	1¾	95	95	95	95	...	[illegible]
[illegible] Oct. [illegible]	4⅝ Apl. 19.	25⅝	26⅝	+ ½	Union Pacific, all in. pd.	[illegible]	Apl. 1, '84.	..	25⅝	26⅝	25¼	26¼	...	[illegible]
[illegible] Sep. [illegible]	1 Apl. 24.	[illegible]	[illegible]	− [illegible]	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, t. r.	[illegible]	....	..	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]	...	1,650
[illegible] Aug. [illegible]	6⅝ May [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	− [illegible]	United States Leather	[illegible]	....	..	7⅝	7⅝	7	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Sep. 1.	50 Apl. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]	United States Leather pf.	[illegible]	Oct. 1, '97.	1	[illegible]	64	[illegible]	64	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. 19.	10 June 3.	[illegible]	[illegible]	− [illegible]	United States Rubber	[illegible]	Feb. 15, '97.	[illegible]	[illegible]	16⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Jan. [illegible]	50 July [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	− [illegible]	United States Rubber pf.	[illegible]	July 15, '97.	[illegible]	[illegible]	67⅝	66	67	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Mch. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	− [illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]	....	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	11⅝ Apl. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]	Wabash pf.	[illegible]	....	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] June [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]	July 15, '97.	[illegible]	[illegible]	117	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	− [illegible]	West Chicago Street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	101⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	− [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE NEW YORK TIMES
(MONDAY EDITION)
WITH FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT
$1 PER ANNUM.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Friday, Dec. 24, total transactions included [illegible] shares of stock, [illegible] bonds, with [illegible] Government and [illegible] State bonds.

The week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	*Dec. 24,'97.	†Dec. 24,'96.	Difference.	
R. R. & Mis.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
Mining	....	6,000	Inc.	6,000

BONDS.

R. R. & Mis.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
State	10,000	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
Government	1,122,000	122,000	Dec.	1,000,000

*Four days. †Five days.

⁂

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs.....[illegible]
Am. Sug. Refs. pf....1
Am. Tobacco.....[illegible]
Brooklyn R. T.....2
Brook. Union Gas...[illegible]
Col. Fuel & Iron.....3
Consol. Gas.....[illegible]
[illegible] Steel Co.....1
Lake Erie & West...[illegible]
Long Island.....[illegible]
Manhattan.....[illegible]
Met. Street Ry.....[illegible]
National Lead.....[illegible]
National Lead pf....1
N. J. Central.....[illegible]
P., C., C. & St. L....[illegible]
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.[illegible]
Reading 1st pf.....[illegible]
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..[illegible]
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..[illegible]
Twin City R. T.....[illegible]
U. S. Leather pf.....[illegible]

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.....[illegible]
Brunswick, 2d in. pf.1½
Can. Southern.....[illegible]
C., H. V. & T. pf...3
Consol. Ice pf.....1½
Flint & P. M.....1
Hawaiian Sugar.....1½
Kan. C., P. & G.....1½

⁂

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. C. L. & C. 1st.1
Col. Mid. 1st 6s.....1½
Cons. Gas, Chi. 1st..2
Del. & Iron R. 1st..1
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s.1
G., H. & H. 5s.....1½
Lake Erie 2d.....1
R., W. & O. con.....1½
St. J. & G. I. 1st....1
San A. & A. P. 4s...1½
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st..1
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.....1
U. Pac. ex. s. f. 8s, t. r.....1
West. Union Col. Tr. 5s.....1½
Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r..3

Bonds Declined.

Am. Cot. Oil 8s.....1½
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.....1½
Col. Mid. con., all in. pd.....1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.1
G. R. & W. deb. B..1½
K. C., P. & G. 1st..1½
Nor. Pac. 1st 6s.....3
N. P. 1st 6s, Reg....1
Omaha & St. L. 1st..3
O. R. R. & Nav. 1st.1½
Tenn. C. & I., Birm. Div.....1½
U. Pac. 6s, '96, X. M. C.....3
U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.....1½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 27.

Chapman Valve Company—Books close for dividend.
Homestake Mining—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend.

Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Astor Place Bank—Books close for dividend.
Homestake Mining—Books open.
Inter-State Street Railway Company—Books close for dividend.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg—Annual meeting.
United States Mortgage and Trust—Books close for dividend.

Wednesday, Dec. 29.

Chase National Bank—Books close for dividend.
United States Rubber Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

Thursday, Dec. 30.

American Banknote Company—Dividend payable.
American Bell Telephone Company—Books close for dividend.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Colonial Bank—Books close.
East River Gas Company—Special meeting.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Books close for dividend.
Southern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
United States Equitable Gas Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, Dec. 31.

American Surety Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston Wharf Company—dividend payable.
Canadian Southern Railroad—Books close for dividend.
Chicago City Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Continental Bank—Books close for dividend.
Exploration Syndicate—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington—Dividend payable.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Books close for dividend.
Light, Heat, and Power Company, Boston—Books close for dividend.
Manhattan Elevated Railway—Books close for dividend.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Books close for dividend.
Michigan Central Railroad—Books close for dividend.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred stocks.
National Machine Company, Troy, N. Y.—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad—Books close for dividend.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
Northern Central Railroad—Books close for dividend.
Ontario Silver Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Osceola Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad—Last day for depositing securities under reorganisation and first assessment payable.
Philadelphia Company—Books close for dividend.
Protec & Gamble Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Providence and Worcester Railroad—Dividend payable.
Rio Grande Western Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred stock.
Standard Gas Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Tamarack Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Texas Pacific Coal Company—Books close for dividend.

[illegible] Company—Books close for dividend.

[illegible]

[illegible]

SALES OF BANK STOCKS.

The sales of bank stocks at the Stock Exchange during the week were as follows:

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Exchange	170	[illegible]	170	170	1
Phenix	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
Total sales					[illegible]

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	[illegible]
Corresponding week, 1896	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1, 1897	[illegible]
Corresponding period, 1896	[illegible]

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Tuesday	[illegible]
Corresponding week, 1896	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1, 1897	[illegible]
Corresponding period, 1896	[illegible]

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	[illegible]
Corresponding week, 1896	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1, 1897	[illegible]
Corresponding period, 1896	[illegible]

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	[illegible]
Corresponding week, 1896	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1, 1897	[illegible]
Corresponding period, 1896	[illegible]

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	[illegible]
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	[illegible]
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	[illegible]
Balances week ending Dec. 18	[illegible]
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	[illegible]
Balances week ending Dec. 11	[illegible]
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	[illegible]
Balances week ending Dec. 4	[illegible]
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	[illegible]
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	[illegible]
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	[illegible]
Balances week ending Nov. 20	[illegible]
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	[illegible]
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,162
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	[illegible]
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	42,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	680,220,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,376,453
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23	704,586,156
Balances week ending Oct. 23	47,110,716
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16	[illegible]
Balances week ending Oct. 16	[illegible]

*Five days.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Horn Silver	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	100
Phoenix	.10	.10	.07	.08	5,900
Total sales					6,000

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Bel.	.50	.55	.50	.52	1,300
Brunswick	.12	.12	.12	.12	1,500
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.50	1.35	1.50	344
Con. Imperial	.02	.02	.02	.02	900
Cortland	.73	.73	.73	.73	400
Cripple Cr. C.	.11	.11	.11	.11	1,500
Gould & Curry	.45	.45	.45	.45	100
Horn Silver	1.40	1.45	1.45	1.45	100
Iron Silver	.50	.50	.45	.45	300
Isabella	.34	.34	.33	.33	1,000
Lacrosse	.11	.11	.11	.11	500
Leadville	.08	.08	.08	.08	55
Little Chief	.14	.14	.14	.14	200
Mexican	.30	.30	.30	.30	400
Mollie Gibson	.22	.22	.21	.22	700
Mount Rosa	.05	.15	.05	.15	1,600
Occidental	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	100
Ophir	.60	.65	.60	.65	500
Pharmacist	.09	.09	.08	.09	2,700
Phoenix	.09	.09	.07	.08	1,500
Portland	.75	.75	.74	.74	400
Syndicate	.06	.06	.06	.06	200
Sierra Nevada	.56	.56	.56	.56	100
Union Consol.	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Utah	.09	.09	.09	.09	500
Yellow Jacket	.37	.45	.37	.45	700
Total sales					17,999

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½	24,700
Argentum	.19½	.19½	.19½	.19½	1,500
Can. Ball.	.007½	.007½	.005½	.006	121,000
Cr. Cr. C.	.10	.10½	.09½	.10	27,600
Fanny B.	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½	700
Garfield Gr.	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½	4,200
Gold Mag.	.05½	.07	.04½	.07	175,100
Golden Fl.	.54	.66	.54	.66	1,700
Jefferson	.04½	.04¾	.04¼	.04½	41,000
Justine	.01½	.01½	.009½	.01	41,000
Lillie	.72	.72	.70	.70	1,600
Miami	.38½	.39½	.38½	.38½	3,000
Mollie Gib.	.20	.20	.20	.20	3,000
Old Gold	.006½	.006½	.006½	.006½	1,000
Portland	.73	.73	.73	.73	1
Rocky M.	.14	.14	.14	.14	8,100
St. F. Car.	2.75	2.75	2.62½	2.62½	455
Sentinel	.002½	.005½	.002½	.004	221,000
Specimen	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½	5
Tamarack	.008½	.01¼	.008½	.009½	153,100
Union	.14	.14½	.14	.14½	7,600
Waldorf	.12	.12	.12	.12	5,100
Work	.04½	.04½	.04¼	.04½	36,000
Yukon	.11	.11	.11	.11	1,000
Total sales					1,602,355

AMERICAN DOMESTIC COMMERCE

With a territory as large as Europe, a population double that of Great Britain, and domestic industries nearly equaling the aggregate of those of Great Britain, France, and Germany, the foreign trade of the United States is much smaller than that of any of these countries. But in twenty years France increased her foreign trade 3 per cent., Germany 11 per cent., the United Kingdom 17 per cent., and the United States 66 per cent. This growth is especially remarkable, as 86 per cent. of American shipping is engaged in coasting or inland navigation and as the bulk of the foreign trade is done on foreign bottoms.—The Wool Record.

WAGES OF THE WEAVERS.

Since 1891 the following changes have taken place in the wages paid for weaving: In 1892 the weavers, who were receiving 19 cents a cut for print cloth, received an increase of 3 1-3 per cent., and a little later another advance of 6 2-3 per cent., making the price 21 cents per cut. In 1893 wages were reduced from 21 cents per cut to 18 cents. In 1894 there was another drop of 2 cents, and the price was made 16 cents. In April, 1895, the eighteen-cent schedule was readopted, and 18 cents is the price paid now.—Textile America.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

The following [illegible] the highest and lowest prices of the year for inactive stocks dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, together with the last recorded sales and the closing quotations on Saturday:

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Highest.			Lowest.			Last Sale.		
[illegible]	..	Albany & Sus.	*171½	April	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	July	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	Alton & Terre Haute	[illegible]	May	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	Am. Bank Note Co.	[illegible]	July	[illegible]	[illegible]	July	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	American Coal	[illegible]	Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Dist. Tel.	[illegible]	July	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Tobacco pf.	[illegible]	Aug.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb.	11	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ann Arbor	[illegible]	Aug.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ann Arbor pf.	[illegible]	Aug.	[illegible]	[illegible]	April	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Boston Air Line pf.	[illegible]	Oct.	18	[illegible]	March	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]
..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	April	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	[illegible]	Sept	20	[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	*75	Aug.	21	[illegible]	April	[illegible]	*70	Oct.	[illegible]
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	[illegible]	Oct.	13	[illegible]	Oct.	13	[illegible]	Oct.	13
[illegible]	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & Eastern Illinois	[illegible]	Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	June	7	[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chicago Gt. West. pf. B.	[illegible]	Sept.	20	19	Aug.	21	27½	Dec.	10
70	75	Chicago Gt. West. deb.	[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]	71½	Oct.	[illegible]	74	Dec.	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chicago & N. W. pf.	[illegible]	Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan.	12	165½	Dec.	17
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	[illegible]	April	9	*103½	May	22	103½	May	22
40	44	C., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]	29	Nov.	[illegible]	40	Dec.	[illegible]
¾	1	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	[illegible]	Aug.	13	½	July	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	[illegible]	Aug.	13	2	Oct.	15	[illegible]	Dec.	14
75	80	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	*85	May	[illegible]	*70	Nov.	15	*80	Dec.	14
170	..	Commercial Cable	[illegible]	May	[illegible]	[illegible]	May	[illegible]	[illegible]	May	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	Consolidated Coal	[illegible]	May	20	[illegible]	Feb.	[illegible]	37½	May	20
70	85	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	[illegible]	June	[illegible]	[illegible]	July	[illegible]	[illegible]	July	[illegible]
..	..	Detroit Gas	60	Nov.	[illegible]	30	Jan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]
3	4	Dul. S. Shore & At.	[illegible]	Aug.	7	3	April	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept.	[illegible]
5½	7	Dul. S. Shore & At. pf.	10¾	Aug.	7	[illegible]	May	1	[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]
..	..	Equitable Gas	[illegible]	July	30	[illegible]	May	[illegible]	[illegible]	July	30
105	110	Edison El. Ill. of Brook.	115½	Aug.	9	[illegible]	March	[illegible]	110	Dec.	2
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	70	Sept.	14	[illegible]	April	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Evans. & Terre Haute	[illegible]	Sept.	20	[illegible]	June	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]
[illegible]	45	Evans. & T. H. pf.	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	37	April	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]
12	16	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	[illegible]	Sept.	17	12	Nov.	[illegible]	16	Dec.	[illegible]
..	..	General Electric pf.	[illegible]	Jan.	9	*75	March	[illegible]	75	March	[illegible]
132	136	Great Northern pf.	141	Sept.	4	120	June	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
..	..	Green Bay & West.	40	Aug.	12	[illegible]	Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	*108½	Dec.	14	107	July	[illegible]	*108½	Dec.	14
..	..	Harlem	[illegible]	Dec.	14	[illegible]	Feb.	11	[illegible]	Dec.	14
..	[illegible]	H. B. Claflin	101	Sept.	[illegible]	81½	July	[illegible]	95	Dec.	[illegible]
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	*94	Dec.	11	*94	Dec.	11	*94	Dec.	11
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	*94	Dec.	11	*94	Dec.	11	*94	Dec.	11
42	45	Homestake Mining	40	Nov.	5	35	March	5	40	Nov.	[illegible]
8¾	9¾	Iowa Central	13½	Sept.	4	6	April	5	9¾	Dec.	[illegible]
7	9	Kanawha & Michigan	9½	Aug.	16	4	June	15	*6	Dec.	[illegible]
..	..	Keeley Motor	4½	March	9	4½	March	[illegible]	4½	March	9
14	16	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	19	Aug.	12	12	March	[illegible]	*16	Dec.	15
30	35	Keokuk & Western	[illegible]	Oct.	8	33	Feb.	24	[illegible]	Oct.	8
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	2	Aug.	27	1	Aug.	[illegible]	1	Aug.	[illegible]
4	6	Manhattan Beach	7	June	5	4	Aug.	[illegible]	5	Oct.	[illegible]
45	52	Maryland Coal pf.	52	Dec.	11	40	July	[illegible]	52	Dec.	11
1	1½	Mexican Central	[illegible]	July	6	6	Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct.	4
..	..	Mich. Peninsular Car	*14	Sept.	9	10	July	31	14	Sept.	9
..	..	Mich. Pen. Car pf.	61	Sept.	18	42	May	[illegible]	61	Sept.	18
[illegible]	[illegible]	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	Sept.	16	77½	March	[illegible]	*89	Dec.	17
[illegible]	[illegible]	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	[illegible]	Sept.	16	46	Feb.	[illegible]	58	Dec.	17
7	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	Dec.	2	6	Dec.	2	6	Dec.	2
11	..	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	10	Dec.	2	10	Dec.	2	10	Dec.	2
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	*85	Sept.	23	*70	Jan.	25	75	Dec.	14
[illegible]	8	National Starch	13	Aug.	31	3	May	5	5½	Dec.	6
16	18	National Starch 2d pf.	45	Aug.	30	8½	April	15	20	Dec.	2
[illegible]	8	New Central Coal	8½	Aug.	31	[illegible]	May	[illegible]	7	Dec.	15
[illegible]	35	New York Air Brake	[illegible]	Aug.	27	22	Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
33	35	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	43½	Sept.	20	24	Feb.	10	35	Dec.	17
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	*124	Jan.	28	*124	Jan.	28	124	Jan.	28
..	..	N. Y. & E. River Gas	97½	Sept.	2	[illegible]	June	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept.	[illegible]
..	..	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	*120	Aug.	21	*98	May	27	117½	Sept.	10
..	..	N. Y. Lack. & West.	122	Sept.	17	119	Jan.	6	121½	Dec.	[illegible]
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	*350	Nov.	18	*290	Aug.	[illegible]	*350	Nov.	18
14	15½	Norfolk & Western	17½	Sept.	10	9	April	[illegible]	15½	Dec.	[illegible]
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	*5½	Nov.	24	*5½	Nov.	24	*5½	Nov.	24
[illegible]	38	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	41	14	15½	Norfolk ½ Western			17½		
..	..	Panama	*95	Sept.	22	*90	Sept.	[illegible]	95	Sept.	22
⅝	1	Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	[illegible]	Aug.	17	⅛	June	[illegible]	1	Dec.	13
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf.	*115	Sept.	29	*115	Sept.	29	115	Sept.	29
168½	..	P., Fort W. & Chicago	*172½	Aug.	10	*150	May	11	172½	Aug.	10
1	3	Quicksilver Mining	4½	Aug.	30	1½	June	4	1½	Dec.	[illegible]
8	8	Quicksilver pf.	13	Aug.	16	8	April	14	10	Sept.	24
22	27	Rio Grande Western	25½	Sept.	10	14½	June	[illegible]	*22	Dec.	[illegible]
20	22	St. Paul & Duluth	30	Sept.	10	20	Jan.	4	21	Dec.	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	87½	Oct.	4	75	April	20	*80	Dec.	[illegible]
57½	58½	Silver Bullion Certs.	65½	Jan.	17	[illegible]	Aug.	27	58½	Dec.	14
190	200	Sixth Avenue	*195	July	19	*188	July	13	195	July	19
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	*95	Dec.	13	*95	Dec.	13	95	Dec.	13
..	..	Standard Gas	*140	Dec.	7	*81	Jan.	26	*140	Dec.	7
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	*151	Sept.	9	*102	Jan.	6	*148	Nov.	6
..	..	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	*80	July	30	*65	April	9	80	July	30
[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas Central	10	July	13	10	July	13	10	July	13
..	..	Texas Central pf.	*40¼	Feb.	5	*40¼	Feb.	5	40¼	Feb.	5
..	..	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	9	Aug.	13	6	April	7	[illegible]	Aug.	13
..	..	Tol. & Ohio Central	26½	Oct.	1	20	Sept.	[illegible]	25	Oct.	4
..	..	Union Ferry	*64	July	13	*62½	May	5	64	July	13
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Can.	*215½	March	15	*215½	March	15	215½	March	15
38	42	United States Express	48	July	23	39	March	19	*40	Dec.	17
..	..	Utica & Black River	165	Oct.	20	165	Oct.	20	165	Oct.	20
..	..	Warren Railroad	167	Aug.	9	166	Aug.	24	166	Aug.	24
..	3	W. & Lake Erie	6½	Jan.	2	½	June	1	1⅛	Dec.	3
..	..	Western Gas	85½	Aug.	18	68	June	7	84	Oct.	[illegible]
..	..	Wisconsin Central	[illegible]	Aug.	12	1	June	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf.	8	Sept.	11	1⅝	April	10	6⅝	Sept.	20

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Res've to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,900,600	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. As.	$14,110,000	$3,290,000	$1,230,000	$14,040,000	25.7
2,050,000	2,100,500	Bank of Manh. Co.	15,174,000	2,886,000	1,531,000	16,762,000	26.9
2,000,000	1,060,900	Merchants' National	12,120,800	2,632,300	600,900	12,626,200	23.7
2,000,000	2,067,600	Mechanics' National	9,598,000	1,847,000	856,000	8,297,000	28.5
1,500,000	2,597,200	Bank of America	7,601,000	2,743,600	2,231,700	19,851,000	25.3
1,000,000	244,600	Phenix National	3,233,000	384,000	522,000	3,571,000	25.8
1,000,000	3,745,800	National City	70,266,900	14,690,100	6,911,600	86,937,300	24.8
750,000	120,800	Tradesmen's Nat.	2,828,000	309,000	422,700	2,794,500	26.4
300,000	7,454,700	Chemical National	24,780,000	5,767,000	4,322,000	27,123,000	37.2
600,000	180,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,067,500	918,800	443,900	5,684,400	23.9
1,000,000	1,658,900	Gallatin National	6,955,400	775,400	386,400	5,628,000	23.0
300,000	169,300	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,069,900	191,200	294,400	1,371,800	35.2
400,000	228,500	Mech. & Traders'	2,150,000	285,000	325,000	2,440,000	25.0
200,000	182,400	Greenwich	1,000,400	102,300	206,200	970,100	31.8
600,000	469,800	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	3,129,700	387,300	632,200	3,069,300	34.8
300,000	90,500	Seventh National	1,714,700	317,300	334,200	2,297,900	28.3
1,200,000	495,700	State of New York	3,283,300	126,300	302,800	2,337,000	18.3
5,000,000	2,430,800	American Ex. Nat.	24,984,000	2,046,000	2,698,000	18,700,000	25.3
5,000,000	3,550,000	Nat. Bk. of Com'erce	24,279,600	2,197,700	2,821,000	19,775,500	25.3
1,000,000	1,634,200	Nat. Broadway	6,107,100	963,900	609,300	5,597,500	26.3
1,000,000	1,080,000	Mercantile National	8,738,100	1,090,200	1,429,400	9,297,800	27.4
422,700	465,400	Pacific	2,357,500	246,400	454,600	2,853,100	24.5
1,500,000	858,200	Nat. Bk. of Republic	15,547,700	2,857,700	1,380,700	17,357,200	24.3
450,000	988,000	Chatham National	5,964,100	694,400	1,007,400	6,037,000	28.1
200,000	290,800	People's	1,919,300	178,100	616,900	2,542,100	31.2
700,000	554,400	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	9,794,300	1,601,500	1,164,200	11,126,000	24.8
1,000,000	2,196,600	Hanover National	24,468,900	5,271,500	3,577,100	31,164,500	28.4
500,000	350,600	Irving National	2,992,000	262,300	745,600	3,179,000	31.3
600,000	407,000	National Citizens'	2,709,700	377,000	370,300	3,117,500	24.0
500,000	264,300	Nassau	2,390,900	172,400	513,000	2,976,900	23.0
900,000	1,021,100	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	5,633,500	786,300	835,700	5,968,300	27.2
1,000,000	159,500	Nat. Shoe & Leath.	3,619,700	628,300	341,700	3,896,300	24.8
1,000,000	1,314,000	Corn Exchange	8,549,100	1,392,800	1,020,000	9,432,200	25.5
1,000,000	304,100	Continental National	5,200,300	907,000	675,300	6,109,900	25.8
300,000	406,300	Oriental	1,774,400	171,000	298,000	1,792,000	31.7
1,500,000	5,715,100	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	25,162,000	4,143,000	4,211,000	27,670,000	30.1
2,000,000	3,365,700	National Park	33,660,600	9,609,100	1,867,200	40,190,900	28.7
250,000	145,400	East River Nat.	1,188,800	166,400	315,300	1,324,900	36.3
3,200,000	2,056,700	Fourth National	24,507,700	3,800,900	2,678,800	[illegible]	24.9
1,000,000	519,100	Central National	9,879,000	1,904,000	1,597,000	12,694,000	27.7
300,000	689,900	Second National	5,215,600	955,000	906,000	6,298,000	29.6
750,000	282,400	Ninth National	3,011,300	520,400	332,800	3,750,000	23.2
500,000	7,012,900	First National	27,411,300	3,609,700	1,975,100	26,007,300	21.4
300,000	61,400	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,405,200	161,300	252,200	1,380,000	29.9
250,000	618,300	Bowery	2,927,000	438,000	627,000	3,533,000	30.0
200,000	484,200	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,052,300	831,600	415,300	4,100,000	30.4
750,000	285,700	German-American	2,795,700	279,500	407,000	2,695,500	25.3
500,000	1,496,900	Chase National	24,282,600	5,824,900	1,839,100	29,796,300	25.7
100,000	1,118,800	Fifth Avenue	7,509,700	1,484,200	806,100	8,551,000	26.1
200,000	570,700	German Exchange	2,283,300	268,300	757,600	3,356,400	30.0
200,000	711,400	Germania	3,676,000	561,700	1,002,500	5,241,400	29.8
300,000	646,100	Lincoln National	6,330,800	1,153,500	454,400	6,810,100	23.6
200,000	610,300	Garfield National	4,676,400	960,200	501,100	5,652,400	25.8
200,000	312,100	Fifth National	1,845,900	320,900	294,200	2,186,600	28.1
300,000	816,800	B'k of the Metropolis	4,891,500	993,700	1,074,900	5,923,400	34.9
200,000	341,100	West Side	2,337,000	259,600	393,000	2,507,000	26.0
500,000	324,900	Seaboard National	8,516,000	1,566,000	1,140,000	10,409,000	26.0
200,000	348,600	Sixth National	1,752,000	218,000	207,000	1,519,000	28.1
2,100,000	587,800	Western National	24,875,300	2,861,500	4,508,400	28,573,100	25.6
300,000	957,500	First Nat., B'klyn.	5,319,000	352,800	1,142,400	5,610,000	30.2
1,200,000	786,600	National Union	10,554,500	2,207,400	560,100	10,804,800	25.6
500,000	290,800	Liberty National	2,751,200	340,400	327,900	2,739,800	24.4
1,000,000	314,800	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,687,100	560,400	315,400	3,292,200	26.9
250,000	277,800	B'k of New Amster.	2,600,700	502,600	272,500	2,862,700	27.0
$47,500,000	$61,394,000	Total Nat'l Banks					
11,022,700	13,336,800	Total State Banks					
[illegible]	74,730,800	Total	610,668,300	104,403,700	74,402,900	682,122,600	

*As per official reports, [illegible] National banks, Dec. 15, 1897; [illegible] State banks, Dec. [illegible], 1897.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 25, 1897.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending Dec. 25..$6,582,700

BONDS.	Week ending Dec. 25, 1897. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Albany & Susquehanna con. 7s	125	125	125	125	5
American Cotton Oil 8s	107½	107½	107½	107½	11
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	73½	73½	72¾	72¾	7
American Tobacco scrip	79	79	78½	78½	*33
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	83	83¼	83	83¼	25
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st tr. recpts	30	30	30	30	2
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. general 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89½	89⅝	159
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	58	58	57⅝	58	154½
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	89½	89½	89½	89½	10
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	81½	82	81½	82	15
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	93	93	92½	92⅝	44
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	10
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	112	112	111½	111½	3
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg g. m. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	10
Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	5
Canada Southern 1st 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	7
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Central of Georgia 1st income 5s	43	43¼	43	43¼	9
Central of Georgia 2d income 5s	14½	15	14½	15	14
Central of Georgia 3d income 5s	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½	33
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113	113	112⅝	113	37
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg.	110	110	110	110	2
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	80⅝	80⅝	80	80⅝	90
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	111⅞	112⅝	111⅞	112⅝	4
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s, registered	111	111	111	111	4
Ches. & Ohio purchase money fund 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	119	119	119	119	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cv. 5s	110¼	110⅝	110	110⅝	53
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	6
Chicago, Burlington & Qy., Denver Div. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. 4s	98	98½	98	98½	86
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s	118¾	119	118¾	119	3
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy sinking fund 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	133	133	133	133	1
Chicago & East Illinois general 5s	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	11
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	111	111	110½	110½	8
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	97½	97½	97½	97½	2
Chicago Gaslight & Coke 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	6
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	135¾	135¾	125¾	135¾	7
Chicago Terminal Transfer, tr. receipts	46½	46½	45¾	46	426
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Indianapolis 1st 7s	105	105	105	105	4
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div. 4s	95	95	95	95	15
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, tr. r.	64	65	64	65	42
Colorado Midland consol. 4s, all in. paid	19½	19½	19½	19½	3
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $45 pd.	74½	74½	74½	74½	5
Columbia & Greenville 1st 5-6s	119	119	119	119	10
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	2
Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st 5s	102¾	103½	102¾	103½	13
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	91	91½	91	91½	16½
Detroit Gas Co. 5s	97	97	97	97	28
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½	5
Duluth & Iron Range 1st	104½	105	104½	105	5
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia con. 5s	109⅝	110	109⅝	110	6
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia 1st 7s	110	110	110	110	10
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	1
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. cons. 5s	115	115	115	115	12
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st	107	107	107	107	1
Erie 1st consolidated 7s	145	145½	144⅝	144⅝	14
Erie general lien 3-4s	72	72½	72	72½	21
Erie prior lien 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92½	92⅝	59
Erie 1st extended 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st	114	114	114	114	5
Erie 3d extended 4½s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	1
Flint & Père Marquette 5s	89	89½	88⅞	88⅞	12
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	82	82½	82	82½	7½
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	72½	72½	72½	72½	3
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	56¾	57	55	55½	21
Fulton Elevated 1st 5s	38	38	38	38	10
Galveston, H. & Harrisburg 5s	89⅜	91	89	91	58
Gal., Harrisburg & San An., Mex. & P. 5s	91⅝	92	91⅝	92	21
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
General Electric debenture 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Green Bay & Western deb. B	5	5	5	5	10
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol	121¾	122	121¾	122	14
Houston & Texas general 4s	78	78¼	78	78¼	20
International & Great Northern 1st	121	121	121	121	1
International & Great Northern 2d	85	85	84½	85	6
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
Iowa Central 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	1
Iron Mountain general 5s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	30
Iron Mountain, Arkansas Branch ex. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Jefferson R. R. 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	3
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	79	80½	78⅝	78⅝	187
Kansas Pacific 6s, Denver div. as. ex. M. C.	110	110	110	110	2
Kansas Pacific consol gold 6s, tr. rects	84	84⅝	84	84⅝	91
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	77½	...	...	...	...
Kansas & Texas 1st g. 4s	86½	86⅝	86	86¼	32
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	63⅝	63⅝	62½	62½	20
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	82½	82⅝	82½	82⅝	37
Kentucky Central 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	8
Lake Shore 3½s	104	104	103¾	104	21
Lake Shore 2d consol 7s, registered	119	119	119	119	10
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s assented	100	100	100	100	16
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	120¼	120⅝	120¼	120⅝	17
Long Island gen. 4s	84	84	84	84	1
Long Dock 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	2
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	116⅝	117	116⅝	117	79
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	87½	87½	87	87½	22
Louis. & Nashville, Nashville & Dec. 1st	110	110	110	110	3
Manhattan Con. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95½	95½	20
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	267
Michigan Central consol. 7s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	4
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	120¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
Milwaukee & Northern 1st 6s, Main Line	122	122	122	122	2
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	135½	136	135½	136	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	7
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	94	94	94	94	9
Missouri Pacific con. 6s	95	95	94	94	55
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	4
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	76⅝	76⅝	76	76	34½
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	142	142	142	142	19
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis con. 5s	102⅝	103	102⅝	103	20
New York Central debenture 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	4
New York Central 1st 7s coupon	119½	119½	119½	119½	3
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	45
New York & Harlem 1st reg	109	109	109	109	25
New York, Ontario & Western r'fdg. 4s	97	97	97	97	3
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	107	107	107	107	1
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford 4s, deb. ctfs	144½	144½	144½	144½	10
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western genl. 5s	87	87	86	86½	93
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	79	79½	78⅝	78⅝	170
Northern Pacific 1st 6s coupon	118¾	118¾	118	118	7
Northern Pacific 1st 6s reg	117	117	117	117	26
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	61	61	60⅝	60⅝	155
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	95	95⅜	94⅝	95⅜	271
Northern Pacific Term. 1st 6s	104¼	105	104¼	105	20
Northern Railway of California 5s	99	99½	99	99½	21
Northwest 25-year deb. 5s	109⅝	110	109⅝	110	6
Northwest Sinking Fund deb. 5s, 1933	117	117	117	117	1
Northwest deb. 5s, 1933, reg.	116¼	116⅝	116¼	116⅝	10
Northwest gold 7s, registered	116	116	116	116	32
Northwest gold 7s, coupon	116¼	116¼	116	116	8
Ohio & Mississippi 1st, Springfield Div. 7s	105	105½	105	105½	13
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	86	86	84⅝	84⅝	26
Oregon Improvement con. 5s, 4th in. paid	45½	45½	45	45	24
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	102½	102½	101⅝	101⅝	33
Oregon Short Line 6s	123⅝	123⅝	123	123⅝	16
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98	98⅝	45
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	57½	57½	57½	57½	15
Oregon Railway & Navigation 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93½	93⅝	30
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st	115½	115½	115	115	16
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	4
Pacific of Missouri 2d ext. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	1
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s, registered	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	16
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s, coupon	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	10
Peoria, Dec. & Evansville 1st, Ev. Div. 6s	100	100	100	100	10
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	75	75	75	75	1
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	111¼	111½	[illegible]	111½	22
Pittsburg, Cin., Chic. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Pittsburg, [illegible] & Lake Erie 1st 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 2d	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12
Reading general 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	809
Rock Island 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70
Rock Island 5s, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	107½	110
Rock Island debenture 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg cons. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
St. Jo & Grand Island 1st 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	46½
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 4s	75	[illegible]	75	[illegible]	47
[illegible]	[illegible]	105	[illegible]	105	44
[illegible]	[illegible]	115	[illegible]	115⅝	28
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17
[illegible] Class A	114½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
[illegible] Class B	114½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13
[illegible] Class C	114½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
St. Paul 1st [illegible]	108⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
St. Paul [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
[illegible] refunded [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2

BONDS.	Week ending Dec. 25, 1897. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	11
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	7
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	92	92	92	92	8
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	95	95	94½	95	21
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½	33
Southern Railway 5s	94¾	95	94¾	95	94
Standard Rope & Twine inc. 5s	12	12½	12	12½	10
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	59½	59½	59½	59½	2
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98½	30
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Tenn. Div. 6s	82	82	82	82	5
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham 6s	85	85	85	85	5
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	97¾	98	97	97½	41
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	29½	29½	28½	29	150
Third Avenue 1st 5s	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	2
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st	73	73	73	73	3
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. 1st 6s, tr. rects	89	90	89	90	46
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Union Pacific ext. sink. fund 8s, t.r.	112½	113	112½	113	8
Union Pac. col. tr. 6s, notes 62½% paid	43½	43½	43½	43½	2
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1896, ex mat. coupon	113	113	113	113	4
Union Pacific 1st, 1897, ex mat. coupon	113	113	113	113	1
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1898, ex mat. coupon	116	116	116	116	27
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1899	103	103	103	103	2
Union Pacific purchase money ctfs	111¼	112	111¼	111⅝	549
Union Pacific, Den. & G. 1st 5s, trust rects.	49⅛	49⅛	47½	48½	95
Virginia Midland general 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Wabash 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	33
Wabash 2d 5s	81	81¼	80¼	80¼	42
Wabash 1st 5s, Detroit & Chicago Ext.	100	100¼	100	100¼	6
Wabash debenture, Series B	27	27	27	27	10
West Shore gtd. 4s	111½	111½	111½	111½	24
West Shore gtd. 4s registered	108½	109	108¼	109	19
Western N. Y. & Penn. general, 3-4s	47½	47½	47	47	4
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st	109	100	109	109	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s, trust receipts	100	100	100	100	6
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111	111	111	111	14
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	93⅝	93⅝	93	93	8
Wisconsin Cen. 1st 5s, trust receipts	83½	85	83½	85	2
Total sales					$6,428,800

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	27
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129½	129½	128⅝	128⅝	61
United States 5s, coupon	114¾	114¾	114⅝	114⅝	40
Total sales					$128,000

STATE BONDS.

North Carolina 6s, 1919	125	125	125	125	1
Tennessee Settlement 3s	91½	91½	91½	91½	5
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	91	91	91	91	* 94
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	69½	69½	69½	69½	10½
Total sales					$25,900
Grand total					$6,582,700

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1897.

	Highest.	Date.		Lowest.	Date.		Last Sale.	Date.	
United States 2s registered	98½	Aug.	12	98¼	Sept.	10	98¼	Sept.	10
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113¼	Dec.	18	110⅝	June	3	112¾	Dec.	21
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	Nov.	22	111⅝	Jan.	12	114⅛	Nov	22
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129	Dec.	8	120½	Jan.	5	129	Dec.	8
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129½	Dec.	18	120½	Jan.	5	128⅝	Dec.	22
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Nov.	3	113	May	11	113¼	Nov.	24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115⅝	Oct.	22	113	May	4	114⅝	Dec.	23
United States currency 6s, 1898	103½	Feb.	16	99⅝	Dec.	1	99⅝	Dec.	1
United States currency 6s, 1899	107¾	April	7	106½	Feb.	16	107¾	April	7

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1897.

	Highest.	Date.		Lowest.	Date.		Last sale.	Date.	
Alabama, Class A	108½	Sept.	17	105½	July	12	108¼	Nov.	20
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct.	9	107¾	Oct.	9	107¾	Oct.	9
Alabama, Class B	107½	June	22	104¾	July	26	104¾	July	26
Alabama, Class C	100	April	1	98½	Feb.	23	99	Sept.	27
Louisiana consolidated 4s	100¼	Nov.	17	95¾	April	21	100	Nov.	18
North Carolina consolidated 4s	105½	June	16	103½	July	21	103½	July	21
North Carolina con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct.	4	100	Oct.	4	100	Oct.	4
North Carolina 6s, 1919	125	Dec.	20	125	Dec.	20	125	Dec.	20
Tennessee settlement 3s	92¼	Dec.	13	76	April	6	91½	Dec.	23
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	91	Dec.	21	72	Feb.	18	91	Dec.	21
Virginia funded debt	69½	Dec.	24	61	Jan.	5	69½	Dec.	24
Virginia deferred 6s	5	April	1	5	April	1	5	April	1
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	6	March	1	3½	June	22	3½	June	22

BANK STOCKS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1897.

	Highest.			Lowest.			Last Sale.		
America	350	Nov.	11	335	April	20	350	Nov.	11
American Exchange	174½	Sept.	24	166	June	22	170	Dec.	20
Broadway	242	Nov.	19	235	Oct.	16	242	Nov.	19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov.	27	98	Nov.	27	98	Nov.	27
Central National	165	May	17	130	Jan.	9	162	Nov.	23
Chatham	298	Nov.	19	290	July	27	298	Nov.	19
Chemical	4300	Feb.	2	4300	Feb.	2	4300	Feb.	2
Citizens'	132	Nov.	19	132	Nov.	19	132	Nov.	19
Columbia	175	Jan.	11	170	May	10	170	May	10
Commerce	210	Oct.	7	203	Jan.	12	209	Dec.	7
Continental	135	July	12	131	Sept.	22	131	Nov.	18
Corn Exchange	295	Nov.	13	290	Feb.	18	205	Nov.	18
East River	140	Nov.	26	140	Nov.	26	140	Nov.	26
Fourth National	195	Nov.	17	173½	Aug.	24	195	Nov.	30
Gallatin	310	Aug.	19	310	Aug.	19	310	Aug.	19
German-American	112	Nov.	11	112	Nov.	11	112	Nov.	11
Importers and Traders'	535	March	23	531	Jan.	28	535	March	23
Manhattan	230	Nov.	13	220	July	15	230	Nov.	13
Market & Fulton	230	Dec.	8	215	July	12	230	Dec.	8
Mechanics'	195	Nov.	19	185½	Feb.	8	195	Nov.	19
Merchants'	149	Oct.	21	147	Nov.	17	147	Nov.	17
Metropolis	475	April	21	442½	April	10	475	April	21
New York	240	Nov.	13	232½	March	15	240	Dec.	6
New York County	800	March	23	800	March	23	800	March	23
Ninth National	100	June	3	92	Dec.	8	92	Dec.	15
North America	137½	Sept.	23	132	Jan.	21	136	Nov.	4
Park	282	Sept.	10	255½	Aug.	4	282	Sept.	10
Phenix	107½	May	14	90	Dec.	20	100	Dec.	24
Republic	160	June	19	150	Feb.	16	159	Aug.	17
Seaboard	170	July	19	170	July	19	170	July	19
Shoe and Leather	96½	Dec.	24	90	April	5	96½	Dec.	24
State of New York	115	March	3	114	Dec.	2	114	Dec.	2
Third National	85	May	14	85	May	14	85	March	14
Tradesmen's	102	Oct.	11	88½	Feb.	8	102	Dec.	7
West Side	200	Oct.	7	290	Oct.	7	200	Oct.	7
Western National	121	Oct.	19	114	Feb.	2	121	Oct.	19

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.		
Dec. 23, 1897	£30,753,383	......
Dec. 24, 1896	33,809,727	......
Bank of France.		
Dec. 23, 1897	[illegible]	£48,469,753
Dec. 24, 1896	77,132,010	49,242,[illegible]
Bank of Germany.		
Dec. 23, 1897	[illegible]	15,112,000
Dec. 24, 1896	[illegible]	14,506,000
Austria-Hungary.		
Dec. 23, 1897	[illegible]	12,[illegible],000
Dec. 24, 1896	[illegible]	12,633,000
Spain.		
Dec. 23, 1897	[illegible]	11,120,000
Dec. 24, 1896	[illegible]	10,440,000
Netherlands.		
Dec. 23, 1897	2,628,000	6,811,000
Dec. 24, 1896	2,624,000	6,849,000
Belgium.		
Dec. 23, 1897	2,654,000	1,417,000
Dec. 24, 1896	2,777,333	1,388,667
Total for the week	£[illegible]	£[illegible]
Total previous week	150,421,960	94,020,338
Corresponding week last year	152,697,079	95,145,031

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England lost £974,365 bullion in the week ended Thursday last, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 45.91, became 42.97 per cent. The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France showed a gain in gold of 725,000f and in silver of 2,850,000f.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates, $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done on Friday at $4.81¼@$4.81½ for sixty day bills, $4.84@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 94 7-16 and 95 1-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40@45c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balt. & Ohio [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., gold 5s, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., coupons off, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., [illegible] of deposit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., con. g. 5s, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore Belt 1st g. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. & O. S.W. R.R. 1st gtd. g. [illegible]	[illegible]	Oct [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov [illegible]	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. [illegible]	60	June [illegible]	60	June [illegible]	60	June [illegible]	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, [illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Nov [illegible]	..	..
Do., do., Series B, [illegible]	..	....	..	....	11	Feb [illegible]	..	..
Monong. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	J'ly [illegible]	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	100	Oct 29	97½	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov [illegible]	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	105[illegible]	Nov [illegible]	..	..
Do., coupon off	80	Nov 1	80	Nov 1	80	Nov 1	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	105	J'ne 15	[illegible]	Oct [illegible]	[illegible]	Oct [illegible]	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	116	June 3	113	Jan [illegible]	115	Sept 18	115½	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 5s, 1924	[illegible]	Sept 14	70	Feb 9	[illegible]	Dec 24	81	[illegible]
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs. 2d g. 5s, 1915	[illegible]	Feb 9	42	Feb 9	42	J'ne 10	..	..
Sea. & B.B. Tr. Co. ctfs. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	75	Sep 14	60	J'ly 29	70¼	Dec 14	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. ctfs. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	85½	Sept 17	73¾	J'ly 8	82	Dec 16	80½	[illegible]
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	96½	Sept 17	70	May 28	92¾	Dec 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sep '96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	102½	Dec 24	95½	Mar 1	102½	Dec 24	102½	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	J'ne 25	120½	Feb 8	126½	Nov 17	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Sept 28	116½	Jan 7	122	Dec 18	121½	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	106	Apr 14	106	Apr 14	106	Apr 14	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb '96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	108½	Nov 30	105	June 2	108½	Dec 21	105½	107
Do., con. 1st and col. trust g. 5s, 1934	106¾	Dec 15	102	Feb 4	106¾	Dec 15	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	140	Feb 14	140	Feb 14	140	Feb 14	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	108	Dec 10	104	Apr 22	108	Dec 10	108	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Nov 16	101½	Apr 24	105	Nov 16	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	113½	J'ne 17	108	Jan 7	112½	Dec 23	112¼	112⅝
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	109	Aug 4	104½	Mar 6	107½	Dec 24	107	..
Do., do., registered	106	Jan 30	104½	Jan 15	106	Jan 30	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	96½	Feb 26	90	Dec 7	91½	Dec 13	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	118⅝	Dec 7	112¼	Feb 2	118⅝	Dec 7	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	95	Sept 1	88½	June 2	91½	Dec 21	90½	92½
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	52	Sept 10	28	Apr 26	43½	Dec 21	43	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	18¾	Sept 10	8½	June 8	15	Dec 21	14	15
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	10	Sept 18	5	Apr 8	8⅜	Dec 23	..	8½
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	94½	J'ne 15	91	Apr 20	93	J'ly 16	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	97	J'ne 21	94½	May 18	95½	J'ly 15	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	108¼	Mar 8	104⅝	Oct 13	105⅝	Dec 10	105⅝	106½
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	115	Mar 22	112	Nov 8	113½	Dec 8	113	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110	Mar 23	110	Mar 23	110	Mar 23	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	118	Feb 5	106	May 21	113	Dec 24	112¾	113
Do., do., registered	117½	Feb 8	105	May 24	110	Dec 18	110	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	104½	Feb 17	90	Apr 1	100	Dec 22	..	100⅝
Do., 5s, 1912	90	Feb 10	75½	May 30	87½	Nov 16	87½	90
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116½	Dec 8	113	Aug 28	116½	Dec 8	..	116
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	104	Nov 13	104	Nov 13	104	Nov 13	..	105⅝
Central Pacific g. 6s, 1898	104½	J'ne 24	100	Jan 4	102¾	Dec 18	102⅝	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103½	J'ne 28	99⅝	Jan 22	102	Dec 10	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102½	J'ne 10	102½	J'ne 10	102½	J'ne 10	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. deposit E, 1900	100⅝	Dec 13	100	Nov 20	100⅝	Dec 14	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	104½	Mar 31	101	Apr 29	101½	Dec 14	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sep '96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	101	Nov 18	96½	May 3	101	Nov 18	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101½	Dec 6	101½	Dec 6	101½	Dec 6	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	104	Dec 10	100	Jan 13	104	Dec 11	104	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug '96	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	99½	Dec 8	87	June 3	99½	Dec 23	98	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	30	Nov 30	30	Nov 30	30	Nov 30	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fundg. 6s, 1898	103¾	Dec 20	102¼	July 3	103¾	Dec 20	..	104½
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	121½	June 8	116½	Oct 7	120	Dec 13	119	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	122½	J'ly 29	118	Oct 20	119	Dec 21	119	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	113	Sept 20	107¾	Jan 5	112¾	Dec 22	111½	112½
Do., do., registered	111¾	Dec 13	107	Jan 4	111	Dec 22	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	85½	Aug 31	72	Mar 29	80¾	Dec 24	..	80½
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	106½	Dec 6	97	Jan 4	105½	Dec 15	105	106
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	95	Dec 3	86	Jan 14	94	Dec 17	93	96
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	98	Nov 22	97½	Sept 23	98	Nov 22	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	103½	Aug 12	99	Mar 8	101½	Dec 18	101½	102
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Aug 31	112	Nov 18	112	Dec 9	112	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	112¾	Jan 6	108	Sept 9	110½	Dec 16	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	107½	Nov 18	107½	Nov 18	107½	Nov 18	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	104⅝	Mar 25	104⅝	Mar 25	104⅝	Mar 25	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct, '95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108½	Dec 15	103½	May 8	108½	Dec 15	109	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	120½	June 8	115	Jan 2	119	Dec 24	118¾	119½
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Jan 8	103	May 17	106¾	Dec 21	106¾	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	107	Dec 13	98	Feb 8	106½	Dec 15	106	107
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	110⅝	Aug 31	99¼	Mar 1	110⅝	Dec 24	..	110½
Do., Iowa Div. sk. fd. 5s, 1919	109	June 9	105	Apr 23	109	June 9	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	102½	Dec 21	98	Jan 15	102½	Dec 21	102⅜	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Dec 14	93	Feb 1	101½	Dec 24	100⅝	101¼
Do., 4s, 1921	93⅝	Dec 8	93	Nov 11	93⅝	Dec 3	95	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan '96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	98⅛	Dec 23	87¼	Jan 4	98⅛	Dec 23	..	98⅜
Do., do., registered	91	J'ly 10	80½	Feb 10	91	J'ly 10	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	122¼	July 7	118	Mar 16	122	Dec 24	121⅜	..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	115	Apr 2	114	Apr 15	115	Apr 15	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	133	Dec 20	124	Apr 1	133	Dec 20	128	130
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	103	Oct 5	98⅝	Feb 9	102	Dec 24	..	..
Do., do., registered	99½	May 14	99½	May 14	99½	May 14	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	101⅝	Nov 16	98	Mar 1	100½	Dec 15	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	J'ne 24	111	Jan 4	115	Dec 18	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	85	Nov 27	80	J'ly 30	85	Dec 15	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	97½	Dec 24	95	Sept 20	97½	Dec 24	97	99
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s, P. D., 1898	106½	J'ly 17	102	Sept 13	103½	Dec 23	103½	..
Do., 2d 7 3-10s, P. D.	141½	Sept 15	128	Feb 15	140	Oct 21	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	141	Dec 9	126	Jan 2	141	Dec 9	140	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	142½	Dec 23	128	Feb 18	142¼	Dec 23	140	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	140	Dec. 1	126½	Jan 7	140	Dec 1	140	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	142	Sept 15	128	Jan 4	142	Dec 24	140	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	142	Dec 7	130	Jan 7	142	Dec 9	142	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	121½	Dec 15	115½	Jan 8	121¼	Dec 18	121	..
Do., 1st LaC & Dav. 5s, 1919	114½	Sep 15	109	Jan 6	114½	Sep 15	114½	..
Do., 1st So. Min. Div. 6s, 1910	121½	Dec 21	115½	Jan 4	121½	Dec 21	120¾	121⅝
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132½	Nov 22	126	Jan 16	132½	Nov 22	133	135
Do., do., 5s, 1910	110	J'ne 19	107½	Jan 13	109	Oct 5	109¼	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	122½	Dec 11	117	Feb 8	122½	Dec 11	122	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	118½	Dec 15	112	Jan 4	117¾	Dec 21	117⅝	118⅜
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	115	Nov 30	106½	Jan 8	115	Dec 13	..	..
Do., Mineral Point div. 5s, 1910	111	Dec 1	107	Jan 25	111	Dec 1	109	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115½	Dec 17	112	Apr 2	115½	Dec 17	115½	..
Do., Wis. & Minn. div. g. 5s, 1921	116½	Nov 8	110½	Jan 21	116½	Dec 18	115½	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115½	Dec 7	110½	Jan 6	115	Dec 10	115	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	118	Sep '96	120	..
Do., cont. sink. fd. 5s, 1916	106½	May 4	106½	May 4	106½	J'ly 9	107	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113½	Dec 14	107	Jan 7	113½	Dec 14	110	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	106	Dec 10	96	Jan 6	106	Dec 21	105⅝	106
Mil. & Northern 1st, main line 6s, 1910	123	Nov 24	118	Jan 15	122	Dec 21	122½	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	122	Dec 8	118	Jan 14	121½	Dec 16	120½	124
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	147	J'ly 23	140	Jan 4	143	Dec 2	144	145
Do., gold 7s, 1902	121¼	May 17	115½	Dec 8	116	Dec 22	116	116¼
Do., do., registered	119½	May 13	115½	Dec 6	116	Dec 23	116	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	120	Aug 20	114	Jan 7	116	Nov 8	..	116½
Do., do., registered	117¾	Mar 11	117½	J'ly 13	117½	J'ly 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	113¾	Sep 30	108¾	Apr 2	111	Dec 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	108¾	Nov 29	106	Apr 4	108¾	Nov 29	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	117⅝	J'ly 28	110⅝	Jan 12	117	Dec 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	116⅝	Dec 20	111	Mar 1	116⅝	Dec 20	..	118
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Sep 22	106	Jan 4	110	Dec 24	109½	110
Do., do., registered	113½	J'ly 13	108¼	J'ly 12	108¾	J'ly 13	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	116	Sep 20	110¼	Feb 8	115	Dec 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	114½	Aug 28	114½	Aug 28	114½	Aug 28	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	106	J'ly 13	101	Jan 4	105⅝	Dec 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	100	Nov 10	100	Nov 10	100	Nov 10	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	N 28 '96	110⅝	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	106	J'ne 14	103	Sep 14	103½	Sep 27	103¾	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	A 17 '96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	108	Jan '96	..	..
Iowa Midland 8s	..	....	..	....	..	....	113½	..
Ottumwa, C.F. & St. Paul 1st 5s, 1909	109	Oct 4	109	Oct 4	109	Oct 4	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	108	Sep 30	108	Sep 30	108	Sep 30	109½	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Oct 28	131	May 28	136	Dec 22	136½	137¼
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	106½	Jan 27	105½	Feb 24	105½	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	118	Dec 10	112	Mar 18	118	Dec 10	..	..
Do., Michigan div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	131½	Aug 30	129½	Mar 26	131½	Aug 30	133	..
Do., Ashland div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	134	J'ly 22	131	J'ne 18	134	J'ly 22	133¼	..
Do., incomes, 1911	110¼	J'ly 2	110¼	J'ly 2	110¼	J'ly 2	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	134½	Dec 18	128½	Jan 22	134½	Dec 18	134½	136½
Do., do., registered	133	June 8	128	Feb 15	132½	Nov 22	..	..
Do., ext. and col. 5s, 1934	108	J'ne 29	101½	Jan 5	107½	Dec 24	107½	107⅝
Do., do., registered	107⅝	Dec 10	100½	Jan 11	107½	Dec 24	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	106¾	Dec 8	93	Jan 6	106½	Dec 23	106⅝	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	85	Aug 21	84	Aug 17	85	Oct 29	87	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70	Aug 10	62½	May 17	68⅛	Dec 9	68	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	83	Mar 15	83	Mar 15	83	Mar 15	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	107	Dec 17	101½	Feb 20	107	Dec 18	106¼	109½
Do., do., small	100	Apr 15	100	Apr 15	100	Apr 15	..	..
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	136½	Nov 30	128	Jan 4	135¾	Dec 20	135½	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	132	Oct 6	129½	Nov 26	130	Dec 2	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132	Dec 15	129½	Apr 15	131½	Dec 16	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans U.S. Tr. Co. ctfs. of prop	47¾	Sep 18	42⅝	J'ly 30	46	Dec 24	45⅝	46
Chi. & W'n Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	106	J'ne 22	106	J'ne 22	106	J'ne 22	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	120	Dec 17	116	Mar 13	120	Dec 17	120	..
Chi. & West Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	98½	Nov '93	..	..

[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct [illegible]	[illegible]	Oct [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug [illegible]	104½	May [illegible]	111	Dec [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., Cairo div. 1st g. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., do., registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Oct [illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Dec [illegible]	..	[illegible]
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Nov [illegible]	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Nov [illegible]	100½	..
Do., con. 6s, [illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Nov [illegible]	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, [illegible]	114	Oct 7	107	Jan [illegible]	114	Oct 7	110	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	107¼	Feb 19	104½	Jan 6	107¼	Feb 19	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	[illegible]	Aug 27	[illegible]	J'ne 17	73	Dec 20	..	[illegible]
Do., income 4s, 1990	[illegible]	Aug [illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	21	Aug [illegible]	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	Dec [illegible]	[illegible]	Dec 24	[illegible]	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	[illegible]	Oct [illegible]	[illegible]	J'ne [illegible]	[illegible]	Oct [illegible]	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	[illegible]	Nov [illegible]	122½	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Nov [illegible]	..	..
Cin. & Spgfd 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	[illegible]	Oct 16	107½	Oct 16	107½	Oct 16	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	[illegible]	Aug 20	98	May 11	105	Aug 27	..	104½
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	126¾	J'ly '96	..	..
Col. Mid. Tr. Co. cts. 1st g. 6s, asst'd, 1936	67½	Feb 1	58½	J'ne 15	65	Dec 23	..	..
Do., Tr. Co. cts. con. g. 4s, stm gtd, 1940	17	Jan [illegible]	5	J'ne [illegible]	10½	Oct 16	..	..
Do., do., assent'd, all inst. paid	21½	Nov [illegible]	[illegible]	Nov [illegible]	19½	Dec 21	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	88¾	Jan [illegible]	65	Feb [illegible]	68½	May 15	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $35 paid	79	Sep [illegible]	60½	May 3	74½	Dec 23	73½	75½
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	67	Jan 4	49½	Feb 18	52	Nov 6	[illegible]	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Dec '95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	129	Apr 2	125½	Mar 5	129	Apr 6	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906	127	Feb 5	125½	Apr 8	125	Apr 28	125½	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	[illegible]	Sep [illegible]	140½	Jan 5	142	Dec 23	140½	141½
Do., 7s, 1900	112	May 5	109	Aug 17	109	Nov 23	109½	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	114½	Feb 19	111¼	Oct 7	112	Dec 10	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	143½	May 13	140	Jan 25	141	Nov 22	141	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	J'ly '92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	141	Dec 10	133	Mar 18	141	Dec 10	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½	Aug 6	116	Sep 21	118½	Nov 17	117½	119
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May '96	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. div. 7s, 1917	147½	Aug 31	143	Apr 20	147½	Aug 31	..	..
Do., do., registered	143	May 4	143	May 4	143	May 4	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125	Dec 20	122½	May 8	125	Dec 20	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118¾	Mar 29	115½	Oct 5	116¾	Nov 19	116½	..
Do., do., registered	118	Feb 25	116½	Mar 22	116½	Mar 22	115	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	148¾	J'ly 7	145	May 6	148¾	Aug 18	144	..
Do., do., registered	143	Nov 18	143	Nov 18	143	Nov 18	142	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	91½	Dec 24	87½	J'ly 7	91½	Dec 24	..	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	113½	Apr 13	108½	Dec 10	108½	Dec 16	108½	111
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	87½	Sept 25	80	Feb 23	85½	Dec 17	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	96½	Dec 6	95⅝	Dec 8	96½	Dec 21	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld gt. 3½ S. A., 1911	22	Feb 3	16	Dec 1	17½	Dec 18	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	106½	Dec 15	97½	June 9	105	Dec 24	..	104½
Do., 2d, lawful money 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	..	....	99½	Jan 16	106½	Dec 15	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	113	Oct 16	111	Sep 2	112½	Dec 22	111⅜	113
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	122	J'ne 23	116	Mar 1	116½	Dec 3	119½	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	116	J'ne 21	112	Jan 7	112½	Nov 12	113½	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	120½	Oct 29	118½	Apr 10	120½	Oct 29	119½	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106½	Oct 29	103¾	May 29	106¾	Oct 29	106	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145½	Dec 23	139¾	Mar 25	144¾	Dec 23	144½	145½
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	140	Dec 2	140	Dec 2	140	Dec 2	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	137½	Dec. 20	133½	Jan 4	137½	Dec 20	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	141	Sep 10	136½	Jan 11	141	Sep 10	139½	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	107	June 8	104	Oct 25	106	Dec 21	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	112	Jan 12	106¼	May 21	110⅝	Dec 23	..	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug '96	..	..
N. Y. & Gr'nw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	105½	Oct 2	105½	Oct 2	105½	Oct 2	..	..
Erie R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds, 1996	95½	Feb 10	88¾	May 14	92¾	Dec 24	92⅝	92½
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	78¾	Sept 6	62	May 3	72¼	Dec 24	72½	72¾
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	65	Nov 10	52	Feb 10	65	Nov 10	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	114½	Dec 14	108	Sept 7	114	Dec 24	113	114
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	76	Dec 9	70½	Nov 8	76	Dec 10	71	..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	M'y '93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sep. '91	..	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	..	....	..	....	90	Dec '95	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	116	Mar 5	110⅝	Oct 30	113¼	Dec 15	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	90½	Oct 22	80	Apr 9	88½	Dec 24	..	..
Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	88	Sep 24	70	J'ly 22	82¼	Dec 24	81	..
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918	103	Aug 14	103	Aug 14	103	Aug 14	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	80½	M'y '96	..	..
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	105⅝	July 31	105⅝	July 31	105⅝	July 31	..	..
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	76	Sep 10	53	Jan 6	72½	Dec 20	..	..
Ft. Worth & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	60¼	Sep 17	52	J'ne 24	55½	Dec 24	..	57
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	91	Dec 24	84	May 14	91	Dec 24	90	91
Georgia & Ala Ry 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	103	J'ly 30	102	J'ne 28	103	Aug 11	101½	103½
Georgia & Ala. Ry. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	103	J'ly 30	102	J'ne 28	103	Aug 11	..	..
Ga. Car. & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	84	J'ne 17	83	Feb 18	83	J'ne 23	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs, B	9	Aug 16	3½	Dec 2	5	Dec 20	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	50	Dec 14	50	Dec 14	50	Dec 15	..	..
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951	113	Nov 23	110	Mar 20	113	Nov 23	113	..
Do., do., registered	112½	J'ly 13	112½	J'ly 13	112½	J'ly 13	..	..
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951	101	Nov 4	101	Nov 4	101	Nov 4	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1952	104½	Mar 30	101½	Apr 19	103½	Dec 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	102½	Aug 25	102½	Aug 25	102½	Aug 25	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1953	103	Jan 28	99½	Jan 15	99½	Nov 11	100½	102
Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904	100½	June 4	99	Apr 20	100½	June 4	..	..
Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	105½	May 24	100¾	Feb 3	104	Dec 14	..	..
Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	..	....	..	....	102½	Sept '96	..	..
Do., Springfield Div. 6s, 1898	101½	J'ly 9	101½	J'ly 9	101½	J'ly 9	..	..
Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	116½	Aug '95	..	..
Chi., St. L. & New Orleans g. 5s, 1951	123½	J'ly 22	118½	Jan 7	122¾	Oct 14	122	..
Do., registered	119½	Feb 27	118½	Apr 1	118½	Apr 1	..	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	103¾	Dec 18	103¾	J'ly 28	103¾	Dec 18	..	..
Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935	105½	Dec 22	99	Jan 8	105½	Dec 22	..	..
Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	J'ly 7	86½	Oct 27	88	Dec 15	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	94¼	Nov '95	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	124	Sep 8	117	May 5	121	Dec 23	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909	86½	Sep 15	73	Jan 4	85	Dec 24	..	..
Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921	48	Sep 14	25⅛	Jan 11	44	Dec 8	..	45
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	100	Sep 14	88	Apr 14	96½	Dec 22	98½	99
K. C., P. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5s, 1923	83	Nov 24	77¼	Oct 6	78⅝	Dec 24	78½	79
Kings Co. El., Series A, 1st g. 5s, 1925	60½	Oct 18	44	Feb 23	57½	Nov 3	..	56
Fulton El. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Ser. A, 1929	49	Sep 27	38	Dec 10	38	Dec 20	35	40
Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937	118	J'ne 21	113½	Jan 29	117¾	Dec 15	116	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941	104	Dec 20	99½	J'ly 17	104	Dec 20	104	105½
Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	104	Jan 27	97½	Oct 11	99	Dec 9	99	100
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Buffalo & Erie new B 7s, 1898	107½	Mar 5	101½	Oct 18	102½	Nov 12	102⅜	..
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	120½	Oct 22	120½	Oct 22	120½	Oct 22	..	..
Lake Shore div. 7s, 1899	111	Mar 13	104½	Oct 28	104½	Nov 15	105½	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	114	J'ne 22	109⅝	Aug 20	111⅝	Dec 17	111⅝	..
Do., do., registered	113½	Mar 15	108	Oct 22	109¾	Dec 13	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	124½	Mar 13	119	Jan 12	119	Dec 13	119	..
Do., do., registered	124½	Mar 15	118½	Jan 13	119	Dec 20	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	105½	Nov 26	102½	Sep 24	104	Dec 22	..	104
Do., do., registered	105½	Nov 24	102½	Sep. 28	105½	Nov 24	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd. L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	109	May 4	108¼	Dec 1	108¼	Dec 1	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5s, 1934	125	Dec 7	125	Dec 7	125	Dec 9	..	..
Leh. Val. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940	103¾	Dec 17	92½	Apr 14	103¾	Dec 17	..	..
Leh. Val. Ter. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	112	Aug 25	106	Apr 17	111½	Dec 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	July 1	106	Apr 22	110	Nov 26	..	..
Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	96¼	Oct 28	96¼	Oct 28	96¼	Oct 28	..	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	93½	Feb 2	90	J'ly 29	91	Dec 17	91	94
El., Cor. & N. 1st g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914	..	....	..	....	99½	Feb '96	..	..
Do., g. gtd. 5s, 1914	101	Sep. 16	99	Jan 15	101	Sep. 16	..	..
Litch., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95	Feb '93	..	..
L. R. & M. tr. co. cts for 1st g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	25	Apr '96	..	..
Long Island 1st 7s, 1898	106¼	Mar 25	101½	Nov 15	101⅝	Nov 29	101¾	102½
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1931	119	May 12	118	Jan 21	116	Dec 6	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	91	Sep 27	76½	Jan 4	84	Dec 24	84	..
Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922	92½	Sep 24	83¼	May 11	91	Dec 17	85	93
N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	100	May 25	100	May 25	100	May 25	..	..
Do., 2d income, 1927	..	....	..	....	40	Mar '96	..	..
N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con. g. 5s, 1935	107½	Feb 11	102½	Jan 8	107½	Dec 15	..	..
Do., 1st 5s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107½	Jy 16 '96	..	..
L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	103½	J'ne '95	..	..
L. E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, tr. r.	38	Oct 13	30	Feb 11	36	Nov 3	32	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	9½	Aug 21	9½	Aug 21	9½	Aug 21	..	..
Louisville & Nashville con. 7s, 1898	106⅛	Mar 29	101¼	Oct 12	102⅝	Dec 15	102¼	..
Do., Cecilian Branch 7s, 1907	106	Nov 11	103	Oct 1	106	Nov 11	106¼	112½
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	123	Jan 10	116	Jan 14	121½	Nov 30	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	107	Aug 23	98½	Jan 7	107	Oct 8	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g. 6s, 1919	115	May 11	113	Nov 15	113	Dec 6	113	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	119	Oct 13	115⅝	Jan 15	117	Dec 24	117	..
Do., Pensacola div. g. 6s, 1920	108½	Jan 22	102	Sep 24	103½	Sep 24	103½	..
Do., St. Louis div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	121	J'ly 12	121	J'ly 12	121	J'ly 12	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May '95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Feb 1	107¼	Apr 19	110	Dec 23	..	..
Do., sink. f., (S. & N. Ala.,) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan '92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	101	Oct 7	95½	May 7	99	Dec 16	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	87½	Dec 8	78¼	Jan 5	87⅝	Dec 24	87¼	87⅝
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st. gtd. g. 6s, 1921	108	Dec 8	95	Jun	108	Dec 15	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	103	Mar 16	99	J'ne 16	102	Dec 17	..	102
Do., & N. & M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	106¼	Sept 10	104½	Mar 16	106¼	Sept 10	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	88½	Dec 10	82½	J'ly 29	88½	Dec 10	89	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	94½	Jan 19	91	Feb 20	93	Dec 8	93½	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	90	Jan 20	85	Feb 2	88¾	Dec 23	..	90
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 20 '96	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	100¾	Sept '93	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	97¾	Aug 11	91½	Apr 6	95½	Dec 24	..	96
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121½	Dec 24	116⅝	Jan 6	121½	Dec 24	120¾	121½
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	107¾	Apr 28	103¼	Dec 3	[illegible]	Dec 18	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Range for Year 1897.				Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
	Highest.		Lowest.					
Metropo'n St. Ry. gen. cl. t. g. 5s, 1997	113¼	Dec 10	109⅝	Oct 30	113¼	Dec 24	113¼	113⅝
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	120⅝	Aug 20	116⅜	Jan 5	120½	Dec 20	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	120⅝	Dec 17	115½	Mar 1	120⅝	Dec 24	..	120½
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	120⅝	Dec 21	115⅝	Mar 5	120⅝	Dec 21	..	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	68½	Jan 22	66	Aug 13	66	Aug 14	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	Apr '90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11½	S16.'96	..	..
Mexican International 1st g. 4s, 1942	78	Jan 22	69	Mar 3	69	Mar 10	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar'96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅝	N12'96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s B, 1917	13	July 9	9	May 28	13	July 9	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	100	Jan 30	95	Jan 13	100	Jan 30	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con 7s, 1902	119	Apr 28	114	Nov 24	114½	Dec 21	114⅝	115
Do., 1st con 5s, 1902	108	Mar 8	105½	June 9	106	Dec 17	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	120	Dec 10	120	Dec 10	120	Dec 10	123	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127½	Dec 11	120	J'ly 15	127½	Dec 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	121	Dec 6	121	Dec 6	121	Dec 6	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	105½	June 4	105½	June 4	105½	June 4	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	143	J'ly 22	137½	Jan 20	143	J'ly 22	140	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	107¼	Oct 25	100	Jan 2	106½	Dec 24	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	127	Nov 22	123¾	Apr 28	127	Nov 22	..	..
Do., Southwestern ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	M'y'96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	121⅜	Mar 8	120	Jan 9	121¼	Aug 31	122	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	88¼	Nov 29	82	June 4	86½	Dec 23	86	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	65⅝	Sep 16	54¾	May 7	62⅛	Dec 22	62½	..
Do., 1st extn. g. 5s, 1944	85	Oct 9	79½	Nov 10	82	Dec 4	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	86⅝	J'ly 29	74	Jan 8	82⅝	Dec 24	..	83
Kansas City & Pacific 1st g. 4s, 1990	71½	Apr 6	63½	Feb 3	67	Dec 2	67	72
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	83	Sept 4	72½	May 19	78¼	Dec 15	..	..
Mo., K. & Eastern 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	100	Sept 1	88½	May 26	94	Dec 21	94	95
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	98½	Sept 8	88	May 22	94	Dec 24	93½	95
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	110	Sept 8	98	Mar 23	107	Dec 16	107	109
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	71½	Dec 10	70¼	Dec 9	71½	Dec 10	..	70
Do., 1st collateral g. 5s, 1920	74½	Sept 7	40	May 4	68⅛	Dec 17	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	104½	Dec 23	100	Apr 30	104½	Dec 23	104	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	109	Dec 8	100	Apr 12	109	Dec 8	..	109½
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	108⅛	Dec 16	103	Apr 12	108⅛	Dec 16	108½	..
Do., Arkans. Branch ext. g. 5s, 1935	107½	Nov 22	104	June 7	106⅝	Dec 20	104⅝	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	90⅝	Sep 14	67½	May 14	88⅝	Dec 23	88¼	88¾
Do., gen. con. stmpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	87	Aug 31	68	June 1	85	Oct 16	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	124	Nov 17	116¼	June 4	121½	Dec 23	120	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	119	Oct 19	112	Mar 25	119	Dec 6	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	78¼	Dec 10	65	Apr 19	76	Dec 24	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	Apr'96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	133½	J'ne 22	127½	Jan 6	133½	Dec 17	132	135
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	105⅝	Nov 9	104½	Apr 14	105⅝	Nov 9	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	103¼	Oct 26	98½	June 8	103	Dec 23	101	103¼
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar'96	..	..
N. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug'94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	121⅜	Apr 15	117¼	Jan 7	119½	Dec 21	119¼	119½
Do., do., registered	120⅝	Apr 28	117	Jan 4	119	Dec 13	119	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Aug 28	108	Mar 4	110½	Dec 20	110⅝	110⅞
Do., do., registered	111	J'ly 21	106½	Jan 9	110	Dec 2	110½	110⅞
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	109½	Sep 17	107¼	Feb 13	109⅛	Sep 24	110¼	110¾
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105⅝	May 3	102½	Feb 5	104	Oct 25	103¼	..
Do., do., registered	104½	Aug 20	101⅝	Jan 13	103½	Oct 19	103	..
Do., debt. certfs. ext. g. 4s, 1905	105	J'ly 20	101⅛	Jan 5	103	Nov 22	103½	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd, 2361	111⅞	Nov 24	105	Jan 4	111½	Dec 22	111	111½
Do., registered	111⅝	Nov 24	104	Jan 4	109	Dec 23	108⅝	109
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	108½	Mar 24	103	Jan 7	108½	Nov 16	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd.g.4s,Ser.A,1940	86	Nov 15	86	Nov 15	86	Nov 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	104	J'ly 29	103⅝	May 19	104	J'ly 29	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	114	Apr 20	107½	Nov 8	108⅞	Dec 13	109	109¾
Do., do., registered	114	Mar 30	107	Oct 27	109	Dec 23	109	110
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	103	May 7	103	May 7	103	May 7	..	..
Rome, W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	122½	Dec 22	117¾	Jan 5	122½	Dec 22	121	122½
R., W. & Og. Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan'92	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct '94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107½	June 2	107½	June 2	107½	Oct 14	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar'96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	122½	Sept 24	118½	Jan 7	122½	Sept 24	..	..
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	108	Sept 2	103½	Apr 4	106½	Dec 24	..	106¾
Do., do., registered	105	Feb 16	102½	May 24	103	Nov 4	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	104½	Oct 7	104½	Oct 7	104½	Oct 7	..	..
Do., con. deb. certfs., $1,000	144½	Dec 24	132½	Feb 4	144½	Dec 24	143⅞	..
Do., do., small certfs., $100	141	Dec 15	133	Feb 15	141	Dec 17	141½	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	125½	Jan 27	125¼	Feb 6	125¼	Feb 6	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	115½	Oct '96	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	123½	J'ne 16	119¼	Jan 10	123	J'ne 16	120¼	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	114	Jan 18	113¾	May 27	114	May 27	113¼	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con 1st g. 5s, 1939	111	May 27	107	Dec 16	107	Dec 22	107⅞	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	99	Aug 30	88¾	Jan 5	97	Dec 23	97	97½
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s, 1937	107	Sep 16	100	Jan 5	106	Dec 8	..	106
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	85	Sep 16	73	J'ne 19	85	Dec 13	..	85
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	90¼	Sep 17	68	June 7	86¼	Dec 23	85⅝	86⅝
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	108½	Oct 6	105	Jan 4	108½	Nov 12	108½	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	98	J'ly 27	87½	Jan 20	98	Dec 23	91½	96
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Sep 15	116½	Apr 2	120	Dec 3	120	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	122½	Sep 13	113	Jan 6	118	Dec 23	118	119
Do., do., registered	122	Sep 14	113¾	Jan 7	117	Dec 22	115	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	130	J'ly 27	123¼	Feb 9	128	Dec 8	127½	130½
Do., do., registered certificates	128½	Oct 5	126	Nov 8	126	Nov 8	126	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. ln. 4s, 1997	95⅝	Dec 24	85½	Jan 5	95⅝	Dec 24	95	95½
Do., registered	92⅝	Sep. 25	85⅝	Apr 17	90½	Nov 6	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	61⅝	Sept 9	51½	Apr 19	60⅝	Dec 24	60½	60⅝
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	110	Mar 20	97¾	May 17	104½	Dec 22	104½	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	108	J'ne 26	100¾	Feb 20	108	J'ne 26	104½	..
Norfolk & West. R. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	123¾	Dec 17	117	Jan 13	123¾	Dec 17	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	120⅝	Dec 7	111	Apr 1	120⅝	Dec 7	..	..
Do., improvement & ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	97	Feb '94	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	101	Feb 23	101	Feb 23	101	Feb 23	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	85	Sep 13	79½	June 4	83½	Dec 22	..	..
Norf. & West. Ry. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	80⅛	Sep 10	67½	Apr 24	79⅝	Dec 24	79	..
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	Apr'96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb'87	..	..
Ohio & Miss. con. sink. fund 7s, 1898	106	J'ne 19	102	Aug 4	103	Nov 18	103⅝	..
Do., con. 7s, 1898	105⅝	J'ne 22	102	J'ly 30	103	Dec 10	103⅝	..
Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911	121	Dec 13	115	Jan 13	121	Dec 13	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield div. 7s, 1905	105½	Dec 23	100½	J'ne 23	105½	Dec 23	105½	106
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	98	Apr'92	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	105	Nov 15	101¼	Apr 30	105	Nov 15	102	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	Dec 16	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	90	Jan 6	85½	Feb 24	80	Nov 19	74	85
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	13	Sep. 17	9	J'ne 22	14	Nov 12	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certfs.	15	Jan 8	8¼	Apr 22	8¼	Apr 22	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	86¾	Dec 16	76	Nov 12	84½	Dec 24	83½	86
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	108	Sep. 21	88	Apr 29	108	Sep. 21	..	..
Do., eng. Trust Co. ctfs of deposit	106¼	Sep 18	84½	June 5	101¾	Dec 24	101½	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1939	*49	Sep. 20	15	Feb 10	*40	Nov 15	..	..
Do., do., Tr. Co. reor. cts., 3d in. pd.	43⅝	Dec 7	41	Nov 29	42¾	Dec 15	..	..
Do., do., Tr. Co. reor. ctfs, 4th in. pd.	45½	Dec 16	45½	Dec 16	45	Dec 23	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116¾	Dec 8	110	Jan 4	115	Dec 24	115	..
Ore. R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	94¼	Nov 30	80	Jan 4	93⅝	Dec 24	93⅝	93½
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	124	Dec 2	118½	Jan 4	123¼	Dec 23	123¼	123½
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	120	Dec 13	114	Feb 18	120	Dec 13	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	102	May 24	102	May 24	102	May 24	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	99¾	Dec 7	86	J'ly 9	98½	Dec 24	..	99
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	61⅝	Aug 31	44	J'ly 8	57⅝	Dec 17	57½	59
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49¼	Sep 23	36	Nov 4	39¼	Dec 15	..	39
Panama sink. fd. subsidy g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec'96	..	..
Pennsylvania Co.								
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	115¾	Dec 7	109⅝	Jan 18	115½	Dec 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	114¾	Dec 7	109½	Jan 28	112½	Dec 21	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	112	Sep 21	106¾	Apr 4	111⅝	Dec 24	111½	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	111⅝	Dec 23	108¼	Jan 28	111⅝	Dec 23	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	111	J'ne 17	111	J'ne 17	111	J'ne 17	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	102	Apr 20	101½	Aug 6	102	Oct 9	..	102¼
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	111¼	J'ly 2	109½	Feb 4	111¼	J'ly 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	109¾	Apr 23	109	Apr 14	109¾	Apr 23	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	142	Oct 4	135	Jan 6	142	Nov 16	141	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	142½	Dec 23	136	Jan 20	142½	Dec 23	140	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126	Aug'96	126	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	115	Jan 4	110½	J'ly 8	110½	J'ly 8	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	113¼	Apr 14	110½	J'ly 8	110½	J'ly 8	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½	Apr'96	..	..
St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898	102	J'ne 18	101	Nov 9	101	Nov 9	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	100	N25'96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Ju 27'96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	102	Nov 10	102	Nov 10	102	Nov 10	..	..
Penn R. R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	109	Apr 14	108	May 12	108	May 12	..	..
U. N. J. R. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	114¼	Oct 22	112¾	Mar 16	114¼	Oct 22	..	..
Peoria, Dec. & Evans. 1st g. 6s, 1920	104	Feb 1	92	May 28	103¾	Nov 18	104¼	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certfs	103	Nov 10	97½	Oct 29	98	Dec 3	..	..
Do., Evans. div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	105	Feb 8	91	June 2	100	Dec 23	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co Certfs	96¼	Nov 11	95½	Nov 10	95⅝	Nov 29	..	..
Do., Trust Co. ctfs for 2d g. 5s, 1926	27½	Jan 15	10	May 14	13	Dec 18	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	114	Jan 21	112½	Mar 8	*112½	Mar 8	121½	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	Oct 15	75½	Jan 21	85	Nov 24	86	..
Pine Creek registered gtd 6s, 1932	137	Nov 17	137	Nov 17	137	Nov 17	135	..
Pitts. Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108½	Apr'96	..	..
Pitts., Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar'96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar'96	..	..
Pitts. McK. & Yough. 1st gtd 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	M'y'96	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95½	Apr'96	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	106	Dec 6	95	Jan 2	105½	Dec 21	105½	106
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	98	J'ly 14	98	J'ly 14	98	J'ly 14	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	90	Dec 15	86	June 7	90	Dec 15	..	90¼
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	83⅝	Mar 1	83⅝	Mar 1	83⅝	Mar 1	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87⅝	Sept 2	80½	Apr 9	86	Dec 24	86	86¼
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	85½	Sep 18	70½	Mar 29	83	Dec 24	82⅝	83½
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	90	Oct 21	90	Oct 21	90	Oct 21	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	63½	Jan 15	63½	Jan 15	63½	Jan 15	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	71½	Dec 24	62⅝	J'ne 10	71½	Dec 24	71	71½
St. L. Alt. & T. H. 1st & ter. g. 5s, 1914	106⅝	Nov 22	104½	Apr 28	106⅝	Nov 22	..	106
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	115	J 22'95	..	..
C. St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	106	July 1	106	July 1	106	July 1	..	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	90	Nov 12	90	Nov 12	90	Nov 12	..	..
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	72½	Feb '95	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	..	....	90	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	115	Apr 23	113	Jan 6	114½	Dec 24	114¼	114¾
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115⅝	Oct 18	112	Jan 6	114½	Dec 24	114½	114¾
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115¾	Oct 11	111¾	May 4	114½	Dec 24	114½	114¾
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	112	J'ly '96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	119½	Dec 13	108½	Jan 7	118¾	Dec 23	118¾	119
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	105	Dec 23	94½	Jan 5	105	Dec 24	104¾	105
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	95	Dec 9	86	May 13	95	Dec 22	..	95
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	110	Mar 30	105	Oct 4	105	Oct 4	106¼	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	77	Dec 13	62½	Jan 14	76¼	Dec 20	..	..
St. Louis Southw. 1st 4s, bd. ctfs, 1989	76⅛	Sept 4	59⅝	Apr 1	72½	Dec 24	71¾	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts, 1989	31¼	Aug 9	15	Apr 1	28	Dec 3	..	28⅝
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	91	Feb 27	90	Nov 8	90	Nov 8	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	114	Aug'94	115	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	107½	Dec 18	102	Apr 10	107½	Dec 18	107	107⅝
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122½	Mar 5	118¾	Jan 11	121¼	Dec 15	122	123
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122¾	J'ly 30	116¾	Jan 4	121	Dec 20	121½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	130	Dec 7	123	Jan 6	130	Dec 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sep '96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Dec 17	102½	Jan 4	108½	Dec 21	..	..
Do., do., do., registered	106½	Mar 29	106½	Mar 29	106½	Mar 29	..	..
Do., Montana exten, 1st g. 4s, 1937	95	Aug 30	87⅝	Jan 12	93⅞	Dec 22	..	..
Do., do., registered	89½	Apr 23	85	Jan 19	89½	Apr 23	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	126	Sept 10	123	J'ly 10	126	Sept 10	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	122½	Oct 27	114¼	Feb 8	122½	Oct 27	124	..
Do., do., registered	115	Apr 24	115	Apr 24	115	Apr 24	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g 5s, 1937	108	June 2	103	Feb 19	106	Nov 27	..	..
Eastern Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108	Mar 17	105¼	Sep 16	107	Nov 9	..	..
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	111	Nov 23	106	Mar 16	111	Nov 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24'96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	100½	Oct 20	100½	Oct 20	100½	Oct 20	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	114	Jan 25	114	Jan 25	114	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	106⅝	Aug 2	104½	Oct 18	104½	Oct 18	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	98	A 18'96	..	..
Seat., L.S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	40	Aug 11	38	Aug 10	40	Dec 22	..	40
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	95½	Aug 31	87½	Feb 3	95	Dec 24	94½	95
Southern Pacific Co.								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	108	J'ly 15	103	Apr 18	106	Sept 25	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	104	Nov 26	100	Mar 19	104	Nov 30	..	101½
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	93	Oct 25	88	May 10	92	Dec 24	91	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov'94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112½	Dec 8	106½	Jan 13	112½	Dec 18	..	113
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	107¾	Dec 17	99¾	Apr 7	107¾	Dec 17	108	110
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	81	Dec 2	65½	Apr 29	78¼	Dec 23	78	..
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	114	Nov 17	114	Nov 17	114	Nov 17	114	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	129	Dec 18	127½	Oct 26	129	Dec 18	129	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	72½	J'ne 11	72½	J'ne 11	72½	J'ne 11	..	..
San Ant. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	63	Aug 16	54⅝	Jan 13	62	Dec 24	60	62
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	111	Mar 1	111	Mar 1	111	Mar 1	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	106¼	Nov 17	106	May 7	106¼	Nov 17	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98⅝	Dec 22	91¾	Jan 4	98½	Dec 24	97	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	105	Dec 15	90	Feb 2	104⅝	Dec 21	102	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	109	Sep 14	105⅛	Oct 11	109	Dec 14	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	94	Dec 3	85	Feb 17	92	Dec 20	91½	..
Austin & Northw'n 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	89½	Dec 10	82	Jan 2	89½	Dec 22	88	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	108½	Dec 1	102	Jan 4	108½	Dec 24	107	..
South'n R'way 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	95	Sept 3	87½	Mar 29	95	Dec 24	94½	95
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	92½	Nov 30	86	May 8	92½	Nov 30	..	..
Alabama Cont. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	112¼	Aug 17	109¼	Feb 3	112¼	Aug 17	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	119	Dec 22	115½	Aug 26	119	Dec 22	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	111	J'ne 22	107¼	Jan 4	110	Dec 24	110	110½
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	116	June 5	112	Jan 27	115	Nov 12	116	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	112	Aug 13	107	Jan 2	110	Dec 24	109¼	111
Georgia ac. Ry. 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	122½	Dec 24	107½	Jan 6	122½	Dec 24	121	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117	Dec 14	112	Jan 7	117	Dec 14	117	..
Rich. & Danv. con. g. 6s, 1915	124¾	J'ne 25	117⅝	Jan 5	124¼	Dec. 14	124	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	101	Nov 22	100	Jan 14	101	Nov 22	..	102
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	101	Feb 5	95	Jan 14	100	Nov 4	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	104½	Sep 15	100	Jan 12	103	Dec 20	103	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	103½	Sep 30	99½	May 3	102¾	Nov 17	103	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	84	Aug 10	81	July 9	84	Aug 10	..	..
West'n Nor. Car. 1st con. g. 6s. 1914	116½	J'ne 12	111½	Jan 22	115	Nov 17	114½	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	111½	Sep 13	109	Jan 16	111½	Sep 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	108½	Dec 1	103½	Feb 2	108	Dec 16	..	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	103	Oct 27	103	Oct 27	103	Oct 27	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	108	Dec 1	105¼	Sep 16	108	Dec 1	..	..
Do. 1st g. 5s, 2000	98	Dec 7	85⅝	Jan 7	97½	Dec 24	97	97¾
Do. 2d g. income 5s, 2000	33½	Aug 31	18	Apr 19	29	Dec 24	28⅝	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124½	J'ne 18	120	J'ly 6	124⅛	Dec 24	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 5	101¼	Oct 6	106	Dec 14	..	..
Do. Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104½	Jan 21	104	Feb 5	104	Sep 16	..	102½
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	81	Jan 21	74	J'ly 19	77½	Dec 21	77	79
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	73	Dec 21	60	Apr 22	73	Dec 21	72	80
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	91	Sep 20	66½	May 1	90	Dec 20	87	75
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	103	Nov 27	98	Feb 4	102¾	Dec 23	101½	..
Union Pacific 1st g. 6s, 1896	104¾	Feb 1	101	J'ly 30	102¾	Dec 10	102¾	..
Do. g. 6s, 1897	104¾	Feb 25	101	Aug 18	102¾	Dec 17	102¾	..
Do. g. 6s, 1898	105	Feb 5	101⅛	Sep 21	102¾	Dec 10	102¾	..
Do. g. 6s, 1899	105½	Feb 23	101⅞	Aug 18	103	Dec 22	103	103¾
Do. g. 6s, 1896, T. C. cts. ex mat. cps.	117	Oct 6	100	Jan 6	113	Dec 23	113	113½
Do. g. 6s, 1897, T. C. cts. ex mat. cps.	117	Sep 18	99½	Jan 5	113	Dec 23	113½	114
Do. g. 6s, 1898, T. C. cts. ex mat. cps.	116¾	Sep 15	100	Jan 2	116	Dec 21	114½	116
Do. g. 6s, 1899, T. C. cts. ex mat. cps.	116½	Sep 16	110¼	Jan 13	114	Oct 22	115	118
Do. col. tr. g. 6s, 1908	103	Sep 15	97	Apr 26	102	Oct 5	102	103
Do. col. tr. g. 5s, 1907	83	Aug 31	72	May 3	83	Aug 31	..	..
Do. col. tr. Tr. Co. cts. g. 4½s, 1918	53	Aug 4	45	Dec 17	45	Dec 17	..	..
Do., purchase money cts	112	Dec 22	110	Dec 10	111⅝	Dec 24	..	112
Do. col. tr. 6s, g. notes, 1902	103	J'ly 20	101	May 24	101½	Aug 14	..	..
Do., c. t. 6s, g. notes, 62½ p. c. pr. pd.	44	Dec 8	40½	Oct 22	43½	Dec 22	43½	..
Do. Tr. Co. cts. ext. s. f. g. 8s, 1899	121	Sep 17	87	Jan 22	113	Dec 21	112½	..
Kansas Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1895	115¼	Aug 13	108	Jan 5	115¼	Aug 13	..	..
Do. eng. Tr. Co. cts. ex mat. coups.	113½	Sept 29	100	May 26	110½	Oct 22	..	..
Do. 1st g. 6s, 1896	115¼	Aug 13	111½	Jan 5	114	Sep 29	..	..
Do. 1st g. eng. T. Co. cts. ex mat. c.	115	Oct 5	100½	J'ne 5	111½	Oct 22	..	..
Do. Denver Div. assd. g. 6s, 1899	120½	Oct 5	113½	Jan 6	119¾	Aug 13	..	..
Do. do. eng. Tr. C. cts. ex mat. c.	118	Sep 15	98	Jan 18	110	Dec 20	..	115
Do. T. C. cts 1st con. g. 6s, 1919	103	Sep 17	67	Jan 5	84⅞	Dec 24	84½	85
Central bch. U. P. f. c. g. 7s, 1895	..	....	..	....	98	Jan '90	..	..
Atch., Col. & Pac. 1st 6s, 1905	36½	Aug 25	25	Feb 19	30	Nov 13	..	..
U. P., Lin. & Col. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1918	36	Aug 11	19	June 7	35	Dec 2	33	35
U. P., D. & G., t. r., 1st cn. g. 5s, 1939	52	Dec 8	45	Nov 5	48½	Dec 24	48½	49
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¼	Oct 29	101⅝	June 1	107½	Dec 24	107	107⅝
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	81¼	Dec 13	63¼	Apr 20	80¼	Dec 23	..	80½
Do. deb. Series B, 1939	33½	Sep 18	18½	Apr 15	27	Dec 21	26	29
Do., 1st g. 5s. Det. & Chi. ex., 1941	100⅝	Dec 13	88½	Apr 28	100¼	Dec 20	..	100¼
St. L., K.C. & N. St. C. B., 1st g. 6s, 1908	111	J'ly 20	105½	Jan 7	111	J'ly 21	108	..
Western N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	109½	J'ne 22	104½	Jan 8	109	Dec 23	108½	109
Do. gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	50	Feb 10	43	May 6	47	Dec 23	..	..
Do. inc. 5s, 1943	14	Sep 9	9	May 6	12	Nov 30	..	..
Do. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936	102½	Aug 28	100	Sep 28	100½	Nov 20	..	..
West. Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107¼	O 21'96	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	93	Sep 23	85	July 30	92½	Nov 16	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, tr. receipts	100	Dec 14	100	Dec 14	100	Dec 22	100	..
Do. Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	90	J'ly 21	70	Sep 20	77	Nov 1	..	..
Do. exten. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	70	Feb 3	70	Feb 3	70	Feb 3	..	..
Do. con. g. 4s, 1992	..	....	..	....	62¼	Jly.'96	..	..
Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st trust g. 5s, 1937	38⅝	Sep 13	31⅛	Apr 22	34	Nov 16	..	..
Do. eng. Trust Co. cts	40	Mar 3	28	May 3	35	Dec 24	34	..
Do. income g. 5s, 1937	7½	Aug 6	4½	J'ly 30	6	Oct 21	4½	7

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900	110	Sep 16	106	Feb 8	107½	Dec 22	107½	108
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	86¾	Aug 20	70	Apr 23	72¾	Dec 24	73½	75
Boston Un. Gas, tr. ctfs., sk. fd. g. 5s, 1939	92	July 26	92	July 26	92	July 26	..	..
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	115	Aug 2	105¾	Jan 2	111½	Dec 23	111½	112
B'klyn Whf. & W. Ho. Co. 1st g. 5s, 1945	102¼	Sep 10	91½	Mar 22	98¾	Dec 21	..	99¾
Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	107	Dec 22	93	Jan 16	107	Dec 22	107	..
Chic. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915	109½	Feb 9	109⅛	Feb 5	109½	Feb 9	..	..
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6s, 1900	100	Jan 18	92	Mar 23	93	Nov 15	94	100
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	59	May'93	..	70
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	..	....	75	..
Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106½	Nov'95	..	..
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron g. 6s, 1917	..	....	..	....	75	Apr,'96	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	109½	J'ne 29	98	May 3	105½	Nov 28	..	..
Do., registered	105⅝	Nov 30	105½	Nov 19	105⅝	Nov 30	..	..
Con. Gas Co. of Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	102⅝	Dec 22	83¾	Jan 13	103¼	Dec 24	102¾	104
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	97½	Dec 2	69	Mar 4	97	Dec 23	97	98
Edison El. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	118¾	J'ne 30	109½	Sep 23	111⅞	Dec 21	111⅞	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	115	Dec 23	104⅞	Jan 7	115	Dec 23	115	..
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	113½	J'ne 22	110½	Feb 4	113½	J'ne 23	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	107	Dec 24	95	Jan 5	107	Dec 24	106	107
Erie Tel. & Tel. col. tr. s.f. g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	..	....	99	101
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	102½	Nov 29	90½	Jan 6	100¼	Dec 23	100¼	..
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g. 6s, 1919	95¾	Jan 19	95	Jan 14	95½	Jan 19	..	..
Hendsn. Bridge Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1931	111	Aug 23	111	Aug 23	111	Aug 23	111	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	97	Oct '95	..	..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	70	Apr 22	70	Apr 22	70	Apr 23	..	..
Jeffsn. & Clearfd. Coal & Ir. 1st g. 5s, 1926	107	May 22	107	May 22	107	May 22	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	80	May 4	80	May 4	80	May 4	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5s, 1919	103⅝	Dec 15	93½	Jan 4	103	Dec 24	103	103⅝
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	102	July 8	102	July 8	102	July 8	..	..
Manh. Bch. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	55	J'ly '96	..	..
Mich. Penins. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	85	June 5	85	June 5	85	June 5	..	..
Mutual Union Tel. sk. fd. 6s, 1911	112	Apr 4	110	Feb 15	111½	Dec 2	..	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1920	109	Sep 18	100	Jan 7	107	Nov 17	105	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	June 4	..	..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	92¼	M'y'96	..	..
North Western Telegraph 7s, 1904	..	....	..	....	107	Mar'95	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	112½	Mar 17	108½	May 29	111	Nov 16	111¼	113½
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109	J'ly 27	104	Jan 5	105	Dec 16	105¼	106
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	117	Sep 28	100	Jan 6	114¾	Dec 18	115	..
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	106¾	Oct '95	..	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	..	....	..	....	117	Dec'95	..	..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N. Y. con. g. 6s, 1923	101	Feb 19	101	Feb 19	101	Feb 19	..	..
Stand. Rope & Twine Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946	79½	Jan 20	59	Dec 8	59½	Dec 20	59½	..
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	29½	Feb 1	10	J'ne 30	12¾	Dec 20	..	..
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. div. 1st g. 6s, 1917	89½	Sep 21	79	June 8	81	Dec 13	81½	84
Do., Birmingham Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	91	Sep 14	79	Apr 26	85	Dec 21	85	87
Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1922	..	....	..	....	81	N.6,'96	..	..
DeBardeleben C. & I. C. gtd. g. 6s, 1910	83	Jan 15	80½	Apr 20	81½	Aug 16	..	..
U. S. Leather Co. sk. fd. deb. g. 6s, 1913	115¾	Oct 12	110	May 10	115	Dec 10	..	115
Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900	105¾	July 7	105	May 3	105¼	July 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	107	Feb 6	104½	Nov 12	105	Dec 11	..	..
Do., debenture 7s, 1884-1900	106	Sep 30	106	Sep 30	106	Sep 30	..	..
Do., collateral trust cur. 5s, 1938	111	Dec 21	106½	Jan 18	111	Dec 21	111	..
Western Gas Co col. trust g. 5s, 1933	105	May 3	103	Sep 20	103	Sep 22	..	..

OUT[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Avenue [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Avenue Imp. 5s	77	[illegible]
Bridgeport Traction 1st 5s	100	103
Bleecker St. & Fulton F. stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bleecker St. & F. F. Ry 1st 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	[illegible]	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	[illegible]	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	[illegible]	78
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	199
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115½	117
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	180	195
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	116
Brooklyn Elevated t. r.	8	8¾
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77½	79
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Crosstown	240	..
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	122	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	175	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Christopher & Tenth Street	155	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	102	105
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75	..
Cleveland City Railway	69	..
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	55	..
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brooklyn stock	150	..
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	46	47
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	90	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	25	26½
Consolidated Trac., N. J., 5s	96	97
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	175	190
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115	116
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	99	100
Eighth Avenue	321	330
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	102	106
42d & Grand Street	325	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	39	43
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	72	77
Kings County Elevated	2	3
Kings County Traction	46½	48
Louisville St. Ry. com.	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	53	55½
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s. (Brooklyn)	96½	99
New Orleans Traction common	2½	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	15
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	13	14
North Shore Traction pf.	74	75
Ninth Avenue	180	200
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	102	108
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	80	85
Rochester Ry	18	19
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	99	..
Second Avenue stock	140	155
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s	102	105
Scranton Traction	7	9
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	190	198
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Third Avenue Railroad	167	170
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third St. deb. 5s	100	105
Twin City R. Traction Co. com.	13	15
Twin City R. Tr. Co. pf.	..	95
Union Railway	110	..
Union Railway 1st 5s	108	110
West Chicago St.	101½	102
West End, (Boston)	86⅝	87
West End, (Boston,) pf.	101	103
Worcester Traction common	18	19
Worcester Traction pf.	93	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	89½	90½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	66½	67½
Union Ferry bonds	104	106

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	170	175
Atlantic	120	130
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	185	195
Brooklyn	400	..
Central	1,230	..
Colonial	160	..
Continental	175	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	830	850
Franklin	230	..
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty	440	..
Hamilton	235	245
Kings County	275	..
Knickerbocker	200	..
Lawyers' Surety	101	..
Lawyers' Title Ins.	145	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	..
Manhattan	150	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	225	228
Mercantile	430	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	150	..
National Surety	200	212
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1130	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	350	..
People's	245	250
Produce Exchange	200	210
Real Estate Trust Co.	180	..
State	187	197
Title Guar. & Trust	266	..
Union	1000	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	255	..
United States	1100	..
Washington	225	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	108	111
Commonwealth	107	115
Continental	400	..
Eagle	236	241
Empire City	103	105
Farragut	86	90
German-American	415	..
Germania	250	..
Greenwich	155	160
Hamilton	110	114
Hanover	147	150
Home	195	205
Kings County, Brooklyn	178	185
Nassau. Brooklyn	150	..

[illegible] Companies Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peter Cooper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix, Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rutgers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stuyvesant	80	85
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westchester	[illegible]	..
Williamsburg City	[illegible]	..

Electric Light and Manufacturing.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny County Light Co.	103	..
Brush Electric Co.	..	[illegible]
Bridgeport (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eddy Electric Mfg. Co.	..	19
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., St. Louis	3½	4½
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Brooklyn	108	110
Edison Ore Milling Co.	12	15
Edison Storage Co.	27½	29
East End Electric Light	..	10
Fort Wayne Electric Co.	½	1½
Ft. Wayne E.Co.,T. S. Series A.	2	3½
General Electric Co. pf.	81	85
Hartford(Conn.)Elec. Light Co.	110	..
Hartford (Conn.) L. & P. Co.	4½	..
New Haven (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	145	..
Narragansett(Prov.,R.I.) E. Co.	[illegible]	85
Rhode Island Elec. Protec. Co.	115	120
Toronto (Can.) Elec. Light Co.	131	131½
Thomson-Houston Welding Co.	5	..
United Elec. Light & P. Co. pf.	2	..
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co.	..	28
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. pf.	..	54
Woonsocket (R. I.) Electric Co.	90	100

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	340	..
American Exchange	170	172
Astor Place	220	..
Bowery	320	325
Broadway	230	240
Butchers & Drovers	..	100
Central	160	170
Chase	500	..
Chatham	280	300
Chemical	4,000	..
Citizens'	125	140
City	700	..
Clinton	90	..
Colonial	110	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	210	212
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	285	295
East River	133	145
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2,800	3,300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2800	..
First National of Staten Island	120	150
Fourth National	180	185
Fourteenth Street	..	160
Gallatin	310	340
Gansevoort	..	105
Garfield	600	..
German-American	112	120
Germania	300	..
German Exchange	..	315
Greenwich	160	..
Hamilton	100	..
Hanover	300	..
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	150	..
Hudson River	150	..
Importers & Traders'	515	530
Irving	145	155
Leather Manufacturers'	168	175
Liberty	130	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	236	240
Market & Fulton	220	250
Mechanics'	189	195
Mechanics & Traders'	110	113
Mercantile	168	..
Merchants' Exchange	115	..
Merchants'	145	150
Metropolis	440	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	125
Nassau	150	..
National Union	220	..
New Amsterdam	230	..
New York	230	..
New York County	630	..
New York National Exchange	80	..
Ninth National	90	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	130	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	180	190
Park	260	275
People's	200	..
Phenix	92	100
Plaza	185	..
Produce Exchange	114	..
Republic	150	165
Riverside	155	..
Seaboard	173	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	100	..
Shoe & Leather	95	100
Sixth National	260	..
State of New York	110	115
Third National	10	50
Tradesmen's	102	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	..	185
United States	210	..
Western	125	..
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	170	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	98	100
American Bank Note Co.	42	44
American Brake	86	92½
American Grocery 1st pf.	5	10
American Press Association	..	110
American Soda Fountain com.	10	20
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	52	56
American-Soda Fountain 2d pf.	..	48
Am. Type Founders, new stock	30	33
American Strawboard	27	28
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	107	..
American Graphophone	10	10¾
Anderson Tobacco	20	30
Automatic Vending	40	70
Barney & Smith Car com.	16	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	62	..
Barney & Smith Car 6s	98	100
Bergner & Engel Brew. Co.com.	..	75
Bergner & Engel Brew. Co. pf.	..	102½
Bergner & Engel 1st 6s	107	111
Blackwell's Durham Tobacco	60	65
Celluloid Company	60	67
Cen. & South Amer. Tel.	100	106
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	66	70
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	103	..
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	360	400
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	96
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	92	96
Clark Mile End Thread	80	..
Commercial Cable	180	185
Consolidated Car Heating	25	30
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	30	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	55	65
Diamond Match Co.	138	139

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Electro-Pneumatic	[illegible]	1½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie & Western Trans.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gorham Mfg. Co. com.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Falls Ice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	1	[illegible]
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	10	15
Hoboken Land & Imp.	[illegible]	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	[illegible]	..
Hudson River Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron Steamboat	[illegible]	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
J. B. Stetson com.	..	[illegible]
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	72½
Lorillard pf.	115	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malt Trust com.	24½	[illegible]
Malt Trust pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanical Rubber com.	6	12
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	30
Mergenthaler Linotype	142	145
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	45	50
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	[illegible]	91
Mosler Safe Co.	..	106
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Natural Gas Trust	100	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	[illegible]	..
N. Y. Biscuit	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	107	109
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	[illegible]	..
New York Air Brake	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	148	151
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	105½	..
Nicaragua Construction	5	7
Northwestern Telegraph	110	115
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Penn. Salt Mfg.	[illegible]	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	45	48
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Procter & Gamble	208	212
Procter & Gamble pref.	158	162
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref.	40	[illegible]
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	[illegible]	85
Simmons Hardware com.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Simmons Hardware pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer Mfg. Co.	330	340
Standard Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Underground Cable	100	[illegible]
Sloss Iron & Steel 1st 6s	[illegible]	..
Southern & Atlantic Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Cotton Oil	15	[illegible]
Swift & Co.	94	97
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	116½	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	48	52
Texas & Pacific Coal 1sts	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	73½
Trenton Potteries com.	10	13
Trenton Potteries pref.	50	53
Trow Directory pref.	[illegible]	43
Union Switch & Signal	25½	26½
Union Switch & Signal pf.	52½	..
Union Typewriter com.	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pref.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pref.	77	81
U. S. Glass com.	26	27
U. S. Glass pf.	[illegible]	..
Wagner Palace Car	156½	157
Westinghouse Air Brake	195	..
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	117
Worthington Pump com.	20	23
Worthington Pump pref.	[illegible]	85

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	51½	52½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110	111
Bay State Gas Inc.	70	[illegible]
Boston United 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston United 2d	67½	[illegible]
Buffalo (N. Y.) Subs.	103	[illegible]
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	[illegible]	94
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock, w. i.	29½	[illegible]
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	100	101
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s.	109	112
Chi. Consumers' 1st 5s.	102½	..
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s.	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s.	111½	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s.	105	109
Chi. P. G. & C. con. 6s.	115	117
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s.	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.,) 1st 6s	99½	101
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	90	93
Columbus (Ohio) 1st m. 5s	100	102
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	79	83
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Detroit income 5s	91	94
Equitable	259	262½
Equitable 1st 6s	102½	106½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115½	117½
Eq., E. R. con. (new) com., w. i.	30	31
Eq., E. R. con. (new) pf., w. i.	75	76
Eq., E. R. con. (new) 5s, w. i.	99	101
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	81	85
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	91	92
Grand Rapids stock	74	75
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	99	101
Indiana Nat. & Ill.	60	63
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st m. 6s	74	77
Indianapolis stock	118	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104	108
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	86	88
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	91	93
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	59	61
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	76	78
Madison (Wis.) Gas	63	65
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	99	101
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98	102
Mutual of New York	300	320
New Amsterdam pf., w. i.	75	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112½	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
Ohio & Indiana stock	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	69	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	37	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	89
St. Paul Gas stock	40	46
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	137	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	148	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	119
Syracuse Gas stock	24	25
Syracuse Gas 5s	94	97
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	89	90½
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102½	[illegible]
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	105

[illegible] a decrease in legal tenders of $[illegible], a decrease in deposits of $[illegible], and a decrease in circulation of $[illegible].

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Dec. 24, '97.	Dec. 18, '97.	Dec. 26, '96.
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legal tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Dec. 24, '97.	Dec. 18, '97.	Dec. 26, '96.
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legal tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total reserve	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reserve required against deposits	[illegible]	162,472,[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$17,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$11,[illegible]	1892	$[illegible]
1896	[illegible]	1891	[illegible]
1895	[illegible]	1890	[illegible]
1894	[illegible]	1889	[illegible]
1893	[illegible]	1888	[illegible]

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued Friday, with the surplus at the corresponding dates in the years 1896 and 1895:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Jan. 2	$39,299,950	$19,779,675	$35,[illegible],050
Jan. 9	48,091,450	27,1[illegible]	41,792,200
Jan. 16	52,172,525	32,[illegible]	45,465,075
Jan. 23	57,067,800	37,679,500	45,[illegible],450
Jan. 30	59,149,250	39,[illegible],400	36,751,500
Feb. 6	54,549,650	40,182,425	32,760,225
Feb. 13	51,638,225	36,578,825	32,513,425
Feb. 20	55,665,950	30,627,050	28,822,725
Feb. 27	57,559,925	24,422,150	29,654,500
March 6	55,[illegible]	25,[illegible],500	22,789,625
March 13	52,863,950	21,448,825	17,[illegible],775
March 20	48,165,975	19,042,675	14,146,500
March 27	48,[illegible],750	18,147,425	12,412,450
April 3	47,[illegible]	17,005,975	12,929,925
April 10	46,170,050	17,931,250	14,922,775
April 17	46,[illegible]	19,139,850	19,[illegible],975
April 24	49,257,[illegible]	20,678,675	25,270,675
May 1	49,917,625	22,944,225	27,2[illegible],575
May 8	44,095,975	20,248,125	31,970,100
May 15	44,490,500	13,517,975	32,[illegible],900
May 22	45,098,950	21,701,[illegible]	30,975,150
May 29	46,016,100	22,230,675	41,221,250
June 5	45,120,925	18,498,800	39,067,900
June 12	47,601,475	20,677,050	37,958,900
June 19	46,[illegible],950	19,918,250	39,544,250
June 26	43,289,1[illegible]	21,917,325	34,226,925
July 3	41,364,875	20,828,250	32,173,700
July 10	41,391,875	22,287,275	32,405,800
July 17	46,098,900	21,778,025	38,491,125
July 24	47,381,575	18,302,050	40,189,175
July 31	46,729,150	17,728,800	41,367,178
Aug. 7	41,062,125	13,816,575	38,940,775
Aug. 14	38,882,725	8,409,175	41,298,875
Aug. 21	29,782,450	9,370,100	37,[illegible],675
Aug. 28	29,517,700	8,534,200	39,124,925
Sept. 4	24,114,150	8,248,550	34,846,775
Sept. 11	26,666,825	8,707,525	26,695,250
Sept. 18	19,335,175	10,454,375	22,448,500
Sept. 25	15,897,000	14,216,025	22,396,175
Oct. 2	15,550,450	15,526,025	16,471,525
Oct. 9	12,453,500	15,[illegible],200	14,178,900
Oct. 16	14,674,500	11,911,100	15,[illegible],175
Oct. 23	22,304,700	14,950,800	16,[illegible],700
Oct. 30	24,271,300	7,462,225	17,894,400
Nov. 6	21,187,225	14,810,400	19,390,150
Nov. 13	21,765,150	25,503,925	20,404,050
Nov. 20	25,466,250	29,365,575	19,594,950
Nov. 27	22,580,825	31,411,625	18,613,300
Dec. 4	22,122,950	32,484,400	20,204,275
Dec. 11	18,887,425	31,804,350	18,381,825
Dec. 18	15,726,000	33,274,725	17,[illegible],900
Dec. 24	11,528,450	34,309,950	15,969,675

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Dec. 25, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1897.	1896.	P. C.
New York	$[illegible],114	$417,[illegible]	+51.1
Boston	[illegible],512	60,[illegible]	+42.6
Philadelphia	[illegible]	40,[illegible]	+51.8
Baltimore	14,548,294	9,622,[illegible]	+51.2
Chicago	94,147,[illegible]	57,[illegible]	+65.3
St. Louis	25,081,768	16,[illegible]	+51.2
New Orleans	[illegible]	8,[illegible]	+30.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$934,269,[illegible]	$620,[illegible]	+51.3
Other cities, 5 days	165,019,[illegible]	117,039,348	+41.0
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,099,278,541	$737,840,294	+49.7
All cities, 1 day	———	144,442,930	[illegible]
Total all cities, for week	$1,099,278,541	$872,283,214	+24.9

Complete returns for the week ended Dec. 18 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1896, a gain of 27.9 per cent.; with the same week in 1895 a gain of 11.8 per cent., and with 1894 a gain of 39.8 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1896, was 13.7 per cent.; with 1895 a gain of 6.1 per cent., and with 1894 an increase of 17.4 per cent.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The stringency in the money market slightly increased last week. The Bank of England did a large business in bills at 3 per cent., and loans at 3½. A rise in the bank rate is considered possible. The gold demand continues strong, but the prevailing discount rates are expected to prevent withdrawals for the Continent and the United States.

On the Stock Exchange business was poor and the tendency downward. Consols were sold in order to obtain money, but there was little movement in other first-class stocks. There was much selling in Chinese and Japanese bonds. The latter dropped 2½ points, while Chinese, 1896, fell 2 points; gold loan ½ point, and silver loan ½ point. Argentine securities fell off again ½ point.

Home railways were lower on dividend estimates. American railway securities were steady, the only feature being a rise of 1¼ points in Central Pacific shares. Canadian railway shares showed a relapse on the poor traffic returns, Canadian Pacifics falling ½ point, Grand Trunk guaranteed ½ point, and Grand Trunk firsts ¾ point. Argentine railway securities also declined on the disappointing traffic returns.

LATEST REPORTS OF RAILWAY GROSS EARNINGS.

Roads.	Latest Gross Earnings.			Jan. 1 to Latest Date.	
	Week or Mo.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Adirondack	October	$17,384	$15,698	$170,264	$165,332
Ala. Gt. Southern	2d week Dec.	42,015	38,637	1,552,406	1,452,040
Ala. Midland	October	62,696	62,832	568,096	521,363
Ala., N. O., Tex. & Pac. Junc.					
N. O. & N. E.	4th week Nov.	52,499	44,200	1,167,576	1,191,835
Ala. & Vicksburg	4th week Nov.	35,500	22,800	528,526	533,631
Vicksburg, Sh. & P.	4th week Nov.	30,400	24,400	483,027	508,798
Allegheny Valley	October	262,494	205,402	2,088,931	1,965,290
Ann Arbor	3d week Dec.	27,431	25,769	1,261,646	1,126,930
Ark. Midland	October	18,912	10,880	90,520	75,860
Atch., T. & Santa Fé	October	3,695,379	3,302,691	27,361,464	24,847,367
Atlanta & Charleston	September	143,490	149,902	1,213,081	1,110,079
Atlanta, Knox. & No.	November	28,046	22,598	263,405	259,101
Atlanta & W. P.	October	53,438	54,698	453,500	428,601
Atl. & Danv	2d week Dec.	13,837	12,475	519,657	520,110
Austin & Northwest	October	16,111	26,669	140,658	217,565
Baltimore & Ohio	November	2,250,077	2,182,216	23,691,089	22,758,168
Baltimore & Ohio Southw	2d week Dec.	130,439	115,422	6,110,712	5,829,982
Bath & Hammonds	October	10,590	10,374	29,200	29,466
Birmingham & Atlantic	November	4,243	2,596	23,851	21,533
Brunswick & West	October	60,061	53,858	479,048	508,366
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	2d week Dec.	72,486	57,688	3,903,026	3,197,735
Buffalo & Susquehanna	October	65,674	60,420	512,445	444,056
Bur., C. Rap. & N.	2d week Dec.	87,980	98,094	4,093,362	4,255,258
Canadian Pacific	2d week Dec.	545,000	443,000	22,802,342	19,579,726
Car. Midland	November	5,435	5,185	54,232	55,366
Central of Georgia	2d week Dec.	121,779	126,126	5,083,187	5,014,781
Central New Jersey	October	1,230,733	1,283,807	10,480,514	10,485,733
Central Pacific	October	1,523,391	1,320,358	11,632,058	10,438,892
Charleston & Savannah	October	41,826	42,823	507,217	466,227
Char. & W. Car	June	43,912	37,323	......	......
Chesapeake & Ohio	2d week Dec.	242,944	234,419	10,643,982	9,825,213
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	October	4,357,251	3,773,809	32,610,412	28,898,408
Chicago & East Illinois	2d week Dec.	95,490	85,245	3,896,276	3,686,276
Chicago Great Western	2d week Dec.	98,441	90,485	4,878,163	4,442,982
Chic., Ind. & L.	2d week Dec.	58,193	55,748	......	......
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	3d week Dec.	605,118	590,529	31,295,186	30,536,944
Chic. & Northwestern	November	3,204,711	3,478,823	30,798,960	29,730,715
Chic., Peo. & St. L.	November	72,808	66,251	741,989	809,200
Chic., Rock Island & P.	November	1,644,731	1,201,636	15,324,788	14,184,563
Chic., St. P., M. & O.	October	1,087,357	1,117,261	6,932,876	6,744,772
Chic., Ter. Tr. R. R.	1st week Dec.	23,546	21,510	......	......
Chic. & W. Mich	2d week Dec.	33,722	26,820	1,567,693	1,555,915
Choc., Ok. & Gulf	1st week Dec.	22,258	15,470	1,101,918	937,915
Cin., G. & Ports	November	5,138	4,882	......	......
Cin., N. O. & T. P.	November	335,482	280,248	3,318,568	3,067,568
Clev., Can. & So.	2d week Dec.	16,581	11,420	631,840	675,336
Clev., Cin., Ch. & St. L.	2d week Dec.	297,488	267,656	13,112,986	12,342,325
Peo. & Eastern	November	148,399	114,394	1,583,853	1,558,022
Clev., Lor. & Wheel	2d week Dec.	37,363	20,199	1,311,245	1,241,224
Colorado Midland	November	149,886	158,648	1,585,815	1,685,221
Col., H. V. & Tol	November	293,615	253,951	2,270,973	2,274,998
Col. & Red Mount	July	6,841	....	71,886	....
Col., Sandusky & H.	3 weeks June	40,964	49,826	348,874	342,909
Colusa & Lake	November	2,500	1,300	21,455	17,991
Crystal	October	1,309	540	11,171	9,280
Cumberland Valley	October	86,273	75,233	687,791	695,268
Denver & Rio Grande	3d week Dec.	168,100	124,000	7,360,538	7,043,260
Des Moines & Kan. City	1st week Dec.	3,019	2,689	146,744	111,008
Des Moines, N. & W.	November	37,486	36,832	391,233	409,592
Det., Grand Rapids & W.	2d week Dec.	26,884	20,378	1,242,158	1,126,469
Detroit & Lima No.	2d week Dec.	8,987	......	......	......
Detroit & Mackinac	October	33,956	19,267	400,626	356,850
Duluth & Iron R.	October	235,811	130,981	2,463,402	1,920,193
Duluth, S. S. & At.	2d week Dec.	38,308	24,555	1,514,227	1,837,607
Elgin, Joliet & East	November	100,461	93,491	1,071,738	1,194,173
Erie	October	3,269,293	3,098,294	27,887,757	25,921,987
Eureka Springs	October	4,499	4,981	53,331	50,967
Evansville & Indianapolis	2d week Dec.	6,754	5,651	274,521	279,041
Evansville & Richmond	3d week Aug.	1,396	2,451	51,712	73,551
Evansville & T. H.	2d week Dec.	22,861	20,682	1,050,357	1,016,930
Fitchburg	October	725,849	678,705	6,062,051	6,068,099
Flint & Père Marquette	2d week Dec.	58,704	53,472	2,642,742	2,462,230
Florida Central & Pen.	1st week Dec.	46,009	39,923	2,212,381	1,975,511
Fort Worth & Den. C.	4th week Nov.	31,050	32,992	1,148,668	910,782
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	2d week Dec.	17,697	10,361	387,210	311,734
Gads. & At. U.	November	769	827	7,846	9,738
Georgia Railroad	2d week Dec.	35,850	36,002	1,518,215	1,473,197
Georgia & Alabama	2d week Dec.	25,196	19,155	1,050,047	822,327
Georgia, Car. & No.	October	80,962	95,683	731,581	667,657
Georgia So. & Florida	November	80,738	74,650	794,189	805,614
Grand Rapids & Ind.	2d week Dec.	38,694	32,653	1,884,183	1,819,977
Cin., R. & Fort W.	2d week Dec.	7,595	7,572	383,828	377,149
Traverse City	2d week Dec.	828	532	37,595	43,246
Mus., G. R. & I.	2d week Dec.	1,602	2,226	111,488	115,508
Total all lines	2d week Dec.	48,919	42,983	2,417,042	2,355,820
Grand Trunk system	2d week Dec.	492,436	428,572	22,269,446	21,634,914
Chic. & Grand Trunk	2d week Dec.	64,102	63,919	2,913,981	2,982,097
Det., Gr. H. & M.	2d week Dec.	17,980	19,711	969,964	904,398
Cin., Sag. & Mac.	2d week Dec.	2,759	2,367	116,300	121,297
Tol., S. & Musk	2d week Dec.	2,589	1,606	106,155	79,294
Great Northern—					
St. P., M. & M.	November	1,855,886	1,648,388	15,161,805	14,498,391
East. of Minn.	November	290,985	218,927	1,817,148	1,796,104
Montana Central	November	195,567	158,974	1,887,287	1,760,205
Total system	November	2,342,438	2,016,290	18,866,240	18,054,700
Gulf, B'mnt & K. C.	November	14,053	10,242	118,078	87,265
Gulf & Chicago	November	8,500	6,490	44,705	42,732
Hoosac Tunnel & Wil.	September	5,193	3,737	40,647	39,509
Houston & Texas Central	October	389,691	466,289	2,879,217	2,962,811
Illinois Central	November	2,534,427	1,989,586	22,188,724	19,686,775
Ind., Dec. & West.	November	36,017	36,591	......	......
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	October	65,329	66,636	625,073	628,828
Ind. & Great Northern	3d week Dec.	87,225	99,607	3,531,212	3,401,814
Interoc. (Mex.)	Week Dec. 4.	54,800	42,850	2,432,310	2,139,788
Iowa Central	3d week Dec.	37,849	29,885	1,673,579	1,685,798
Iron Railway	November	3,750	3,283	35,256	39,880
Jack., T. & K. W.	October	22,606	24,884	248,556	266,108
Kanawha & Michigan	2d week Dec.	9,649	9,687	501,433	431,677
Kan. City, Ft. Scott & M.	2d week Dec.	95,837	81,352	4,627,776	4,210,801
Kan. City, Mem. & Bir.	2d week Dec.	32,672	28,699	1,124,945	1,124,039
Kansas City, N. W.	November	37,069	28,898	323,289	[illegible]
Kansas City & Omaha	2d week Dec.	5,544	3,182	239,398	118,637
Kansas City, Pitts. & G.	2d week Dec.	69,768	21,835	2,292,655	759,628
Kansas City Sub. Belt	2d week Dec.	6,979	4,894	475,500	330,959
Keokuk & Western	1st week Dec.	7,998	7,326	396,690	339,963
Lake Erie, All. & So.	October	5,885	7,880	51,331	49,784
Lake Erie & Western	2d week Dec.	69,198	63,060	3,255,393	3,178,755
Lehigh & Hudson	November	41,865	32,065	361,218	356,633
Lehigh Valley Railroad	October	2,343,539	2,117,357	......	......
Lehigh Val. Coal Company	October	2,536,334	2,081,871	......	......
Lexington & East	October	17,447	12,747	173,157	166,083
Long Island Railroad	November	307,809	275,565	3,808,558	3,694,443
Long Island system	October	550,796	533,444	3,862,966	3,773,846
Los Angeles Term.	November	6,597	4,581	86,865	78,548
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	2d week Dec.	27,319	24,171	1,388,837	1,433,410
Louis., H. & St. L.	2d week Dec.	9,923	8,539	485,058	481,672
Louisville & Nashville	2d week Dec.	453,080	438,910	19,306,221	19,238,596
Macon & Birmingham	November	3,620	6,580	60,378	56,362
Manistique	November	2,835	2,194	105,720	[illegible]
Memphis & Charleston	3d week Nov.	33,075	32,637	1,223,072	1,135,172
Mexican Central	2d week Dec.	277,950	232,221	12,162,278	[illegible]
Mexican International	September	242,188	214,844	2,250,747	2,110,013
Mexican National	2d week Dec.	117,581	93,554	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican Northern	October	56,851	41,967	496,141	628,111
Mexican Railway	Week Dec. 4	72,400	71,600	3,474,734	[illegible]
Mexican Southern	4th week Nov.	18,430	14,225	624,835	599,794
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2d week Dec.	53,173	35,306	2,082,283	1,940,777
M., St. P. & S. St. M.	2d week Dec.	78,180	72,614	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	2d week Dec.	253,429	280,967	11,849,155	11,154,742
Missouri Pacific & Iron M.	2d week Dec.	547,000	444,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Branch	2d week Dec.	19,000	19,000	1,068,000	734,178
Total	2d week Dec.	566,000	463,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & Birmingham	November	40,151	36,142	377,132	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio	November	396,580	[illegible]	3,612,479	[illegible]
Mont. & Mex. Gulf	October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash., Ch. & St. L.	November	468,480	402,768	[illegible]	4,571,016
Nel. & Fort Sh.	October	13,114	7,718		......
Nevada Central	October	4,205	3,498	33,310	39,737
N. Y. C. & H. R.	November	3,980,755	3,882,818	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Ont. & West	3d week Dec.	64,715	68,176	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Susq. & W.	November	220,801	210,854	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk & Western	2d week Dec.	256,207	230,571	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northeastern (Ga.)	October	9,228	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northeastern (S. C.)	June	[illegible]	41,484		
Northern Central	October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	2d week Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio River	2d week Dec.	[illegible]	17,175	[illegible]	[illegible]

Roads.	Latest Gross Earnings.			Jan. 1 to Latest Date.	
	Week or Mo.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Pennsylvania	October	5,996,778	5,596,878	52,785,348	51,657,848
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	2d week Dec.	16,823	17,452	859,459	814,547
Petersburg	October	44,901	45,972	477,135	466,592
Philadelphia & Erie	October	538,062	527,561	3,758,893	3,684,581
Philadelphia & Reading	October	2,184,454	2,092,931	17,441,119	17,291,326
Coal & Iron	October	2,505,170	2,767,852	18,196,486	18,936,683
Total both companies	October	4,689,624	4,860,783	35,637,605	36,228,009
Phil., Read. & N. E.	October	69,039	64,566	538,671	578,629
Phil., Wil. & B.	October	798,281	736,981	......	......
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	November	1,384,294	1,098,620	13,580,709	13,208,683
Pitts., Lisb. & W'n	November	4,971	3,370	42,443	30,686
Pitts., Bes. & L. E.	November	75,149	53,704	566,998	589,967
Pittsburg & Western	2d week Dec.	31,749	26,233	1,642,635	1,634,419
Pitts., Clev. & Tol	2d week Dec.	18,577	12,138	848,494	729,232
Pitts., Penn. & F.	2d week Dec.	8,008	4,282	355,048	368,819
Total system	2d week Dec.	58,334	42,651	2,853,524	2,734,722
Pitts., Young & A.	November	156,765	95,984	1,381,397	1,313,309
Rich., Fredericksburg & P.	October	54,583	54,426	588,239	593,465
Rich. & Petersburg	October	26,932	27,752	283,683	288,056
Rio Grande Southern	2d week Dec.	9,728	7,911	362,614	431,990
Rio Grande Western	3d week Dec.	57,500	46,250	2,858,078	2,333,382
St. Joseph & Grand Island	2d week Dec.	22,000	18,800	1,090,363	676,922
St. L., Ch. & St. P.	November	30,000	25,778	272,603	272,347
St. L., K. & So.	November	8,200	6,600	60,142	......
St. Louis & San Francisco	1st week Dec.	127,556	103,556	6,087,067	5,639,510
St. L. Southwest	2d week Dec.	123,500	132,600	4,628,114	4,002,143
St. Paul & Duluth	November	187,529	162,418	1,490,086	1,430,056
San Antonio & A. P.	October	176,801	255,535	1,656,017	1,696,811
San Francisco & N. P.	November	67,996	58,524	746,336	693,511
Santa Fé, Pres. & Ph.	October	62,941	52,077	......	......
Savannah, Fla. & West	October	299,922	310,441	2,814,771	2,822,568
Seaboard & Roanoke	July	65,271	59,064	......	......
Sher., Shrev. & So.	4th week Nov.	12,894	13,867	290,838	272,845
Silver Springs, O. & G.	October	12,974	16,882	161,819	161,528
Silverton	November	5,000	7,044	......	......
Sioux City & Nor.	October	43,562	42,476	222,965	184,330
So. Haven & East	November	1,899	2,599	24,742	25,863
Southern Pacific Company—					
Gal., Har. & San Antonio	October	286,134	533,047	3,601,611	4,135,998
Louisiana West	October	21,528	106,916	739,845	745,776
Morgan's L. & T.	October	223,100	630,943	3,987,194	4,083,655
N. Y., T. & Mex	October	33,133	36,925	281,301	219,408
Texas & New Orleans	October	79,343	136,911	1,192,804	1,106,714
Atlantic Properties	October	685,668	1,484,730	9,955,087	10,461,488
Pacific system	October	3,355,575	3,228,794	28,346,676	26,435,947
Total of all	October	4,490,934	5,179,912	41,180,980	39,818,041
Southern Pacific of Cal	October	916,769	949,172	8,395,835	8,289,805
Southern Pacific of Ariz	October	196,030	224,893	2,071,827	1,846,165
Southern Pacific of New M.	October	98,623	106,127	1,096,937	935,023
Northern Railway	October	220,484	236,126	1,873,049	1,840,290
Southern Railway	2d week Dec.	433,114	416,005	18,735,891	17,772,885
Spokane Falls & Northern	October	49,521	44,089	518,678	356,995
Stony Cl. & C. Mt.	October	1,801	1,958	32,803	37,181
Summit Branch	May	66,319	79,282	333,862	404,815
Lyk. Val. Coal	May	67,049	66,881	330,649	370,627
Total both companies	August	141,707	117,958	1,088,846	1,182,008
Texas Central	2d week Dec.	11,959	7,755	328,015	275,289
Texas & Pacific	2d week Dec.	211,607	189,694	7,009,830	6,378,710
Tex., S. V. & N. W.	September	4,569	3,597	......	......
Toledo & Ohio Central	3d week Dec.	38,322	30,439	1,660,542	1,736,252
Toledo, P. & West	1st week Dec.	20,187	18,732	874,746	887,610
Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	2d week Dec.	43,292	40,298	2,166,599	2,063,457
Union Pacific—					
Union Pacific Railroad	October	1,798,789	1,694,087	13,307,419	11,843,861
Central Branch	2d week Dec.	19,000	19,000	1,068,000	733,580
Ach. Col. & P. Ach. J. C. & W.	October	48,508	36,206	421,996	270,821
Cent. Branch & leased lines	October	103,547	80,198	924,925	621,580
Grand total	October	2,111,066	1,930,831	15,708,334	13,525,722
U. P., Den. & G.	2d week Dec.	73,204	60,793	3,364,883	2,963,688
Wabash	2d week Dec.	250,413	222,689	11,637,465	11,444,431
Waco & Northwest	October	21,523	37,054	182,729	211,262
W. Jersey & Seashore	October	178,112	159,991	2,239,908	2,256,200
West Va. Cent. & Pitts.	November	96,142	91,358	......	......
West Va. & Pitts	September	38,208	35,845	293,574	291,062
Western of Ala.	October	45,336	67,813	489,186	469,676
West. N. Y. & Penn	2d week Dec.	65,300	5,900	2,977,288	2,916,164
Wheeling & Lake Erie	2d week Dec.	34,648	25,158	1,125,447	1,240,165
Wil., Columbia & Augusta	June	39,532	38,977	......	......
Wisconsin Central	3d week Dec.	85,373	70,529	4,417,028	4,177,109
Wrights. & Tenn	November	9,158	8,289	80,668	84,750
York Southern	October	7,963	7,922	58,315	57,563

STREET RAILWAYS AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

	Latest Gross Earnings.			Jan. 1 to Latest Date.	
	Week or Mo.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Akron, Bedford & Clev	November	$6,883	$6,675	$94,336	$90,694
Amsterdam St. Railway	October	4,178	3,819	40,761	41,287
Atlanta Railway	November	6,845	6,175	82,537	79,965
Atlantic Coast Elec.	October	7,721	6,282	......	......
Atlantic H'lands, Red Bank & Long Branch Elec. Ry.	November	2,863	2,103	38,582	......
Baltimore Con. Railway	November	179,857	170,668	2,136,443	2,080,511
Bath St. Ry. (Maine)	November	1,483	1,424	18,829	19,020
Bay Cities Consol	November	6,344	6,559	......	......
Binghamton St. Railway	November	11,991	10,233	......	......
Bridgeport Traction	November	25,765	23,841	296,814	296,883
Brockton Con. St. Railway	November	25,889	23,899	314,929	296,932
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.—					
Brooklyn Heights B'klyn, Queens & Sub.	November	483,704	421,461	4,936,963	[illegible]
Buffalo Railway	September	......	......	1,017,129	1,028,547
Cin. & Miami Val. Trac	August	9,471	......	......	......
City Electric (Rome, Ga.)	November	1,637	1,608	21,227	18,825
Cleveland Electric	November	138,828	126,058	1,485,535	1,499,270
Cleveland, Painv. & E.	November	7,319	5,654	80,393	......
Columbus St. Ry. (O.)	3d week Dec.	12,900	11,459	......	......
Coney Island & Brooklyn	September	......	......	287,808	273,308
Consolidated Trac. (N. J.)	November	253,700	229,574	......	......
Danv. Gas, Electric Light & Street Railway	November	10,141	......	95,785	......
Denver Con. Tramway	November	57,068	53,059	658,373	668,614
Detroit Citizens' St. Ry.	3 weeks Dec.	65,077	59,601	1,067,980	1,009,947
Detroit Electric Railway	November	31,708	31,768	358,287	338,227
Duluth Street Railway	November	16,242	15,915	173,113	197,608
Englewood & Chicago	September	6,357	......	......	......
Erie Electric Motor Co.	November	11,156	10,441	128,661	139,187
Galveston City Railway	September	18,542	19,148	163,399	161,692
Harrisburg Traction	November	18,883	15,956	......	......
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort El. Ry.	October	3,050	3,290	32,759	35,569
Hoosick Railway	October	619	600	6,541	7,283
Interstate Con. of N. At'boro.	November	10,182	9,736	119,006	114,023
Kingston City Railway	November	4,474	4,296	50,220	49,779
Lehigh Traction	November	8,480	9,369	99,945	111,226
London St. Railway (Can.)	November	7,496	6,558	92,740	86,510
Lowell, Law. & Hav.	November	32,764	28,481	407,345	[illegible]
Metropolitan (Kansas City)	2d week Dec.	33,673	30,998	1,772,164	1,694,233
Metro. West Side (Chicago)	November	98,817	......	......	......
Montgomery Street Ry	October	3,967	4,610	47,488	47,794
Montreal Street Railway	November	110,899	100,787	1,247,782	1,172,316
Nassau Elec. (B'klyn)	November	138,527	119,943	1,764,898	1,343,140
Newburg Electric	November	5,713	5,121	77,345	80,541
New London St. Railway	November	3,050	3,042	50,276	50,346
New Orleans Traction	November	89,042	104,231	1,129,325	1,212,906
North Shore Traction	2d week Dec.	28,504	23,311	1,388,616	1,381,643
Ogdensburg St. Ry	November	2,216	1,343	18,690	16,168
Paterson Railway	November	28,839	23,618	317,368	298,719
Po'keepsie & Wapp. Falls	October	7,390	6,352	73,876	74,058
Richmond Traction	November	9,408	7,115	......	......
Rochester Railway	September	......	......	589,898	652,873
Rox., Ch. H. & Nor.	November	5,240	5,143	79,980	73,026
Schuylkill Traction	September	8,523	8,480	67,098	72,816
Schuylkill Valley Traction	September	4,602	......	55,318	......
Scranton & Carbondale	November	8,547	......	......	......
Scranton & Pittston	November	5,804	......	......	......
Scranton Railway	November	38,284	30,201	329,492	320,756
Syracuse East Side Ry.	November	2,344	2,741	29,357	31,023
Syracuse Rapid Transit Ry.	November	38,795	31,062	398,145	385,054
Terre Haute Elec. Ry.	September	14,239	13,706	111,790	120,141
Third Avenue (N. Y.)	September	......	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto Railway	November	88,606	74,617	958,946	[illegible]
Twin City Rapid Transit	November	160,070	161,344	1,801,995	[illegible]
Union (New Bedford)	November	16,239	16,089	198,798	204,090
United Trac. (Pittsburg)	November	117,547	111,167	......	......
United Trac. (Providence)	November	141,861	131,643	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Trac. (Reading)	November	12,698	12,143	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wakefield & Stone	November	3,057	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterbury Traction	November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Chicago St. Railway	Week Dec. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton & Michigan pf. (quarter)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	Jan. [illegible]
Fitchburg R. R. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] (semi-annual)	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	......
Hoosac Tunnel & Wil.	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	......
Kansas City Suburban Belt	1½	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]	Jan. [illegible]
L. S. & M. S. (semi-annual)	3	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]	Jan. 15
Manhattan Elevated (quarter)	1	[illegible]	Dec. 21	Jan. 6
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	......	......
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 1	Dec. 21	Jan. 16
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 21	Feb. 17
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 21	Jan. 17
New York Central (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 17
N. Y. & Harlem	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
N. Y., N. H. & H. (quarter)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 19	Jan. 1
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 8	Jan. 11
Northeastern of S. C.	3	Jan. 3	......	......
Northern Central	4	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
North. N. H. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	......	......
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Dec. 21	Jan. 4
Old Colony (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Oregon Navigation pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 4
Petersburg com. and pf.	3½	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 4
Phil., Wil. & Balt.	4	Jan. 3	Nov. 30	Jan. 4
Providence & Worcester (quarter)	2½	Dec. 31	......	......
Rich., Fred. & Potomac	3½	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 4
Richmond & Petersburg	3½	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 4
R. G. & West. pf. quarter	¾	Feb. 1	Dec. 31	......
R. G. & West. pf. (extra)	1	Feb. 15	Dec. 31	......
Rock Island (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	......	......
Rutland (semi-annual)	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Dec. 31	Jan. 3	Jan. 17
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 7
Southern pf.	1	Jan. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 10
Worcester, N. & R.	2½	Jan. 3	......	......
STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.				
Baltimore City	5	Jan. 3	......	......
Baltimore Consol.	2	......	......	......
Chicago City (quarter)	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Dec. 21
Inter-State N. Att. (Mass.,) (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Metropolitan (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 17
National, (St. Louis,) (quarter)	1½	Dec. 10	Jan. 1	Jan. 6
Newton & Boston	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	......
Newton, (Mass.,) (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	......	......
Norfolk Suburban	3½	Jan. 15	Jan. 1	......
Providence Traction	¾	Jan. 3	......	......
United Trac. pf. (Pitts.)	2½	Jan. 3	......	......
West End pf. (Boston)	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 11	Dec. 20
BANK STOCKS.				
America (semi-annual)	7	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 5
Astor Place	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 28	Jan. 4
Bowery (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Bowery (extra)	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Broadway (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 28	Jan. 3
Butchers & Drovers' (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 28	Jan. 3
Central National	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Chase National	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 29	Jan. 4
Chatham National (quarter)	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Citizens' National	3½	Jan. 3	......	......
Colonial	5	Dec. 30	......	......
Columbia (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 4
Continental National	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 31	Jan. 3
East River National	4	Jan. 3	......	......
Fifth Avenue (Brooklyn)	$2.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Fifth Avenue, (N. Y.,) (quarter)	20	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Fifth Avenue, (N. Y.,) (extra)	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Fourth National (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Hamilton (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Hanover National	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Importers & Traders' (semi-annual)	10	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Irving National	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Leather Manuf. Nat.	10	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Market & Fulton Nat.	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Mechanics' National	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Mercantile National	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Merchants' National (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Merchants' Exchange	3	Jan. 3	......	......
Nassau Nat. (Brooklyn)	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 12
New York	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
North America	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Ninth National	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Oriental (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 3	......	......
Park (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 3	......	......
People's	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Phenix (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Repbulic (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 3	Jan. 3	......
Seaboard	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Second National	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
State	3	Jan. 3	......	......
Twenty-sixth Ward (Brooklyn)	3	Jan. 5	Dec. 24	Jan. 5
Wallabout (Brooklyn)	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
West Side	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
TRUST STOCKS.				
American Surety	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 14	Jan. 13
Atlantic (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	......	......
Beacon, (Boston,) (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	......
Continental (quarter)	1½	Jan. 10	Jan. 2	Jan. 11
Franklin, (Brooklyn,) (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Guarantee Life (Philadelphia)	8	Jan. 3	......	......
Knickerbocker	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Long Isl. Loan, (B'klyn,) (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 18	Jan. 3
Manufacturers', (B'klyn,) (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Manufacturers', (B'klyn,) (extra)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Mercantile (quarter)	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
People's, (Brooklyn,) (quarter)	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Real Estate	3½	Dec. 21	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
State	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Title Guarantee (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Washington	4	Jan. 3	......	......
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
American Bank Note	$1	Dec. 30	......	......
American Bell Tel. (quarter)	3	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 15
Amercian Bell Tel. (extra)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 15
American Express, (semi-annual)	$3	Jan. 3	Dec. 4	Jan. 4
American Malting Co. pf., (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Jan. 4	Jan. 9
American Pipe Mfg. (Phila.)	3	Jan. 3	......	......
American Sugar Refining, (quarter)	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 4
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 4
Androscoggin Mills	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 4
Boston Belting	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Boston & Col. Smelting (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 4
Boston Storage Warehouse	2	Jan. 3	......	......
Boston Tow Boat	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Boston Wharf Co. (semi-annual)	5	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	Jan. 1	Dec. 4	......
Cent. & So. American Tel. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 6	Dec. 24	Jan. 7
Chapman Valve Mfg.	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Chi. Junc. Ry. & Union Stock Yds.	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 14	Jan. 4
Chi. J. R. & U. S. Yds. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Dec. 20
Chi., N. Y. & Boston Refrigerator	1½	Jan. 3	......	......
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Commercial Cable (extra)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Cutting Car	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
D. Talmadge's Sons' Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	......	......
Dominion Coal pf.	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Edison Elec. Ill. Brooklyn (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	Jan. 1	Jan. 16
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15	Feb. 9
Equitable Gas, Memphis	1	Jan. 3	......	......
Equitable Gas & Elec., Utica	1¼	Jan. 15	Jan. 3	Jan. 17
Exploration Syndicate (quarter)	$2.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Finance Company, Pennsylvania	$1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 18	Jan. 3
Globe Buffer, Buffalo	4	Jan. 3	......	......
Hamilton Fire Insurance	3	Jan. 3	......	......
Homestake Mining	25c.	Dec. 27	Dec. 20	Dec. 28
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c.	Dec. 27	Dec. 20	Dec. 28
International Bell Telephone	6	Jan. 4	Dec. 24	Jan. 5
Journeay & Burnham pf. (quarter)	2	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	......
Light, Heat & Power, (Boston)	1	Jan. 5	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
Maryland Coal pf.	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	Jan. 13	Dec. 31	Jan. 14
Napa Con. Quicksilver Mining	10c.	Jan. 1	Dec. 18	Jan. 4
Napa Con. Quicksilver Min. (extra)	10c.	Jan. 1	Dec. 18	Jan. 4
National Machine Co., Troy	6	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
National Tube Works pf. (Boston)	1¾	Jan. 1	......	......
Northern Electric (Philadelphia)	5	Jan. 10	......	......
Old Dom. Steamship (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Ontario Silver Mining	75c.	Dec. 31	......	......
Osceola Mining	$1	Dec. 31	Dec. 1	Jan. 1
Philadelphia Co	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 10
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Proctor & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 15
Quincy Bridge	$5	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	Jan. 2
[illegible]	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
[illegible]	1¼	Dec. 31	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

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Capital, $1,000,000 | 37 and 39 Wall St.
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Invites Business, Family, Personal, and Out-of-Town Accounts.

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NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

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The Mercantile Trust Co

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.

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Government and Municipal Bonds,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

Appraisements made or quotations furnished for the purchase, sale, or exchange of above securities.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Standard Gas pf. (extra)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 17	Jan. 6
Tamarack Mining	$3	Dec. 31	Dec. 1	Dec. 15
Texas & Pacific Coal	1	Jan. 20	Dec. 31	Jan. 21
United Gas Improvement (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	......
United States Leather pf.	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 4
United States Mortgage & Trust	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 28	Jan. 4
United States Rubber pf.	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 29	Jan. 17
Union Ferry (quarter)	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Wells Fargo Exp. Co. (semi-annual)	3*	Jan. 15	Dec. 3	Jan. 17
Western Gas (Mil.)	3	Jan. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 21
Western Union Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
West'house Elec. & Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 27	Jan. 4
Winthrop Mills	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 4

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Bank City of New York	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
Bank of New York	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
Bank North America	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
Bank of the Republic	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
Bowery Bank	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
Butchers & Drovers' Bank	......	......	Jan. 1	Annual
Capital Traction	......	......	Jan. 12	Annual
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	Dec. 3	Dec. 18	Feb. 15	Special
Continental Bank	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
Detroit Gas Co.	Jan. 17	Jan. 22	Jan. 17	Special
East River Gas Co.	......	......	Dec. 30	Special
Electro Ga Co.	Dec. 24	Jan. 5	Jan. 4	Annual
Franklin National Bank	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
Hanover National Bank	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
Henderson Bridge	Dec. 24	Jan. 4	Jan. 3	Annual
Hide and Leather National Bank	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
Importers and Traders' Bank	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
Insurance Co., N. A., (Phila.)	Dec. 31	Jan. 11	Jan. 11	Annual
Irving National Bank	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
Laclede Gaslight Co., St. Louis	Dec. 24	Jan. 18	Jan. 17	Annual
Liberty National Bank	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
Mechanics' National Bank	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
Merchants' Association	......	......	Jan. 4	Annual
Merchants' National Bank	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
National Citizens' Bank	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
New York County National Bank	......	......	Jan 11	Annual
Ninth National Bank	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
Nineteenth Ward Bank	......	......	Jan. 12	Annual
People's Gas Light & C. Co. of Chi.	Dec. 29	Jan. 11	Jan. 10	Annual
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	Nov. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 28	Annual
Second National Bank	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
Seventh National Bank	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
Standard National Bank	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
Stationers' Board of Trade	......	......	Jan. 4	Annual
Swift & Co.	Dec. 17	Jan. 1	Jan. 6	Annual
United States Equitable Gas	Dec. 16	Jan. 3	Dec. 30	Annual
Western National Bank	......	......	Jan. 11	Annual
Western New York & Penn.	Dec. 31	Jan. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]